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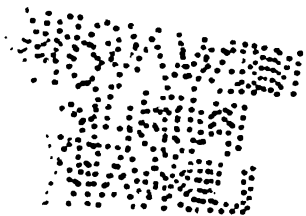
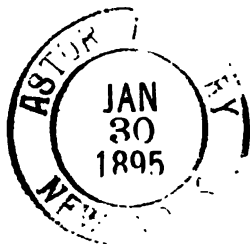
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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

British Archaeological Association.

MARCH 1861.

ON ANCIENT BRITISH WALLS. ✓

BY SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON, D.C.L., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE numerous camps and other ancient remains in our island afford abundant evidence of the character of the masonry attributed to the early Britons. The circuits of their camps, or fortified towns, designated by Cæsar as "*oppida*," were often very carefully built; and, though without mortar, the stones were so well put together, that in many places the substructions, and some other parts of the walls, have remained to this day in a very perfect condition, wherever the hand of man has not interfered to injure or disturb them.

When the stones were of small size, they have generally owed their preservation to the fall of the upper portion of the wall, which has buried them under a heap of fragments, and thus acted as a cover from the weather, and as a support to the masonry; and when, as in Devonshire and Cornwall, the granite blocks were of great size, their own weight has tended to keep them in their original position. But they have never entirely escaped the effect of human violence; the upper portions of the walls have always been thrown down, and the ruined mass lies in confusion below, frequently overgrown with turf. In many cases, however, much remains of the lower part, and the two or three tiers of stone left standing show the style of their construction, and the principle on which the walls were built. Those composed of stones of small dimensions were constructed

very like the dry walls of the present day in various parts of the country, the blocks being fitted together in such a way, that the fall of one did not entail that of all the others immediately above it, and the form of each was adapted as much as possible to that of its neighbours. The stones were of all sizes and shapes, as they came to hand, irregularly polygonal, rectangular, or abrupt, according to the fracture of the rock from which they were taken ; but when this broke up into regular layers, or laminar courses, and rectangular blocks could be obtained by its natural cleavage, they were often placed in courses more or less horizontal ; and, if they were not made exactly "to break joint" in the most skilful manner, this principle was generally carried out to a certain extent, by causing each stone to pass beyond the joint of the two below it, thus preventing a direct downfall of several successive courses of stones, which might have resulted from their being placed upon each other in a directly vertical position. Walls, however, built in horizontal courses occur more rarely than those composed of irregularly shaped materials, and are necessarily confined to localities where the fracture of the rocks lent itself to that more regular mode of construction ; and we, therefore, find a near approach to the latter in the bee-hive huts of Brown Willy in Cornwall, built of a granite which there splits into large slabs, well suited to a rude kind of horizontal masonry, and to the formation of roofs with overlapping stones. (Plate 1, fig. 1). And, though these huts are of a later time than the pre-Roman camps, they may still be considered examples of British masonry ; for, like some in Ireland which they resemble very closely, they are probably of early Christian time, and of about the same date as the "House of St. Finan Cam" and others described by Mr. Petrie,¹ which he ascribes to the "sixth and seventh centuries." Indeed, the influence exercised by materials on the masonry of particular localities is well known ; and British walls differed as much in some places, as the round towers of Norfolk and Suffolk do from those of rectangular form, built of ashlar stone, in other counties.

In the old camps, a mixture of rectangular and irregularly shaped stones is frequently met with ; and in the walls of the large town on Worle hill, above Weston-super-Mare, we

¹ Eccles. Archit. and Round Towers of Ireland, p. 131, etc.

Fig. 1.

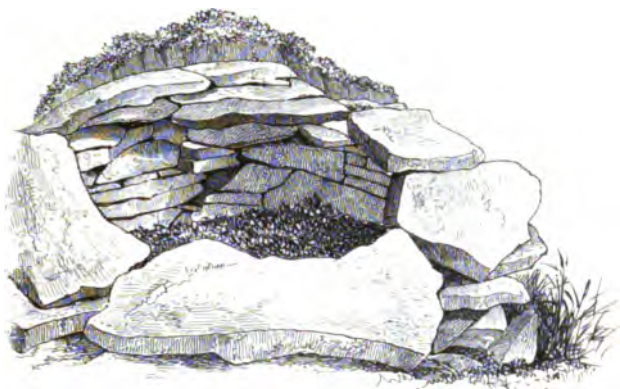


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

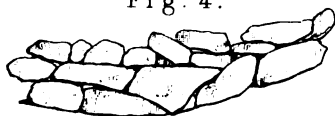


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

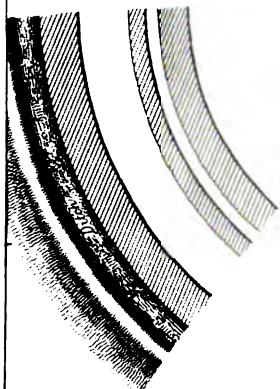


Fig. 7.

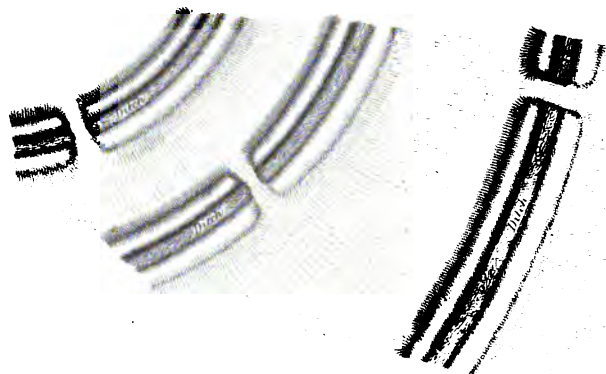




Fig. 8.

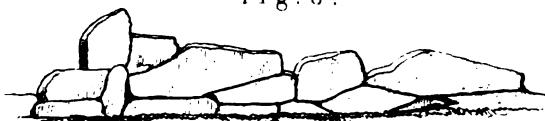


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

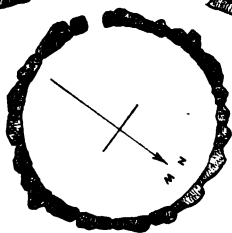
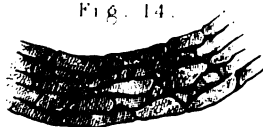


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

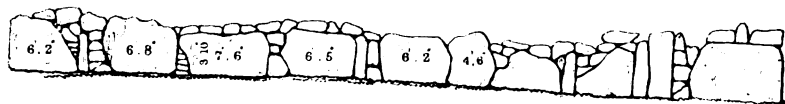


Fig. 21.

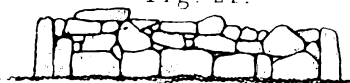


Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.



have the kind of construction given in figs. 2 and 3 ; where, though some of the blocks have been moved from their original position, the general character of the masonry may be determined. Another wall at the entrance-passage of the Carl's work, near Hathersage, in Derbyshire, is of similar construction (fig. 4), though with larger stones ; and is built in a curve, like the main entrance at Chûn Castle in Cornwall, at Worle, and some other places. The stones vary in size, and in another part of the same wall at the Carl's work is one measuring 14 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet 4 inches in breadth.

The agger of a less carefully constructed camp is generally composed of rough stones and earth, or turf, in lieu of the wall of masonry ; and, in some, the outer walls are of rough stones and turf, while those forming the inner vallum are of blocks of larger size and more regular shape, varying from about 2 feet in length to 1 foot, with the interstices filled up with small angular fragments. Such are the inner walls at Dinas Castle near Penzance (fig. 5) ; a circular camp, with an outer and an inner (or main) wall ; the latter having the peculiarity of a lower wall close below and encircling it, which leaves a space, or passage, of about 5 feet in width between them (fig. 6).

Some few camps have a stone wall on one face, and an agger of stones and earth on the others ; and, in many of them, the lower part is faced with masonry, while the upper part is composed of a mass of broken stones, or of the latter mixed with earth. The broken stones so frequently strewn over the summit of walls in ancient British camps, and on the slope toward the ditch, seem to have been used for securing the palisades, to which those camps were so much indebted for their strength, and which, firmly imbedded in the stones heaped upon their bases toward the inner side of the wall, could not be readily forced out by the besiegers. The palisades were further strengthened by being wattled, or at least bound together by wythies or twigs of trees, and the mound of stones had the additional advantage of presenting to the besieged a commanding banquette from which to hurl missiles on the enemy. The forcible destruction, at a later time, of the palisades, and of the upper part of the vallum in which they were fixed, has caused the fall of that mass of stones, and accounts for the

quantity so often strewed upon the ground beneath the walls, as at Worle, Carn-Goch in Caermarthenshire, and other places; and the same downfall of the crest of the agger in all other camps explains its present rounded form, and the accumulation of earth and stone upon its now sloping, but formerly precipitous sides, as well as in the ditch below.

A revêtement of masonry, forming the lower part or scarp of the wall, and an upper mass of rough stones and earth, may be observed at Batt's Castle, near Dunster in Somersetshire; which, though called a Roman camp, is a British work, very possibly occupied at a subsequent period by the Romans, who added the mortar-built pillars at the western entrance. Nor is it surprising that we should find British camps so well fortified as they appear to have been when Cæsar speaks of them as defended "*vallo atque fossa*," and applies to that of Cassivelaunus the term "*egregie natura atque opere munitum*;" admitting that, in attacking them, the Romans were obliged to use the *testudo*, and to throw up a mound against the works ("*aggere ad munitiones adjecto*").

The walls varied in height; but some, even at the present day, are 15 to 35 feet high; though the ditches have been considerably filled up, and the whole of the upper part has been thrown down.

The counterscarp of the ditch was generally of earth and rough stones, like the small outer bank forming what may be called the glacis of the ditch, and was rarely of regular masonry; and the summit of the bank of each ditch was probably crowned, like the inner or main walls, with palisades embedded in the turf and stones; but a ditch was sometimes lined with masonry, when intended as a covert-way thrown out in a winding direction before the works, as at Wooston on Dartmoor, and a few other places.

The walls of Chûn Castle are built of much larger blocks than those used in the camps above mentioned; the rock in that granite district affording better materials for their construction, and they are built with considerable skill. Borlase thinks the inner wall was at least 15 feet high, its usual thickness is about 17 feet, and on each side of the gateway it is increased to 22 and 30 feet; Chûn also presents the best and most perfect specimen of two diverging walls, forming a projecting entrance-passage to the main

gate, and has the very usual arrangement of the outer and inner gateways, whereby they were placed diagonally to each other, in order to prevent the inner one being raked by an enemy, if he succeeded in forcing the outer entrance. This is common to many British camps (fig. 7). Sometimes each successive gateway is so placed that, on advancing to the next, the unshielded arm of the enemy was exposed to the missiles of the besieged; but this was not an established custom, as with the ancient Greeks.

The masonry of Chûn Castle is in parts very regular and strongly built, and the walls present a very smooth surface toward the ditch. Even the outer wall is constructed with well-fitting stones in nearly horizontal courses (plate 2, fig. 8), and its entrance-passage, which is 15 feet in depth, is of large granite blocks, one of which measures 4 feet 2 inches in length (fig. 9). The walls of towns on Dartmoor, as Grimspond and similar enclosures, are formed of massive stones; but Grimspond¹ is of far more importance than any others, having a diameter of 502 feet by 447 feet, and containing a village of twenty-five hut-circles. Its walls are 9 feet to 9 feet 4 inches thick, composed of large granite blocks, one of which measures 9 feet 9 inches long, by 4 feet 6 inches, and 1 foot 10 inches high, placed in the upper part of the wall, another is 8 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, another 7 feet by 4 feet, and 1 foot 10 inches thick; and others are of various similar, and of smaller, dimensions. The position of these stones is sometimes horizontal, sometimes upright on their ends, sometimes on their edges or sides; and the general character of the masonry partakes, as usual in the old walls of towns and hut circles, of all the three arrangements (fig. 10). Sometimes too, the stones of the outer and inner surfaces of the walls at Grimspond are set parallel to each other, and other blocks are placed between them; but though frequently smaller in size, they are neither mere rubble, nor a mass of small fragments (fig. 11). The same style of construction is adopted in the walls of large hut-circles, on Dartmoor, when double; the lower stones being placed in the direction of the inner and outer faces; and some of the upper ones lying over them at right

¹ This name, which occurs again in Grim's-dyke, Grim's-ditch, etc., is derived from "Grima," the Saxon name of the Evil Being, and recalls our Devil's bridge, arrows, punch-bowl, etc. From "Grima" is also derived Grimalkin, the Devil's malkin or fairy.

angles across the wall (fig. 12); though this is not the universal practice; and they are mostly placed one over the other, in the same direction as the faces (fig. 18), with an occasional transverse one at intervals, until they reach the doorway (fig. 13), where two upright pillars of stone (*a, b*), and two more blocks placed upon their sides, or on their edges (*c, d*), form the doorposts and entrance-passage, supporting lintels which constitute the roof of this passage. Sometimes, though rarely, the walls of hut-circles are treble and are formed of the two outer faces and a line of central blocks, all three parallel to each other (fig. 14), with smaller stones between them; but many are single, being composed of one set of stones occupying the whole breadth of the wall, and placed horizontally, upright, or on their edges, or in all these various positions in the same wall (figs. 15, 16, and pl. 3, fig. 17). In some of the large hut-circles the stones are of very great size, and one at Teigncombe Tor, on Dartmoor, has in succession six granite blocks, measuring respectively 4 feet 11 inches, 6 feet, 5 feet 10 inches, 5 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 11 inches, and 5 feet by 3 feet, and 3 feet in height (fig. 18). The boundary walls, which stretch for miles over hill and dale on Dartmoor, and which are found in Cornwall, Wales, and other parts of the island, are also built of stones of the same large dimensions; and are constructed in like manner of blocks placed upright, or on their edges, or flat on their sides, generally in a single row.

In many walls may be observed a principle of construction, which, having for its object to prevent any of the stones from slipping out of their places, is founded on experience and careful observation. For this purpose, several tall blocks are set upright at intervals in the ground, and the others, placed horizontally in the space between any two of these, are thereby secured within that fixed space, the upright blocks performing the office of binders to the whole structure (fig. 19); and this mode of building continued to be employed, to a late period, in the walls and houses of Devonshire and Cornwall. Of these walls some may now and then be seen on Dartmoor, forming the sides of old roads or fosse ways; and, in one place, I observed one with stones of the accompanying form and dimensions (fig. 20), from 4 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 6 inches in length, and averaging about 4 feet in height; and, as they are of

granite, the strength of the wall and the labour required for placing such stones in that position, give them a rank among Cyclopean works. They are, as usual, of rude natural form, unchanged and unfashioned by the hand of man, like the famous Cyclopean blocks in the walls of Tiryns in Greece, which, when placed upon each other, had their interstices filled up with smaller stones, and were not, as in polygonal work, cut to fit each other by the workman's pick, with the precision obtained from the leaden ruler they used, alluded to by Aristotle.

The British, like the old Pelasgic, builder was careful to introduce small stones only in places where a gap required them, after each large block had been fitted upon its neighbour; and did not commit the error of some modern masons, who think they imitate him, but who often make the block rest upon, and depend for support on, the small stones placed beneath it. The difference of the two systems of building may at once be perceived by the admirable arrangement in the old, and the defective arrangement in the later, method; in the first of which (fig. 21) the fall of any one, or all, of the small stones would not endanger the position of a single large block; while, in the other, it would impair the security, and perhaps cause the downfall of the whole superstructure.

In the original construction of the early British walls, horizontal courses were apparently unknown, except when the fracture of laminar rocks suggested their convenience. They were a later invention, and gradually introduced. The oldest method was to place the blocks upright on their ends, or on their edges; and the interiors of hut-circles long continued to be so constructed, even after horizontal masonry had been introduced (as may be seen in fig. 18); the circular form of these huts (which were generally about 23 feet in diameter internally) was intimately connected with the ortholithic arrangement of the stones; and, though the adoption of this mode of placing them in an upright position may not have given rise to the circular plan, it is evidently the one suited to a round, as horizontal courses are to a rectangular, building. Previous custom prevented the change from the round to the square plan, when horizontal courses were afterwards introduced; and it was thought preferable to adapt these last to the existing style, with an admixture of the older

arrangement. The same may be observed in the ortholithic structures of *Hagar Keem* in Malta, and of the *Torre dei Giganti* in Gozo; where horizontal courses of smaller stones have been added at a later time upon the large upright blocks of the old walls.

Custom still preserves that ancient mode of building in some parts of Devonshire and Cornwall; and in the neighbourhood of the Logan rock, and in the Land's End district, stables, pigstyes, and outhouses of various kinds are built of upright blocks of granite from 5 feet to 7 feet in height (fig. 23), in imitation of the walls of the old British inhabitants of the country. These outhouses, both in Cornwall and Wales, have handed down some of the principal features of their early British prototype; and the Welsh pigstye with its pointed stone or thatched roof, is said to retain the very form of the round British huts, showing that the term "tent," applied to them by Tacitus, was not altogether inappropriate. But I do not here propose to enter into the question of British houses; my object being merely to present a few observations on the walls and masonry of the ancient Britons.

ON ROMAN REMAINS AT BATH.

(Continued from *Journal*, Dec. 1857, vol. xiii, p. 273.)

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

IN continuing my notice of the Roman remains found in Bath, the next altar which must be noticed is that found, according to Mr. Warner, in 1754, in the upper part of Stall-street. I would commence this notice by treating of this altar, because a very important error has been made in reading the inscription, which has been perpetuated from neglect of a close inspection of the stone. The inscription is as follows:—

PERIGRINVS
SECVNDI FIL
CIVIS TREVER
LOVCETIO
MARTI ET
NEMITONA.
V. S. L. M.

Such is the correct reading of the stone, but until lately the word in the fourth line has been read IOVCETIO¹, and translated to "Jupiter Cetius," or, the Cetian Jupiter; whereas, the true reading is LOVCETIO MARTI. i.e. to the Leucetian Mars, ET NEMETONA, and Nemetona; which reading is confirmed by reference to Gruter, lviii, 3; and in Steiner, 1 *Dan. et Rh.* 1, n. 472, we have

CVRTELIA PREPVSA
MARTI LOVCETIO
V. S. L. L. M.

and

MARTI. LEVCETIO
T. TACITVS CENSORINVS
V. S. L. L. M.

The same deities are joined in the following inscription found at Altripp, *prope Nemetas*, and given by Henzen, n. 5904 :—

MARTI ET NEMETO
NAE
SILVIN JVSTVS
ET DVBITATVS
V. S. L. L. P.

For the correct reading of this Bath inscription we are indebted to the rev. John McCaul, LL.D., president of University College, Toronto, who proposed the emendation in a paper read before the Canadian Institute, 30th January, 1857, which a careful examination of the stone confirms. Leucetius, he says, seems to be derived from Leuci, and Nemetona from Nemetes, both being names of peoples in the neighbourhood of the Treviri.² The meaning of CIVIS TREVER, also is not a citizen of Treves, but a Trever citizen, i. e. a citizen of the people called Treveri, or Treviri, while

¹ See Lysons's *Reliq. Rom.*, Part II, plate xi, and p. 10, who says in a note, "it seems very uncertain who this Jupiter Cetius was," and endeavours to support this explanation by reference to Muratori, p. viii, 2; p. ix, 1; and Horsley, p. 278: IOV. CASIO, and DEO CÆTIO. Neither of which explanations is satisfactory.

² The letter L is so plain in the inscription, that it would be a matter of wonder how it could have been read as an I, if one did not know the proneness of those who have conceived an interpretation, to wrest the reading to their own view of what it should be. It is instructive to see with what confidence Mr. Warner adopts the reading, IOVCETIO. (See *Illustrations of Rom. Antiq.*, by the rev. R. Warner. Bath, 1797.)

it is quite unnecessary to suppose that Peregrinus is merely an appellation, as is asserted by Mr. Warner in his reading of this inscription.¹

ON THE DIVINITY SUL AND SUL-MINERVA.

Before entering upon the subject of the inscriptions on the altars dedicated to *Sul*, *Sul-Minerva*, and the *Sulevæ*, which are five in number, viz., two dedicated to *Sul*, two to *Sul-Minerva*, and one to the *Sulevæ*, it will be well to say something of the deity to whom the altars were erected. Much pains have lately been exhibited by the writer of the "Historical Ethnology of Great Britain," in the *Crania Britannica*,² in elucidation of this subject.

From the altars discovered in Bath, it appears that *Sul* and *Sul-Minerva* were the same deities; also from a fragment of an inscription still preserved in the Literary and Scientific Institution, there seems to have been a temple dedicated to this divinity.³ *Sul* seems to have been the divinity presiding over the waters. Apollo was worshipped under this name in Brittany, and after the preaching of Christianity, the name was preserved by the substitution of a tutelar saint *Sul*.⁴ The worship of the deity *Sul* appears to have been conducted on the tops of hills. Thus, near Bath, we have the isolated hill called *Sols-bury*; and again, *Salsbury* crags, near Edinburgh, where on the first of May (Belteine), the people assemble to see the sun rise. At Silbury Hill (Avebury) a feast is held on Palm Sunday; and on other hills in England, as at Pontesford, Salop, Mr. Hartshorne says,⁵ "A wake is annually held on Palm Sunday on the top of 'Ponsert Hill,' as it is termed, under the pretence of 'seeking for the *Golden arrow*.'" He observes, "I have in vain looked for elucidation of this custom." But we may venture to suppose, that the *Golden arrow* sought for, was the benign influence of the sun's rays, by propitiating

¹ See *Illustrations of Rom. Antiq.*, p. 41.

² See *Crania Brit.*, chap. v, who has brought together much learning on this difficult subject.

³ See "Rom. Rem. at Bath," in *Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, December 1857, p. 270.

⁴ See *Mém. de l'Acad. Celtique*, 1802, tom. iii, p. 311. "Sur l'Origine du Culte de St. Sul."

⁵ *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 179.

the *Sun God*, on a certain day, and the worship of Apollo gave rise to this tradition. If this subject were further investigated, it would probably be found that this *culte* prevailed very extensively in this country in ancient times. Cæsar says, that the attribute of the Celtic Apollo was the cure and prevention of disease, "*Apollinem morbos depellere.*" Conical rocks and hills were sacred to Apollo, and these, after the introduction of Christianity, were dedicated to St. Michael. We have in Somerset, Glastonbury Tor with the tower on it, and the dedication to St. Michael preserved in the sculpture still existing there in the chapel; also Montacute; and on the coast of Cornwall, St. Michael's Mount; and the same on the coast of Brittany, where we have also *Tombeleine*, near Avranches, the name probably derived from Belus or Baal, whose title Baal semen, Lord of Heaven, is supposed to have been brought to the west by the Phœnicians. In the city of Bath were formerly two churches dedicated to the archangel Michael; one, St. Michael's "*intra muros*," which has been destroyed, and the site almost forgotten; and the other, St. Michael's "*extra muros*," which still exists, and has been rebuilt within the last thirty years. Dr. Thurnam supposes the church of St. Michael "*intra muros*" to have superseded the Temple of Apollo; while the Temple of Minerva was succeeded by the church of St. Mary de Stall, now also destroyed and the site built upon. From Solinus we know that *Minerva* was the deity presiding over the mineral waters;¹ and the dedication of two altars to *Sul-Minerva*, as well as the inscriptions already mentioned, confirm the statement. The beautiful bronze head now in the Literary Institution, and found in Stall-street, *i. e.* in the street where stood the church of St. Mary de Stall, has formed a subject of debate, whether it be a head of Minerva or Apollo. Warner, in his *History of Bath*, calls it the latter; Hunter, in his arrangement of the *Catalogue of Roman Remains*, considers it to be the former. It is an interesting coincidence, that the form of the face strikingly resembles a terra cotta head of *Pallas Athene*, engraved in Birch's *Ancient Pottery and Porcelain*, vol. i, p. 168. The epithet *Sul* is thought to have had both a feminine and masculine application. The

¹ See paper on the "Rom. Rem. of Bath," *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Dec. 1857, p. 264.

Celts had not only a great male divinity, representing the sun, but also a female one, symbolizing the passive powers of nature, by whom the moon was originally intended. This female deity is by Cæsar identified with *Minerva*. Like the Athene of the Greeks, she was a warlike deity, and venerated by the Britons under the name of ANDRASTE, or ANDATE.¹ ANDRASTE is probably the same as ASTARTE, and only another form of the word. DEA ANDARTE of the Vecontii (Orelli, 1958), is probably the same as the ANDRASTE of Dion. Astarte or Ishtar was, by the Babylonians, known as Queen of Victory.² (Rawlinson's *Herod.*, vol. 1, Essay x.)

The remains of a temple to Luna, or Diana, are preserved in the Literary and Scientific Institution.³

The recent excavations at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium, have helped to give us juster ideas of a Roman city in this island than we have hitherto held. We have there the forum evidently marked out about the centre of the city, and the streets running into it, while the principal buildings appear to have had their fronts looking into it. And this seems to have been the case at Aquæ Solis, or Aquæ Sulis.

Extensive Roman remains were found under the present Pump Room, which stands at the south-west corner of the abbey churchyard, when the ground was cleared for the erection of that building. We have also a tradition⁴ of a temple having occupied the site of Stall's church, which stood directly opposite, the width intervening being the open space needed for the area of the forum; and we have the Roman baths, the site of which was discovered when the old abbey house was removed. These were at the south-eastern extremity of the space most probably occupied by the forum in Roman times, and still perpetuated by what is now called the abbey churchyard. It is certainly an interesting fact that, at three corners of this parallelogram, three principal buildings existed in Roman times.

¹ See *Dion. apud Xiph.*, lib. 62, vi, vii.

² Altars dedicated to ASTARTE have been found in Britain. (See Bruce's *Rom. Wall*, p. 313.) Astarté was worshipped under the name Baal. באל the Hebrew, is masculine; but in the lxx, *Baal* has sometimes the masculine, sometimes the feminine article. Cf. Num. xxii, 41; 1 Kings xvi, 31; 1 Sam. vii, 4; Hos. ii, 8; Tob., i, 5.

³ See "Rom. Rem.," *Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Dec. 1857, p. 270,

⁴ Mentioned in a mem. in the *Red Book of Bath* of the year 1582.

To sum up, therefore, before we consider the inscriptions in detail, we have positive proof of the worship of the goddess *Minerva* as *Sul-Minerva*, the presiding deity of the mineral waters; and we have reason to think, that *Apollo* was also here worshipped, and not improbably under the title of *Sul* also, but the figure of the owl on the sculpture of the pediment of the temple in the vestibule of the Literary and Scientific Institution, precludes the idea of this temple being dedicated to *Apollo*.¹

ALTARS.

The first altar which I must notice is the small one containing the following inscription:—

DEAE
SVLIMI
NERVAE
SVLINVS
MATV
RIFIL
VSLM.

The altar is of very elegant form. It was dug up A.D. 1774 by the workmen engaged in removing the rubbish from the head of the spring of the hotbath, which is near St. John's Hospital, and was set up, in honour of the tutelary deity of the spring, at the very source,—*Sulinus*, the son of *Maturus*, paying his vow to the goddess of health, *Sul-Minerva*. Mr. Warner² has a long dissertation on the custom of erecting altars and making offerings at fountains, and the worship paid to them, which he illustrates by reference to many classical authorities. The inscription is read without difficulty, and is very carefully engraved by Mr. Lysons.³ Many coins were found at the time this altar was dug up, extending from *Nero* to the *Antonines*, chiefly of middle brass.

The altar, of which the inscription is—

DEAE SV
LIMIN . ET NV
MN . AVGG C
CVRIATIVS

¹ See vol. xii, plate 36, of this *Journal*.

² *Illustrations of Bath Roman Antiquities* ("Altars"), No. III, p. 15 et seq.

³ *Reliquiæ Rom.*, Part II, pl. x, fig. 4.

SATVRNINVS
 LEG II AVG
 PRO SE SV
 IS QVE
 V L M.

is not engraved in Mr. Lysons's work, nor in Mr. Warner's illustrations. It is the second altar dedicated to *Sul-Minerva*, with the *NVMINA AVGVSTORVM*,—the divinity of the emperors added,—by *C. CVRIATIVS SATVRNINVS*, most probably a centurion of the second legion, surnamed *AVGVSTA.*, (for the centurial mark which probably occupied the vacant space at the beginning of the sixth line is obliterated) and was erected *PRO SE SVIS QVE*. It was found in the cistern of the cross bath A.D. 1809, and consequently, after the publication of Mr. Warner's and Mr. Lysons's works. The top of the altar is very perfect. The focus and the ornaments on each side being well marked, but the inscription is not well preserved. It is, however, a valuable addition to those recorded by Mr. Lysons and Mr. Warner, and an additional testimony to the worship of the goddess *Sul Minerva*. The height of this altar is 3 feet 8½ inches, the width, at the capital, 1 foot 6 inches.

An altar to—

*DEAE*¹ *SVLI*
pro *SALVTE ET*
incOLVMITATE
AVfidIMAXIMI
 LEG VI VIC M
avFIDIVS *LEMNVS*
libERTVS *VSLM.*

The above inscription is to the goddess *Sul*, without the addition of *Minerva*. It was found, A.D. 1792, on the site of the present Pump Room, where the remains of the temple were buried, and, therefore, probably stood within the temple. Both Mr. Lysons and Mr. Warner have given an engraving of this altar, but the latter reads the inscription incorrectly. He makes the word *SVLI* at the end of the first line *SVLIN*, whereas there is no (N) on the altar itself. This can be clearly ascertained, though the inscription is much defaced in the first line. The side of the altar is also broken away, leaving us to supply the first

¹ The letters in italic are erased on the stone.

two letters of the word PRO, and the IN of INCOLVMITATE; also before the word LEG, the stone being broken, leaves only a slight indication of the centurial mark, noting the rank of AVFIDIVS MAXIMVS, for whose SALVS ET INCOLVMITAS, his freedman, M. AVFIDIVS LEMNVS, dedicates this altar and pays his vows.

Another altar— *deae SVLI*
pro SALVTEET
incolvmITA
te MAR AVFID
maximi > LEG
VI VIC
avfidivs EV
TVCHES LEB
V S L M.

The inscription on this altar is very similar to the last. It is to the divinity Sul, and for the health and safety of the same individual, only with the addition of the prenomens MARCVS, and dedicated by another freedman, AVFIDIVS EVTVCHES. There is an error in the cutting of the inscription, LEB being put for LIB. This altar is much broken at the upper part and cracked across, with a portion chipped off the side. It is faithfully represented by Lysons, and also given by Warner, but incorrectly. He reads it, like his incorrect reading of the last, DEÆ SVLINI, whereas it is DEÆ SVLI, and he omits the centurial mark > which is given by Lysons. The name EVTVCHES is supposed by him to be EJVS ADOPTATVS HERES; and he supposes the freedman who erected the former altar to have erected this also. The one, however, is erected by LEMNVS, the other by EVTVCHES, both being freedmen probably of the same master. The altars were found together, and were probably set up at the same time in the same temple. In both these inscriptions we see the freedmen to have taken the name of their master, each is named AVFIDIVS, each dedicates his offering PRO SALVTE ET INCOLVMITATE, and these votive altars remain amid the ruins of the temple in which they had been set up, to testify their gratitude for manumission.

It is curious, that among the old sculptures related by Leland to have been seen by him built into the City wall, was one which he supposed to be a Roman threatening a Briton, but, if we may trust the drawing given in Guidott's

work,¹ we should rather consider it to represent a Roman who has just placed the cap of liberty on the head of a slave, who is departing from his presence a freedman. This may have been a sculpture relating to the manumission of one of the slaves of M. AVF. MAXIMVS, whose health and safety are invoked in these altars.

An altar—

SVLEVIS

SVLINVS

SCVLTOR

BRVCETI. F

SACRVM. F. L. M.

This inscription is contained on an altar found, A.D. 1754, or, as Mr. Hunter says, 1753, at the lower end of Stall-street. It has been engraved in Mr. Lysons's work and in Mr. Warner's. It is low in height and broad, with an oblong hollow at the top to contain offerings of fruits and flowers, or to hold a pan in which fire could be placed.

The dedication is to the SVLEVÆ, which Mr. Warner considers to be "Deæ campestræ," or local rural deities of the country round Bath. Mr. Lysons, in a note, speaks of an altar dedicated to SVLEVIS et CAMPESTRIBVS, published by Fabretti in his work *De Aquæductibus*, and refers to Keyser's *Antiq. Septentrionales*, p. 421. An altar was found at Nismes with the following inscription,—

SVLIVÆ IDENNICÆ MINERVÆ VOTVM.

(Muratori, p. liii, 5),—in which Minerva seems to have had an appellative very similar to that attached to her name in Bath.

We naturally attach the word SVLEVÆ to some divinities connected with SVL, probably her attendant nymphs. Mr. Roach Smith says,² "The Sulevæ appear to have been sylphs, the tutelary divinities of rivers, fountains, hills, roads, villages, and other localities, against whom were especially directed, in the fifth and subsequent centuries, the anathemas of Christian councils, missionaries, and princes." To these divinities then, SVLINVS SCVLTOR BRVCETI FILIVS SACRVM F. L. M. In the name of the dedicator we have an instance of the name of an individual derived from the presiding deity of the waters; this is also to be remarked

¹ On the City of Bath and its Bathes. 12mo., Lond., 1669.

² Roman London, p. 38 et seq.

on another altar *svlinvs matvri fil.* (See No. 1, of the altars dedicated to Sul.) The last three lines of this inscription are in letters much smaller and not so deeply cut as the first two lines. Mr. Hunter thinks that the first two lines are the original inscription, and the others were added afterwards.

We conclude the inscriptions to the divinity Sul, by giving the tombstone of the priest found in the Sydney Gardens, in the parish of Bathwick, on the opposite side of the river Avon, A.D. 1795. It is engraved by both Mr. Lysons and Mr. Warner, but by the latter incorrectly read,—*svlini* being put for *svll*. The inscription is as follows:—

D. M

C. CALPVRNVS

RECEPTVS SACER

DOS DEAE SV

LIS VIX AN LXXV

CALPVRNIA TRIFO

SA *Threpte* CONJVNX

F. C.

Which is expanded thus by Mr. Lysons:—"Diis manibus Caius Calpurnius receptus sacerdos Deæ Sulis, vixit annos septuaginta quinque Calpurnia Trifosa Threpte conjunx faciendum curavit."

Mr. Hunter, in the Bath Institution Catalogue, observes that, *receptus* may be an appellation of Calpurnius, or it may signify that he was an "admitted" priest of the goddess Sul. Mr. Warner, in his illustrations, offers no suggestion about the reading of this inscription, but puts *svlinis* for *svllis*, which is an error. He supposes, however, that *CALPVRNIVS* was a member of the noble Calpurnian family at Rome, which, according to Plutarch, traced its origin from Calpo, son of Numa Pompilius, which Ovid commemorates as follows:

"Nam quid memorare necesse est
Ut domus a Calpo nomen Calpurnia ducat?"

Calpurnius Agricola was proprætor in Britain under Marcus Aurelius,¹ and Quintus Calpurnius Concessinus was legate in Britain under Caracalla. An inscription found at

¹ See Capitolinus, quoted in the *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, vol. i, lxxv.

Caer Leon contains the name CALPVNIVS. The following is the reading given by Mr. Lee :¹—

IOVI O. M. DOLICHV
I ONIO AEMILIANVS
CALPVNIVS
RVFILIANVS EC
AVGVSTORVM
MONITV.

It is most probable that the priest of the divinity SVL belonged to this noble family, and this gives us a high idea of the dignity of the temple and worship at Aquæ Sulis; and the name SVL entering into these six inscriptions, and the same word being also found in another, apparently the dedication of a building, gives a high idea of the importance of this tutelary divinity. I believe in no other city of England have the remains of a temple with a dedicatory inscription, and so many altars to the same divinity, as well as the tombstone of a priest of that deity, been found together in the same locality, and no inscriptions dedicated to Sul or Sul-Minerva have been found on altars in any other place.

LANARKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

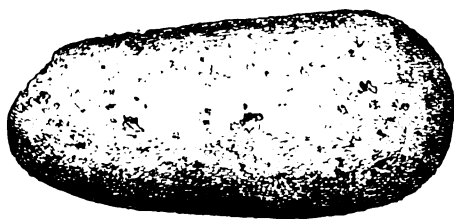
ON various occasions,² by the kindness of Mr. George Vere Irving, V.P., and Mr. Adam Sim, the attention of the Association has been drawn to antiquities discovered in Lanarkshire, of which the most remarkable are deposited in a collection formed by the latter gentleman. Many of these interesting specimens laid before the Association have been referred for arrangement, to aid in the publication of a work³ by our respected associate, Mr. Alexander Murray, illustrated by examples from Mr. Sim's collection at Culter Maynes.

¹ Rom. Ant. found at Caerleon, p. 51, Appendix.

² See "Ancient Camps of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire," by G. Vere Irving. *Journal*, vol. x, pp. 1-32. Map, plans, etc.. Plates 1, 2, 3. *Ib.*, vol. xvi, pp. 311, 318.

³ History of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

2



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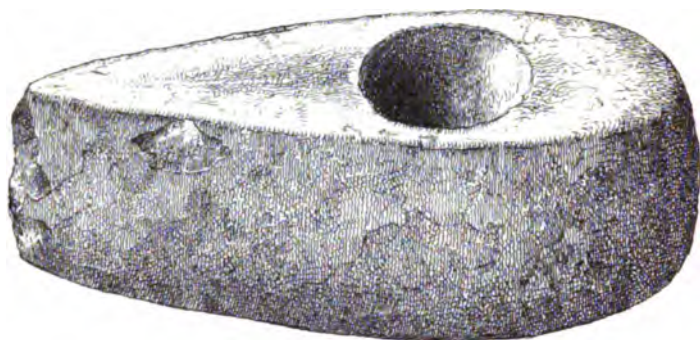


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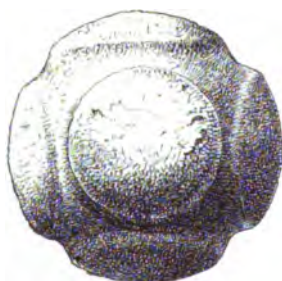
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$\frac{2}{3}$ the Real Size

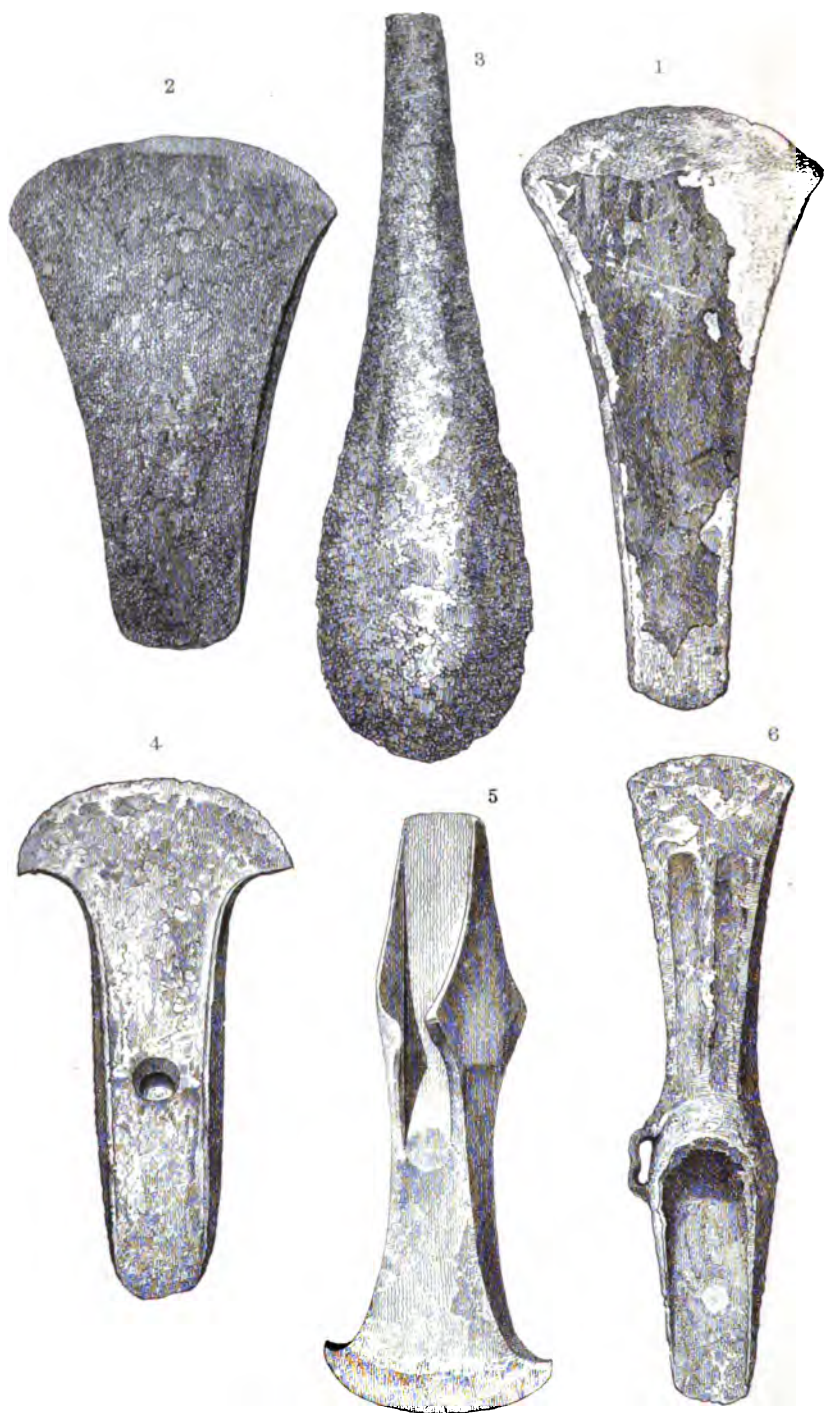
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1/2 Real Size.

This work is now far advanced, and when put before the public, we shall feel it our duty to direct particular attention to it as an important contribution to antiquarian history. In the mean time, by the liberality of these gentlemen, we are enabled to place before our associates some of the illustrations of those objects which have been exhibited upon our table, and shall, on the present occasion, simply refer to them, without entering upon specific detail or venturing to draw special inferences.

Plate 4, figs. 1, 2, 3, represent various forms of the rude aboriginal stone Celt axe or hatchet. Fig. 1 was found at Culter, Lanarkshire, and, in substance, is of clay-stone porphyry. In length, it measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge. The sides are more nearly parallel than usually met with in this class of instrument, and, in shape, it rather approaches that of the adze than the axe. Fig. 2 is a specimen composed of greywacké. It was also found at Culter, and is remarkable for its size, being 7 inches in length and 3 inches in breadth. Fig. 3 was obtained in the parish of Covington, is of lime-stone, and measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Figs. 4 and 5, both found at Culter, illustrate two specimens of what are usually denominated *flail*-stones, forming effective portions of a very early military weapon, being suspended by a cord or thong of leather from a short staff, and used, it is conjectured, in the same manner as the "morning star" of the middle ages. Fig. 4 is of earlier date than the other specimen, very rudely shaped, and measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; one edge is sharper than the other, and there is a coarsely formed perforation towards the upper part to receive the string. A somewhat similar example, used probably for the same purpose, but of greater dimensions, has been already figured in this *Journal*¹ which was dredged up in the Thames, at Battersea, in 1858.

Fig. 5 presents an annular example, measuring 3 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter. The central perforation of this specimen is strongly bevilled on both sides to protect the knots which held it in its place on the thong by which it was suspended. Figs. 6 exhibit four differently shaped flint arrow-heads, which are known in Scotland as *elf bolt*, *elf shot*, and *elfin*

¹ Vol. xiv, plate 23, fig. 3, p. 327.

arrow. In Norway they are called *alfskot*, and in Denmark *elves kud*, all implying the same. In France they are denominated *langues de chat*. Fig. 7, a flint knife, flat on one side and convex on the other, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{7}{8}$ in greatest breadth.

Plate 5, fig. 1, presents an interesting and, perhaps, unique illustration of a slick-stone for tawing or softening hides by friction, a process which appears to have been in use in very early times. It is formed of quartz $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in height. It has a depression on either side to admit the finger and thumb, necessary in carrying out this manufacturing operation. It was found in the parish of Culter, buried three feet below the surface of the ground, and its surface and outside is rounded and polished by use. Fig. 2 is a fine example of the well-known stone-hammer, axe, or maul. It was found at Aikbrae, near to Culter, and measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{8}$ along the cutting edge. Fig. 3 is a stone ball of a spherical form, having six regularly arranged circles in relief, presenting intervening spaces, giving it an aspect of remarkable symmetry. This was found in Biggar parish. Others have been noticed by Wilson.¹ A similar example, from Ireland, is also to be seen in the British Museum. None of this description are known to have been found in England. Their purpose is not very apparent; they may have been used in a game of chance or for purposes of divination. Fig. 4 is another ball of an interesting character; it is of bronze, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and beautifully incised with volutes so as to produce six disc-shaped figures. Any other specimen of this kind is unknown, but, in the British Museum there is a shallow bowl of bronze, with a somewhat similar scroll-formed ornament. The specimen here figured has been cast in two portions, each half being composed of a different metal and of different density. The workmanship of it would assign its fabrication to a period subsequent to the occupation of this country by the Romans.

Plate 6 are articles in bronze. Fig. 1, an axe head found near Biggar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and nearly 3 across the cutting edge. Fig. 2 was found at Culter, and is of smaller size, being $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Dr. Wilson has

¹ *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 138; and *Arch. Mus.*, Edinb., 1856, p. 14.

assigned these objects to his first class,¹ embracing those types and varieties which belong to the earliest period of working in bronze, simple in form, displaying little skill in the workmanship and devoid of ornamentation, Fig. 3 is of an unusual form. The instrument found at Culter offers a kind of tongue-shaped blade, measuring $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, but it is broken at the smaller end. At its greatest width across it measures 2 inches. A bronze weapon of a similar form has been figured in this *Journal*.² It was found, in 1853, in a barrow on Ashey Down, in the Isle of Wight; and one would be led to infer that the blade had been employed as a dagger, as there are three holes for rivets to fasten it to a handle. Figs. 4 and 5 present other early bronze instruments now very generally called *Paalstabs*. They are of the wedge shape with a groove on each side by which they could be united to a cleft handle.³ Fig. 4 was found in Peebleshire, but not far from the boundary of Lanarkshire. It is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, with a slight transverse ridge on both faces, but without lateral projections. There is a singular depression on one side, which is of uncommon occurrence. Fig. 5 is 6 inches long, and was found at Kerswell, in the parish of Carnwath, its edges are developed to a great extent and recurved inwards to secure the shaft. Fig. 6 is a variety of Paalstab, having a loop or ear attached. This was found at Aikbrae, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and has a deep ridge on either side. This is a common form in Scotland.

¹ Arch. and Prehist. Ann., p. 252.

² Vol. x, plate 19, fig. 2, p. 164.

³ The reader will find much information relating to these instruments in the *Journal*, vol. iii, p. 58.

(To be continued.)

POWYSLAND AND POWIS CASTLE.

BY THE REV. C. H. HARTSHORNE, M.A.

THE kingdom of Wales was originally divided into three principalities, though it is usually spoken of as one,—Powys, Gwynedd, and Dinefawr. Each had its own sovereign. In Powys authority little short of regal seems to have existed as early as the sixth century. Still earlier than this has the succession of the princes of Gwynedd been traced; as Cy-nedda Wledig is supposed to have ruled over this portion of Wales between the years 340 and 389, and his descendants held it as a separate kingdom from Powys and Dinefawr till the reign of Iago ap Beli, who united it with the former from 599 to 603. Henceforward, however, they became independent of each other during upwards of two centuries, when Rodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, again united them from the years 843 to 877. Earlier than this, Dinefawr, or South Wales, is reputed to have had only two sovereigns. Before their reign its history may be truly said to be unknown, or at least to be so mixed with fable that no dependence can be placed upon its annals. When Rodri Mawr jointly governed the three kingdoms of Powys, Gwynedd, and Dinefawr, their history first emerges from darkness and tradition; and sufficient information—facts upon which reliance may be placed—are afforded by the common chronicles to enable the inquirer to trace out the divisions, the union, or the descent, of the Welsh sovereignty with accuracy and precision.

Most of the writers upon Cambrian antiquity, by endeavouring to establish too early a period for the memorials of their computation, have endangered the reception of those dates which are really trustworthy and incontrovertible. Thus the æra of Prydain, and also many of the actions attributed to king Arthur, rest upon the most insufficient testimony. Nor is the evidence of the Druidic *Triads* less doubtful, when it is adduced to explain circumstances that lie too far removed even from tradition—certainly from credibility and rational conjecture—to admit of their application: just as the visionary notions of the alchemists threw

discredit upon the rising discoveries of chemistry, and the ridiculous conjectures of Stukeley and King brought discredit upon the study of archæology. The cause of truth has been much injured, and the majestic course of history perverted, by the indiscretion of writers who, not satisfied with a reasonable amount of antiquity, endanger its acceptance altogether by striving to place it at a distance too remote for demonstration and belief.

It is, however, a great mistake to conclude that, because some of the very remote history of Wales is too old to be true, and the testimony handing it down too uncertain to recommend it to acceptance, that therefore all the genealogies must be fabulous, and the ancient annals mere mythology. Fortunately the subject now under notice does not involve any difficult examination. There is no doubtful narrative to create perplexity and distrust. We commence at a period when the line of regal descent is clear; and I will endeavour to connect it with the kingdom of Powis as shortly and as simply as the subject permits.

About the year 843, Roderic the Great united the three kingdoms of Powys, Dinefawr, and Gwynedd, under his entire sovereignty. After his death they again became separated. They were once more united, by Hywel Dha, from 913 to 940, who was the last prince who governed them conjointly. The history of Wales, therefore, from the middle of the tenth century—that is, from the date last mentioned, to its reduction by Edward I—will naturally fall into this triple stream, sometimes single, sometimes being in two, and at other periods combined under three branches.

Though the line of Gwynedd may with the most propriety be called the kingdom of Wales, Dinefawr having become merged into it after the death of Rhys ap Gruffyd in 1196, the kingdom of Powys is the one more particularly demanding present notice.

The kingdom of Powys, or Powysland, was originally very extensive, stretching from Broxton Hills, in Cheshire, to Pengwern Powis, or Shrewsbury, and including a large tract both in the former county and Shropshire. It took in all the county of Montgomery, part of Radnorshire, and part of Breconshire. In Merionethshire it comprehended the comots of Mawddy, Edeirnion, and Glyn Dyfrdwy: all the county of Denbigh, except Ruthin and the capital town;

Molesdale, Hopedale, and Maelor, in Flintshire. In its largest extent Powis stretched northward from Basingwerk, or St. Asaph (if it did not touch the Dee) to Hay in the south of Radnorshire; from Dolgelly and Machynllaeth in the west, to Shrewsbury on the east: thus including a large portion of six counties, Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire entirely. The boundary between Powys and Gwynedd followed nearly the course of the river Dyvi, the range of the Berwyn and the river Alun to its junction with the Dee. The limits of Powys, on the side of South Wales, were in general the river Wye.

It was, perhaps, even of much greater extent under the reign of Brochwal Ysgythrog, prince of Powys, about 660, who, being defeated by the Saxons at the battle of Chester, consequently lost a portion. Again, in 780, when Offa passed the Severn with a great force, he drove the Britons still further, annexing to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom all the country to the eastward of the great dyke he had constructed as a boundary. The princes of Powys were then driven from their ancient residence at Shrewsbury, and the seat of royalty henceforward fixed at Mathrafel in the vale of Meiford.

After some time the tract forming the country above Oswestry and the two Maelors—Cymraeg or Bromfield, and the Flintshire Maelor, Maelor Saesnec—with many other cwmwds, relapsed to their natural masters. Thus in 843, Roderic the Great we have seen uniting all the really Welsh portion of Powys to his dominions of Gwynedd and Dinefawr. We have already observed how various were the changes in the allotment of Powys; how it formed, at one period, a distinct kingdom from the two others; and finally it became, in 1133, itself divided into Powys Fadog and Powys Wenwynwyn; consisting of forty commots.

The fate of the kingdom of Powys was more fortunate than that of Gwynedd, since its princes held it *in capite* from the English crown as early as the thirteenth century, when Gruffyd, the son of Mawdac ap Blethyn, by duly performing homage to Henry I, received that protection which the princes of North and South Wales in their more powerful independence rejected.

The royal possessions of Powysland, which had been divided on the death of Madawc ap Meredydd in 1133, into Powys

Fadog and Powys Wenwynwyn, finally merged, on the former side, in the houses of Warren, Audley, and Mortimer; and on the latter, in sir John de Cherleton, who, in a similar way to these three barons, was rewarded for the services he had performed to the English crown, and received in marriage, with all her estates, Hawyse, the last representative of the princely race of Powys.

Sir John de Cherleton took a leading part in the military and parliamentary transactions of his time. In conjunction with Griffin de la Pole, in 1310, he was requested to allow four hundred foot soldiers to be raised in the lordship of Powis; summoned to give aid against the Scots on several occasions; summoned to parliament at Westminster in 1313; again in 1314. Ordered to raise five hundred foot soldiers from his lordship of Powis; again, two hundred from his lordship of Builth; and three hundred from Powis in 1317. Again, to raise five hundred foot soldiers from Powis in 1319. He is addressed as one of the "majores barones" in 1318. In 1322 he was in arms against the king at the battle of Boroughbridge, after which he surrendered. Summoned again to raise five hundred men in 1325, and again in the following year. He is variously called sire Johan de Cherleton, "dominus de Powis"; and seigneur de Powis in the military writs. Amongst other manors on which inquisition was taken at his death (49th Edward III) are found Mathravel, Keveiloe, Arustle, Castrum de la Pole, etc.

In accordance with the religious practice of the age, sir John de Cherleton enriched the foundation of the Franciscan friars at Shrewsbury, where his wife's grandfather, Griffith ap Gwenwynwyn, her father Owain, herself and husband, were all buried. Time has not yet destroyed the last memorials of these two noble persons. An inscription under the figure of sir John de Cherleton, in a window of St. Mary's church at Shrewsbury, asks the passer by to pray for Monsieur sir John de Cherleton, who caused this glazing to be made, and for dame Hawis his companion." This unusual term signifying a connexion with royalty.

The situation in which sir John de Cherleton built his castle of Powis was highly favourable for the chief objects that urged its erection,—personal security and defence. Placed on a rock, and surrounded by a ravine which on the south side has been formed into a terraced garden of unu-

sual extent and loveliness, where Flora and Ceres alternately contend on five successive plateaux for the preeminence; and strengthened on the north by two darkly yawning fosses, which even at the present day have lost none of their pristine horror,—it commands a view of unrivalled magnificence. The deep blue heights of the Breidden partially close the distance to the east, forming so grand a feature in the landscape that even the busy town of Pool beneath, and the fertile valley through which the majestic Severn rolls its pellucid waters, almost escape observation. On the north it is shut in by an extensive park remarkable for its varied undulations, and for its venerable oaks silvered o'er by the lichens of a thousand years,—a domain perpetually enchanting us by the picturesqueness of its sylvan beauty, by its contrasts of rock and verdure, its craggy dells, its sunny slopes, its silence only broken by the browsing deer, and soothing us by its natural wildness and its solitude. In wandering amid this peaceful scenery we too soon forget the

——“embattled house, whose massy keep
Flung from yon cliff a shadow large and cold,
There dwelt the gay, the bountiful, the bold.”

We forget, too, amid “the pensive shade,” the long line of events that has rendered so many points of view from the castle deserving attention. For it is a memorable district, a land that has witnessed numerous conflicts between the Britons under Caractacus and the Roman conquerors, betwixt the English and the Welsh, and the Welsh and the Danes. In distinct view of Powis castle, perhaps on the deep blue heights of Breidden, or Moel.

Golfa, probably on the summit of Caer Digol, the Roman invaders engaged in the final struggle, a struggle the most memorable of all events in our history. Still later was this part of Powysland the battlefield of Danes and Saxons, the latter assisted by the Welsh, when the Northmen were defeated at Buttington.

That Powis castle was erected by sir John de Charleton is a statement that it would be impossible to controvert. The manner by which he came into the possession of Powysland has already been noticed, and the character of the building precisely agrees with the architectural style of this time. In fact, its age may be very closely made out, as it

is pretty certain that he built it between the years 1310 and 1315. Even from the detail of the mason's marks under the two great gateways, there is sufficient reason for assigning it to this particular period, since these entrances exhibit the marks observable at Alnwick and Dunstanborough, and the date of these castles can be fixed to a year.

Little need be said about the building, as it is neither spacious nor yet remarkable for its singularity or decoration. It may be briefly described as an Edwardian keep consisting of four massive round towers, the two on the north and south sides being connected with a short curtain wall, which has internally encroached on the area for the purposes of modern accommodation. Therefore, viewed from the small enclosure, very little evidence appears to show its antiquity; but under the archways, and looked at from without, very little of the recent additions are discernible. The chimneys are remarkable for their loftiness and plain circular form.

Originally this castle was entered over the fosse at the western extremity, in the usual manner across a drawbridge and under a gate-house. These portions, however, are removed, and the present entrance is through a porter's lodge erected in 1668. Within the keep there are insertions of this period.

A large embattled building, of a very uncommon kind lies to the left as you approach the keep. This was formerly the chief hall. The crenelles on the summit are crowded and smaller than is usual.

Immediately on reaching the keep the visitor's attention is struck by a handsome Jacobean portal affixed so as to conceal the old Edwardian entrance, and a great deal of work of this kind exists within and without the keep. If we may judge from the two dates that are found in the gallery, as well as on the curious ceilings of the bedchambers in the western towers, these additions were made in 1593 and 1594, and would consequently be the work of sir Edward Herbert, second son of sir William Herbert, the twentieth earl of Pembroke: whilst the gateway just mentioned was added by his great grandson, William, the first earl of Powis, so created in 1674, marquis of Powis 1687, outlawed 1689. He was even created marquis of Montgomery

and duke of Powis by James II after his abdication, but these titles were never allowed in England. The decorations of the next period were carried out by his son William in 1705, when the great staircase was erected and the mural paintings representing the coronation of queen Anne, executed by Lanscroom.

It had been decided by the Parliamentary Commissioners that Powis castle should share the same fate as all the other English castles and be demolished, but from not belonging to the state, and the owners giving security that it should not be employed to the prejudice of the parliament or commonwealth, the order for its destruction was cancelled. Only the outworks were demolished, and some breaches made in the walls around the castle to render it incapable of defence.¹

It would be irrelevant, extremely difficult, and perhaps impossible adequately to describe the exquisite scenery commanded by Powis castle, and equally impracticable to convey a just idea to the reader of the various kinds of architectural interest, each so excellent in its way, that are harmoniously mingled together in the building. The additions made by nearly each successive possessor have increased this difficulty, though at the same time they have enhanced its historical value, and added the fresh attractions of singularity and picturesqueness to the noble pile. The furniture so characteristic of the times of its respective owners, and above all the portraits, carry the mind from the age of lord Herbert of Cherbury, the poet and philosopher, down to the days that witnessed the cooler valour and the maturer statesmanship of the victor of Plassey. In such rapid succession do the images of the past flow through the mind as the visitor lingers over the long descent of steps conducting him to the iron gate of departure, itself no unworthy object to arrest the attention, that ere this last barrier is passed the memory has been refreshed by the various incidents that have conferred celebrity upon Powysland. The name of Hawis Gadarn, the last descendant of the royal line entitled to wear the talaith of gold, the noble family of the Herberts, and the undying fame of Clive, the founder of an Indian empire. These are memories impressed on the feelings by looking through Powis castle that will not readily be effaced.

¹ *Cambrian Quarterly*, iii, p. 209.

ON THE "SHREWSBURY BOOK." V

BY EDWARD LEVIN, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., ASSISTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ALTHOUGH the volume which I am about briefly to bring under your notice is doubtless familiar to those whose business or inclinations may have led them to study and examine the literary treasures deposited in our great national collection at the British Museum, yet as many must be present who have never even heard of, still less seen the *Shrewsbury Book*, it is hoped that a short account of it will not, upon the present occasion, be deemed either uninteresting or out of place.

The *Shrewsbury Book* is so called because it was executed by order of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, as a wedding present for Margaret, daughter of René, duke of Anjou and Maine, and titular king of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, upon the occasion of her marriage with Henry VI, king of England and France, in April 1445. The volume, therefore, is no less interesting as an example of the state of the arts at the period when it was executed, than it is on account of the historical associations which it calls up, and the illustrious persons by and to whom it was presented.

A meeting such as the present will scarcely need to be reminded that the earl of Shrewsbury, who was the donor of this noble book, was that "martial and warlike Talbot" whose character as a devoted and loyal subject has been so admirably drawn by Shakespeare; of whom his very soldiers asserted—

"The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword";

of whom his enemies exclaimed, when they saw him fighting, that "the devil was in arms," and "the whole army stood and gazed on him,"¹ who was reputed to be

"The Frenchman's only scourge;
Their kingdom's terror and black Nemesis";

"The scarecrow that affrights our children";

¹ Hen. VI, act i, sc. 1.

and who yet was humble-minded enough to say of himself to his sovereign

—"this arm that hath reclaimed
To your obedience fifty fortresses,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength,
Beside five hundred prisoners of esteem,
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet,
And with submissive loyalty of heart
Ascribes the glory of his conquest got,
First to my God, and next unto your grace."

Such then was the donor of the book, and no more fitting present could he have made to Margaret of Anjou, being as she was the daughter of one who was not only a patron of the fine arts, but himself an artist of no ordinary degree of merit, as any one will acknowledge who has seen his paintings in his *Book of Tournaments*, now in the Bibliothèque Impériale, at Paris, or those in the *Book of Hours*, numbered 1070 of the Egerton collection in the British Museum.

Having premised thus much concerning the origin of the book, it remains for me to add that in size it is a large folio, measuring nineteen inches in length, by thirteen in width, and four in thickness; that it is numbered 15 E vi, in that noble library presented by George II to the nation in 1757, now known as the "Royal Collection"; that it is written in French on vellum in double columns; and that it is profusely illustrated throughout with illuminated letters, borders, and miniatures in blue, gold, and other rich colours used by the illuminators at that period. Hence it is a valuable volume, not only in a historical point of view, but also as an artistic record of the time at which it was executed, inasmuch as it was written at about the same period with the well known bible, executed for John, duke of Berry, son of John II, king of France, who died in 1416; and it was also nearly contemporary with those gorgeous MSS. known as the *Paris Breviary* and that as the *Bedford Missal*, which was presented by Anne of Burgundy, the wife of John, duke of Bedford, and regent of France, to Henry VI, her husband's nephew, upon the occasion of his coronation at Paris as king of France in 1431.

With these magnificent works we must also class the volume in the Cotton Collection in the British Museum marked Domitian A. xvii, which is a Psalter written and

illuminated expressly for the use of Henry VI himself. It is adorned with portraits of the king, abounds with exquisite miniatures, illuminated letters and borders, and affords another example of the patronage bestowed upon artists by the highest of the land, and of the rare excellence to which art itself had attained at this period.

When these and similar books were illuminated by artists, etc., the Van Eycks, Julio Clovis, Julio Romano, Hewling, and the most renowned painters of their respective ages and countries, it is no marvel that they were considered as presents fit not only for great nobles, but even for royalty itself; and if we consider the vast amount of time and labour which must have been expended in their production, and examine the numerous and splendid decorations with which they are adorned, we shall cease to wonder at a MS. being regarded as a "regium donum," and wish that our own age were capable of producing monuments of artistic skill and industry as remarkable for taste, diligence, and splendour as these are.

But before we proceed to describe the contents of the *Shrewsbury Book* I would ask you to bear in mind, that the period at which this volume was executed was that at which the art of painting was progressing rapidly towards the excellence which it attained in the subsequent age. The ornaments and borders of MSS. are now found to be of a totally different character to those of the preceding century. French artists were extensively patronized on account of the close connection between this country and France; Nature, as it is justly remarked by Sir Frederic Madden, "again began to be studied, and in lieu of grotesque figures we are presented with flowers of every hue, fruits, birds, and insects most delicately and minutely coloured upon gold grounds, and with a brilliancy of effect before unknown. The invention of printing, which took place in the middle of this century, produced for nearly fifty years no very sensible effect on the labours of the illuminators." A great many splendid MSS. were produced at this period, and with regard to the miniatures which were introduced, "the art of colouring in what is termed *camien gris* afforded to the artist fresh scope for his skill in the disposition of light and shade." A volume executed in this manner for Charles, duke of Burgundy, shows the improve-

ment which was effected by this style of painting, and is said by the eminent antiquary and palæographer whom I have just quoted "to be so extraordinary a specimen of what could then be accomplished, that it rises superior to all the gorgeous and glittering decorations of more costly volumes. We may add, moreover, that the miniatures in such volumes are often the only sources from which we can obtain correct likenesses of the illustrious individuals to whom they were presented, or for whom they were undertaken; and thus they become invaluable, not only on account of their literary contents and artistic beauties, but as handing down to us the very features and general appearance of the persons for whom they were originally designed and executed.

Having thus, *currente calamo*, touched upon some of the leading characteristics of the art of illuminating at this period, I will now briefly mention the more remarkable illuminations of the *Shrewsbury Book*.

At the commencement of the volume is a splendid page containing a miniature of the earl, dressed in the robes of the garter, presenting the book to queen Margaret, who is seated beside her royal husband on a green settee, behind which is a rich screen in red and blue squares on which are depicted the arms of England and France in gold. The king and queen are surrounded by members of the court, who have come to witness the ceremony of the presentation—their hands are joined—each is crowned, and holds a sceptre; and in the foreground is the earl kneeling with the book raised in his hands, and placed upon the queen's lap: whilst behind him stands a not very symmetrical looking dog, which has followed his master into the royal presence on the principle perhaps of "love me, love my dog," half turn-spit, half terrier, but which is in reality the talbot argent, two of which are, as we know, the supporters of the arms of this ancient and noble family.¹ A broad border of flowers, consisting principally of the daisy, (which from its French name, Marguérite, was Margaret of Anjou's badge), in gold and colours surrounds the whole page, at the bottom of which is a scroll containing the following loyal lines, written in letters of blue and gold:—

¹ A part of this illumination has been engraved, but none of the copies convey anything like an adequate representation of the splendour of the original.

" Mon seul desir
 Au roy et vous
 Est bien servir
 Jusqu'au mourir

Ce sachent tous
 Mon seul desir
 Au roy et vous."

Which I have thus translated :—

My whole and sole desire
 Unto the king and you,
 Until I shall expire,
 Is service leal to do.

And let this ever be
 By all men held as true,
 How always I seek loyally
 To serve the king and you.

And that this was no idle boast on the part of the writer is a fact fully borne out by the whole career of his life, inasmuch as it was one continued course of devotion to his sovereign from the time of his first appearance in the field at the siege of Caen in 1417, until his death before Chastillon in July 1453, where he was killed by a cannon-ball in the eighty-first year of his age. On the lower margin of the floral border above mentioned, and just above the scroll, are the arms of the king and queen, surrounded by a group of daisies, whilst on the right is a bouquet of the same flowers, which are indeed constantly introduced into the borders throughout the whole book. On the left of the page are the arms of the earl, which will be found thus described in the text to Shaw's *Illuminated Ornaments of the Middle Ages*. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Belesme; 2nd and 3rd, Talbot, an escutcheon of pretence; quarterly, 1st and 4th, Beauchamp; 2nd and 3rd, Warwick, denoting his descent from Maud, daughter of Roger de Belesme, earl of Salop, who married Gilbert de Talbot; and his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Since, however, topics connected with the history and pedigree of the earls of Shrewsbury have been treated of by one who is far better able to handle such matters than I am, I shall not pursue this branch of the subject further, but at once continue my description of the volume and its contents. Subjoined to the illumination which I have mentioned above, is a dedication to the queen in French verse composed by the earl himself, beginning

" Princesse tres excellente,
 Ce livre cy vous presente
 De Schroobery le conte";

and he states the reason for his gift in the following words :

"Il a fait ainsi que entens
 A fin que vous y passez temps
 Et lorsque parlerez Anglois
 Que vous n'oubliez le François"

which being familiarly translated, will mean

For your pastime this book was meant,
 And written 't was with this intent,
 That midst your English talk, from hence
 You also might keep up your French :

a decided intimation on the part of the noble earl, that he thought the lady's time was likely to hang somewhat heavily on her hands amongst the fogs and catarrhs of the dull phlegmatic English, after the fine climate and the *beaux esprits* of her own country; and also a great compliment to the attractions of her royal bridegroom's native tongue, which he evidently considered either sweet enough or powerful enough to obliterate even in the short time she had been married to him all recollection of her own. On the page following the one just described is a splendid illumination, principally in blue and gold, consisting of shields with quarterings of the arms of England and France, and miniatures and scrolls showing the descent of Henry VI from the French and English royal lines, together with the arms of Anjou, and on the right margin of the page a banner bearing the royal arms, with the motto "Dieu est mon droit" upon a scroll entwined round the staff, which, however, I should not have stopped to notice had it not been for the fact that the word "est" is here spelt with an "s," and the inscription therefore reads as "God is my right," instead of being that with which we are familiar, as "God and my right." It would occupy too much time were I to enter, at anything like full length, into a description of all or nearly all the illuminations which abound throughout the volume, more especially in the first portion of it, and I will therefore only call your attention to the page preceding the first romance (that of Alexander), on which is an allegorical representation of the city of Babylon, with king Nectanabus, who, according to Julian Africanus and other early writers, was the reputed father of Alexander, holding his court in the tower of Babel, whilst in the ornamental border at the bottom of the illumination is the banner of the earl of Shrewsbury, with the arms of Talbot, Strange, and Verdon,

and on an escutcheon of pretence, those of Lisle and Tyes (with all of which families the earl was connected by marriage), and on the left-hand corner of the page is a full-length figure of the earl supporting the royal banner. Throughout the whole of the volume the coats which I have mentioned are constantly repeated, and the illuminations are altogether worthy of attention, not only on account of their richness and quaintness, but because they supply us with the likenesses of such persons as Henry VI, his queen, and "English John Talbot"; and furnish also excellent illustrations of the civil and military dress and accoutrements of the period at which they were executed.

Having thus, then, called your attention to this fine MS. in an artistic point of view, I will now proceed briefly to notice its literary contents.

These consist, for the most part, of romances upon chivalrous subjects, and succeed to the dedication, genealogical page, and illumination, which I have described in the following order:—1st. "Le livre de la vraye histoire du bon roy Alexandre," in prose. 2. "Les quatre livres de Charlemagne." 3. "Le livre d'Ogier de Dannemarche," in verse. 4. "Le livre de Regnier de Montaubain." 5. "Le livre du roy Ponthus." 6. Le livre de Guy de Warrewik." 7. Le Rommant de Herolt d'Ardenne," in prose. 8. "L'Hystoire du Chevalier a Signe," in verse. 9. "Le livre de l'arbre des batailles." 10. "Le livre de Politique." 11. "Les Chroniques de Normandie," in prose. 12. "Le Breviaire des Nobles," in verse. 13. "Le livre des fais d'armes et de Chevalerie," and 14. a treatise "Sur l'ordre du Gartier," in prose. It would be entirely beyond the scope of the present paper, were I to enter into minute bibliographical particulars with regard to these romances, and I shall, therefore, content myself with giving you only a slight and cursory sketch of the least known amongst them. With respect to the first then, "the Romance of Alexander," I would observe, that it is one of that vast number of romantic fictions of which Alexander the Great is the hero. There is but little doubt of its oriental origin, and it was a standard subject, not only in the East, but all over the countries of Europe. A considerable difference of opinion exists as to the author of the first romance of Alexander, but it is known, that a Greek romance upon the subject was written by Simon Seth,

the keeper of the imperial wardrobe at Constantinople, about the year 1070. This was translated into Latin, and the Latin version became the foundation of many romances both in French and English. It is generally found in verse, and those who desire to investigate the subject, will find it treated of in Warton's *History of English Poetry*, in the thirteenth volume of the *Bibliothek des Literarischen Vereins in Stuttgart*, published in 1846, and more especially in an essay *sur la légende d'Alexandre le grand dans les Romans Français du douzième siècle*, by Eugene Talbot, published at Paris in 1850 ; and an English version of the romance was printed amongst the books of the Roxburgh Club, from an unique manuscript in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford, by the rev. Joseph Stevenson in 1849. I shall not occupy your time with any reference to the romances of Charlemagne, Ogier (or, as he is also called, Oger or Oddegir) the Dane, Regnè of Montaubain, king Ponthus (an English romance upon which subject was printed by Wynkyn de Worde), Guy of Warwick, Harold of Ardennes, or the Knight of the Swan, a romance upon which last subject was translated out of the French, at the request of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in 1621, by Robert Copland, and printed by his brother William, and a copy of which will be found amongst the Garrick collection in the British Museum. Any one who is inclined to investigate the literary history and contents of these and similar romances, will find ample information in Ames, Panzer, Ritson, Warton, Thoms, Ellis, and many other writers upon early poetry, and I will, therefore, conclude this portion of my subject by mentioning, that of the remaining compositions in the *Shrewsbury Book*, two have the names of the authors appended to them, viz., the "Tree of Battles" and the "Book of Polity," the former of which was composed by one Honoré, sous prieur de salon et docteur en decret, whose name has been given in a printed description of the MS. as Honoré Bonnet ; but as the word Bonnet is a misreading of "souvent," the surname of the writer is, as yet unknown ; and the latter by Frère Gilles de Rommes, de l'ordre de St. Augustine, as he here styles himself, but who was, in reality, one of the celebrated family of the Colonna, and became general of the order of St. Augustine in 1292, and archbishop of Bourges in 1294. He

studied under Thomas Aquinas, and was tutor to Philippe le bel, for whose use and behoof it was that he composed the original of the treatise which we have in the *Shrewsbury Book* under the title "De Regimine Principum," which was first printed in 1479, and translated into French by Simon de Herdin in 1497. The Chronicle of Normandy, which commences with the reign of duke Aubert in 751, and ends with the third Henry III of England in 1218, is valuable as containing a list of the nobles who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, which will be found at p. 435 of the MS. ; and in connection with this chronicle, I would only add that, if any one should wish to read an amusing romance connected with one portion of it, he cannot do better than peruse the "Liffe of Robert the Devil" as printed by Mr. Thoms in his interesting and instructive collection of early English prose romances from an edition by Wynkyn de Worde, and preceded by a preface which gives its history, and cannot fail to entertain those who feel any interest in such subjects.

In conclusion, then, I would impress upon all the fact, that I have by no means pretended to give a thoroughly detailed account of the contents of the MSS. Had I attempted such a task, you would long ago have expressed an opinion, that such *μεγα βιβλιον* is decidedly a *μεγα κακον*. As it is, I can only hope that my remarks have led some, if not all, of my hearers to take somewhat an interest in the *Shrewsbury Book*, as they should do if only on account of the *genius loci* which surrounds them, and to regard it as a noble specimen of an art which we moderns, with all our improvements, are, even now, striving to equal, and which, with all appliances and means to boot, we shall scarcely ever be able to excel.

British Archaeological Association.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, SHREWSBURY, 1860.

AUGUST 6TH TO 11TH INCLUSIVE.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
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THE EARL OF POWIS.
THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
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Proceedings of the Congress.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

THE members of the general and local committees assembled in the Grand Jury Room at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury, at one o'clock, and proceeded to make arrangements for the reception of the president and visitors. The president, preceded by the mayor, William Burr, esq., and several members of the corporation, entered the Nisi Prius Court. The mayor addressed the meeting, and offered to the members of the Association and the visitors a hearty welcome. He expressed the great satisfaction he experienced that a visit of so interesting a character should have occurred during his year of office, and called upon J. J. Peele, esq., the town clerk, to read the following address of the corporation:—

“ Mr. President and Gentlemen,—We, the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of the borough of Shrewsbury, have much pleasure in tendering to you, sir, and the other members of your learned society the expression of our gratification, and that of our fellow-townsmen, at your presence here this day.

“ We most cordially bid you welcome. May your visit be to yourselves productive of satisfaction, as we doubt not it will be of much valuable information, public as well as local.

“ With so many important subjects as are shadowed forth in the programme of your proceedings, the corporation refrain from occupying the time of this meeting by allusions to the different objects of antiquity, so well worthy, as we venture to think, of investigation, within this borough; and of which most appropriate mention is made in the very able works of our former fellow-townsmen, archdeacon Owen and the rev. J. B. Blakeway (men respected for their great learning, as they were loved and esteemed for their many virtues), as also in a concise and accurate publication by an intelligent officer of this corporation.¹ We, therefore, now only beg to express our conviction of the great benefits which are conferred, through the indefatigable zeal and labours of your society and

¹ The treasurer, Henry Pidgeon, esq., author of a *Historical and Illustrated Handbook for the Town of Shrewsbury*. 12mo., 1860.

of other similar institutions, in illustrating the past history of this country, and we would suggest that the present is by no means an inappropriate time for such an inquiry in *this* county, inasmuch as *now*, through the untiring industry, the extensive researches, and the sound judgment of a Shropshire gentleman, the rev. Robert William Eyton, a complete and important record of its antiquities and ancient history is completed, and which will henceforth be a valuable memorial of past ages during a long and eventful period.

"To you, Mr. President (extensively interested as you are in different parts of this county), it will doubtless be a source of much pride and pleasure to direct attention to the various objects of deep interest within its confines, and more especially within that ancient borough which has entrusted its representation in the hands of a gallant gentleman and yourself, and where, through the energy of the inhabitants and the munificence of yourself and other generous personages, one of the noblest edifices¹ which adorn any municipality has been restored and beautified for the glory of God, and to the great credit of all engaged in that good work—an example worthy of all honour and imitation.

"Permit us, sirs, in conclusion, again to thank you for making this the scene of your present labours and inquiry, and ready and anxious shall we be, in all courtesy, and by every means in our power, to further your praiseworthy and useful undertaking."

The mayor having resigned his seat to Mr. BOTFIELD, the president made the following reply:—

"As the elected president of the British Archæological Association, I beg to return you our most cordial thanks for the honour you have conferred upon us by the welcome you have given us to your loyal and ancient town. Though the attraction of the metropolis and the invention of railways have taken away many of those county families whose mansions still adorn your town, yet they, in common with all who visit it, must fully acknowledge the warm reception and munificent hospitality which upon all occasions they experience. It is to me a source of regret, that at the great change effected at the reformation, this town was not made, as was at one time contemplated, the seat of a bishop, but it will always be eminent for the social position and intellectual endowments of its inhabitants. I can bear my humble testimony to the value of the labours of those distinguished antiquaries, archdeacon Owen and Mr. Blakeway. I feel that the eulogy you have so justly pronounced upon the great work of Mr. Eyton is no more than its merits justly entitle him to. I trust that this meeting may be equally beneficial to the town, and to its members, that they may carry away with them many pleasant recollections, and leave behind them some equally agreeable memorials of the Congress held at Shrewsbury."

¹ St. Lawrence Ludlow.

The president then proceeded to deliver the introductory address on the "History and Antiquities of Shropshire," which has been printed *in extenso* in the *Collectanea Archaeologica* of the Association (pp. 1-33). Upon the conclusion of the address, ROBERT A. SLANEY, esq., M.P., rose and said :—

"I have been honoured by a request to move that the thanks of the meeting be given to my honourable friend for the able address with which he has gratified us. Having only been just requested to do so, and being ignorant of very much of the extended views which he has taken, I will not enter upon those views more than to say that the industry, the ability, and the extensive knowledge, which have been shown by your president, you can judge of from the address which has been read to you. Sure I am, that at a subsequent period when we come to read it in print, we shall rejoice no doubt to have its subject matter in such a shape, matter relating to such lengthened periods over those districts in which it is our fate to live, move, and have our being, and which have been described so ably and so well by my honourable friend. Of those remarks I will merely say, that from what he has painted to us, as he has most ably here, we have most interesting remains of one of the greatest people of antiquity; I mean the Romans. Within three years I have myself visited that district whence that energetic people sent forth their legions to the furthest parts of the earth, and conquered the greatest portion of this country and assisted to civilize it. I found Rome shrunk back into an ancient, venerable, and declining town, where you see magnificent buildings fast falling to decay, and a people once energetic, now fast crumbling as it were into the last state of bondage. Then, again, if we look to those noble monuments of mediæval ages which have been spoken of and described so well by my honourable friend, it has been my lot in other lands to trace the scene of many of those medieval castles, those towers of strength along the Rhine and the Rhone, and parts of the Continent, such as we see in this land upon the northern frontier against the Scotch, as well as those in this country, which have been so well adverted to. These things bring up in our mind one single, strong, and overwhelming feeling of gratitude, that we live in these days. These were the monuments, and castles, and strongholds of those who ruled despotically in this land, or defended its frontiers against the attacks of foes. Our position is very different now, for we live in a free, a happy, a secure, and religious country. These, no doubt, are great blessings, and there are other advantages, one of which I will advert to, because it arises from my friend speaking of the castles in this particular district which were given to great chieftains by sovereigns for the purpose of defending these frontiers. Among those names almost every one has passed away, with the exception of the name of Corbett, which is identified with families in this county. When that name was men-

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tioned a circumstance occurred to me respecting Peter Corbett, to whom, or one of his descendants, was directed a writ—*De Lupus Capiendi*. This showed that once this country was devastated by wolves, and we may be glad we live in these days when nothing of the kind is to be found. The honourable gentleman, after regretting his inability to attend throughout the Congress, as he was proceeding to the United States, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Botfield for his able address.

The hon. and rev. GEORGE BRIDGEMAN, in seconding the motion, said: I am certain we all feel most grateful to Mr. Botfield for his kindness in taking the chair on the present occasion. He must have done so at great inconvenience, as it must interfere with his parliamentary duties. The meeting, I am sure, is very much obliged for his learned address, the composition of which must have cost great trouble, as well as time, and evinces great research. As a summary of the history of Shropshire, the subjects are of general interest to the county, and, when it is printed, it will form a valuable addition to our literature. The vote was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the compliment, said: I am much obliged to you for the thanks proposed to me for the very imperfect address just delivered, and I must say the only thing I have to complain of is the too flattering way in which Mr. Slaney and Mr. Bridgeman spoke of it. The paper I have read is, of course, at the disposal of the Association. I trust that every one of the members of the Association will devote his best energies to secure its success, and I hope that Mr. Slaney may derive fresh energy and renewed health and spirits, as I know he will enjoyment, from his visit to the United States. I will not further detain you, but thank you for your kind attention, and request the attendance of so many among you as can to hear the papers read at the evening meeting.

The party then proceeded to view different parts of the town, passing on to the abbey church, on which Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., made some observations specially relating to the general character of the building. He said it was a mere fragment of the old building. A central tower had sprung from the tops of the present pillars on either side the chancel window, and the old chancel would extend beyond it. The western tower was of much more recent date, and was evidently intended to have been carried much higher, but for some reasons, which of course could not now be known, it was stopped short and finished in a different style to what was originally intended. He believed that the lower part of the window, which was a very fine one, was partly hidden by an unsightly screen, which every good archæologist would wish to see removed. Proceeding down the south aisle, Mr. Planché offered some remarks upon the monuments. The first he came to was that against the south wall, generally set down as having been erected to the memory of Roger de

Montgomery, first earl of Shrewsbury, and upon the spot where he was buried. He might perhaps correct one or two errors; it was certainly very ancient, but he doubted the correctness of the assumption that it was of such an ancient date as was attributed to it. It was more probably of about the time of John, and was never intended to commemorate Roger de Montgomery, or if so, it must have been erected at a much later date; some instances of the kind were certainly known. Mr. Planché then proceeded to remark upon another very ancient tomb, upon which is a recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight in armour, supposed to be an effigy of Walter de Dunstanville, who died in 1196, but Mr. Planché thought if it ever had been erected to commemorate that knight, it must have been at a much later time, probably about 1230. Two monumental statues lying in the north porch excited much interest, they are without date or any lettering whatever, to indicate to whom they had belonged. Mr. Planché said they both appeared to belong to the thirteenth century, the one being habited in the civil state dress of a nobleman of that date, the other appeared to have been a merchant.

The most remarkable sepulchral monument in the church—being, perhaps, an unique specimen of its class—was observed in a slab at the lower end of the south aisle, brought from the church of St. Giles, on which Mr. PERTIGREW read a short paper, which, together with an illustration, will be printed in the *Collectanea Archæologica*.

Having inspected the monuments, the party adjourned to the outside, where Mr. DAVIS resumed his observations, and pointed out how the walls had extended across the present road, parallel with the western entrance wall, as far as where the old stone pulpit now stands. This interesting object, which has frequently been figured, and is in the guide-books of the locality, is in a garden south of the church. It is of an octagonal form, and constituted the eminence from which, whilst the monks were engaged at their repast in the refectory, one of the junior brethren was in the habit of reading to them. The posterior portion of the pulpit exhibits its attachment to the wall of the ancient refectory, whilst the anterior presents a small bay window. It is supported by a moulded bracket springing from a corbel originally carved as a head. The pulpit is formed of six narrow-pointed arches with trefoil heads, which support a conical roof. The interior is of a very pleasing structure. It is a beautiful oriel with vaulted roof, having eight delicate ribs; and at their intersection in the centre is a handsome sculptured boss with carvings of the crucifixion, St. John, and the Virgin. The spaces of the three northern arches are occupied with panels on which are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, a monk, a female (which has been conjectured to represent St. Winefrede), and the abbot Beuno. The centre panel represents the annunciation.

A visit was then paid to the remains of old St. Chad's church, of

ancient foundation, being ascribed to one of the Mercian kings,—a palace converted into a church by the prince of Powys in the eighth century. It was collegiate, but dissolved in the first year of Edward VI (1547). The old church was erected in the reign of Henry III, but in 1393 destroyed by fire. Richard II caused its reedification. Decay of one of the pillars, caused its fall; and it now offers but few portions of its former grandeur. That to which the attention of archæologists is directed, consists of a chantry chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and known after the Reformation as the Bishop's Chancel, where the visitations of the bishop and archdeacon were usually held. It has an oak-paneled ceiling; and there are a few monumental tablets, one to the celebrated Job Orton, the biographer of Doddridge, who died in 1783.

St. Mary's church formed the next object of visitation. Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS, F.S.A., conducted the party, and pointed out its principal features:

This fine church (he remarked) is the most perfect of the ancient fabrics in the town; and although it is far from homogeneous in style, it is nevertheless more consistent internally than is usual with buildings which have been repeatedly altered. The plan is probably the same (with the exception of the chantry chapels) as that of the church of the original foundation, generally believed to have been by king Edgar about 980, though on what authority does not appear. The earliest portions he had been able to discover bore the appearance of having been built at the end of the eleventh century: the other portions have been built or rebuilt at various times down to the most debased period; but the greater part is of very excellent design and workmanship. The superb stained glass which surrounds the visitor on entering this church, is of various periods and from different countries, and tends to eclipse the less obtrusive workmanship of the mason. The remains of the glass, which were preserved on the destruction of old St. Chad's church, were brought here, and, together with that which was already in this church, were judiciously repaired in 1837, and rearranged as we now see it. Some of the glass was brought from St. Sevin at Cologne, said to have belonged to the abbey of St. Attenburg, representing the miracles of St. Bernard. There are also some remains of the Perpendicular woodwork, both from St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's, in the chancel ceiling. Such preservation is praiseworthy when the application of the work is to a similar purpose, and does not interfere with the character of the building to which it is transferred. Part of the roof has unfortunately been painted. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and tower (together 160 feet long internally, and 24 feet wide), aisles, transepts, and two large chantry chapels; north and south porches, the latter having a solar or library over it. There are some pure Norman remains, but generally the work is from the semi-Norman downwards. The tower is Norman in the

lower part, and not very good work of the Perpendicular period in the upper part. The latter is said to have been superadded; but it is hardly likely that the thick tower walls were only intended to be of the limited height stated by Mr. Pidgeon in the *Handbook of Shrewsbury*. The interior of the tower has been considerably altered, so that little of the original work shews itself. The nave arches bear every appearance of being semi-Norman, and the pillars of having been reworked after the piers and arches were built: or it might be the earliest attempt by the architects to escape from the trammels of the Romanesque manner, still, however, retaining many characteristics of that style, thus producing the earliest indication of the pointed arch scarcely differing from the semi-circular. The piers are of clustered shafts, decidedly of Early English character. The clerestory has either been raised on it or rebuilt in early Tudor times. All the semi-circular arches are transitional. The chancel is Early English. The chantry chapels are principally of the Perpendicular period, very lofty, and the parts more in keeping than the Church, but they have been much altered, and the original character lost. There are some inferior decorated sedillæ in the south chapel, and a broken piscina, somewhat earlier, and indications of an ambry. These appear to have been indifferently restored and ventilated. The north porch is quite modern, but the south porch is of a very interesting kind, having a groined ceiling and a two-light window on each side, formed by means of a pillar-mullion and plate-tracery in quatrefoils. In this porch there is an ancient niche for a holy water stoup or a statuette of Saint Mary as was usual. The most ancient monument is a cross-legged knight of the fourteenth century on a table tomb, beautifully arcaded, now placed in the archway between the south chapel and the nave. It is similar to the one at the Abbey Church. Amongst the other monuments is one to the memory of the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, M.A., F.S.A.; another to the famous Admiral Benbow; and one to the lamented and brave Brigadier-General Cureton. A mural slab of alabaster is incised with the figures of Nicholas Stafford and Katherine his wife; the lines have been filled in with black wax, the date is 1471. The church was a royal peculiar or free chapel until recently.

Various parts of the town were then inspected, but the weather was unfavourable to minute examination of them. The remains of the castle are of picturesque character, presenting two large round towers of the keep, of the time of Edward I or II. The walls of the inner court are interesting, and the Norman arch of the interior gateway.

The Royal Free Grammar School was also visited. Its history and character are so well known that no special notice of it is required.

Of St. Nicholas's chapel but little remains, and that is converted into a coach-house and stable. To the right of these ruins is a timber gateway, erected in 1620, leading to the Council House, where originally

was the residence of the Court of the Marches of Wales. The buildings have been converted into houses, and the most remarkable is now the habitation of Mr. W. J. Clement, surgeon, whose antiquarian taste is well exercised in preserving as much as possible its ancient character, and adding furniture of the period to which it belongs.

The Market House bears an inscription of the date of 1595. The arms of queen Elizabeth are sculptured on it under a canopy of roses, and with a date of 1596. In a niche above the northern arch is a statue of Richard, duke of York, the father of Edward IV, clothed in armour, and a surcoat emblazoned with his armorial bearings. This figure was removed to its present situation from the Old Welsh Bridge upon its demolition in 1791. The arms of the town of Shrewsbury are to the left of the statue, *azure* three leopard's heads *or*. Another figure presents itself at the south end, being that of an angel with expanded wings under a canopied niche, and the figure holds in his hands the arms of France and England quarterly. This was removed in 1825 from the southern tower of the castle or north gate of the tower, when removed to widen the street.

Among the remarkable wood and plastered fronts of houses with which the town still abounds, that known as Ireland's mansion stands conspicuous. It is in High Street, near to the Market Place, and is now divided into separate dwellings. Originally, no doubt, it formed a grand building of its kind; the front consisting principally of four deep ranges of bow windows, four lofty stories terminating in pointed gables, on each of which appear escutcheons of the arms of the Ireland family: *Gules*, six fleurs-de-lys, three, two, and one *argent*. The principal entrance to this building is through a flat Gothic arch.

The Old Timber Houses at Shrewsbury are perhaps none earlier than the fifteenth century.

A table d'hôte was held at the Lion Hotel, where a numerous company collected together, and the chair was occupied by B. Botfield, Esq., M.P., the President of the Association; after which a Meeting was held at the Town Hall, at half-past eight p.m., the President in the Chair, when Mr. PLANCHÉ read a Paper on the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury; Mr. GORDON HILLS on Buildwas Abbey; and the Hon. and Rev. GEORGE THOMAS ORLANDO BRIDGEMAN, M.A., on the Princes of Upper Powys, which are printed in the *Collectanea Archaeologica*.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

The Association and its visitors assembled in great strength at nine, a.m. to proceed on the first excursion day. Buildwas abbey formed the first object, regarding which Mr. Gordon Hills had given a descrip-

tion and entered into particulars on the preceding evening. Mr. Hills now led the party throughout the remains, and pointed out the peculiarities he had specially noticed in his Paper referred to. Every facility for the examination had been rendered by the proprietor, Walter Moseley, esq., to whom the thanks of the Association are due, and have been expressed. Quitting Buildwas the party proceeded through a most beautiful part of the county to Benthall, alighting at the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Works of Messrs. Maw, who received the Association and conducted the members through their extensive works, explaining the modes of manufacture, etc. The following abstract of observations made by Mr. GEORGE MAW, F.S.A. may be interesting to our readers :

The manufactory consists of two distinct branches, which are essentially different in nearly the whole of their processes. Firstly, the making of encaustic tiles, or those inlaid with a pattern of two or more colours, which is the reproduction of an art limited in the mediæval times to church decoration, but now having a much more extended application. Secondly, the manufacture of plain tiles and tessera, of an uniform colour, used in the construction of geometrical mosaic pavements, similar in character to those found in the mediæval buildings of Italy; also moresque mosaics and tessellated mosaics similar to those occurring in Pompeii and almost all Roman remains in this country and the Continent. The materials employed in both processes are nearly identical, and consist for the most part of the clays and marls of the Shropshire coal measures. These, without any colouring matter, together with clays from the south of England, form the red, buff, and fawn coloured tiles; and, in connection with different proportions of oxides of iron and manganese, the black, chocolate, and grey tiles. The white and the richer-coloured tiles and tessera are formed of a species of porcelain, or parian, the white left uncoloured, and the blues and greens coloured with oxides of chrome and cobalt. The preparation of what is technically called the body of the tile, which is the first process in the order of manufacture, consists in mixing the constituent clays and other materials with water, and commingling and purifying by passing them in a semi-liquid state through a sieve made of the finest lawn, containing between 10,000 and 15,000 perforations to the square inch. All the coarse particles are by this means removed, and the texture of the clay rendered perfectly fine and even, as well as adding greatly to the brilliancy of the colour. The semi-liquid purified clay is then dried in what is termed the slip kilns, if for the manufacture of encaustic or inlaid tiles in a plastic state, or for plain or self-coloured tiles perfectly dry and hard. It is at this point that the two processes diverge, and are essentially different. There is also some slight difference in the proportions of the materials used in their compositions, but this need not be more than noticed.

"The encaustic tiles are made of plastic clay, the pattern impressed from plaster of Paris moulds, and the indented surface filled in with different clays in a semi-liquid state. The tile is then allowed to gradually dry to the consistency of wax, and the inlaid patterns developed by scraping off the superfluous clay. For the manufacture of the plain tiles, of one colour throughout, the material, which has been dried quite hard in the slip kiln, passes through a machine which grinds it to a fine powder, ready for moulding, which is performed in steel dies, under very powerful screw presses, some of which work at a power of thirty tons. Both kind of tiles after having been formed, are placed for ten days or a fortnight in a drying stove, an apartment heated by flues up to 80° or 90°, and when the whole of the moisture is driven out they are ready for the burning. This is performed in large kilns, the tiles being stacked in fire-clay boxes, termed saggars; the actual burning occupies four days and nights, during which time they are gradually brought up to a white heat, by the consumption of from eighteen to twenty tons of coals, and during another four days and nights are as gradually cooled, occupying the kiln in a hot state eight days and nights. Great care is necessary in this part of the process to give the correct amount of heat throughout the kiln, as if the firing is not carried sufficiently far, the tiles are soft and irregular in colour, which necessitates a repetition of the process, and if carried beyond a certain point, they gradually decrease in size. They are judged of by long name tiles, technically termed 'proofs,' from time to time drawn out of the kiln during firing. The whole contents of the kiln may be spoiled in a very few minutes. The great bulk of the tiles are employed in the unglazed or biscuit state, the manufacture of which is completed with the burning. They have merely to be drawn from the kiln, and as they somewhat vary in size and colour, depending on the precise extent to which the fire has been carried on, they have to be passed through a gauge which divides all the larger forms into four distinct sizes. The process of glazing or enamelling is performed by applying a thin coat or paste, made of vitrifiable materials, on the tiles that have been previously burned, which is converted into a glass by subjecting them to a low red heat in a small furnace termed the enamelling kiln."

After the inspection, the excursionists proceeded to the fine old mansion of Benthall-hall, built in 1573, where Messrs. Maw had invited them to partake of luncheon. In the entrance-hall were numerous books of rare drawings and engravings, plans of the tessellated pavements found at Wroxeter, a collection of old tobacco pipes sent by Mr. R. Thursfield, of Broseley, and several other matters of interest. Upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon, and Mr. Botfield proposed the health of Messrs. Maw, and thanks to them for their hospitality. In doing so he passed a well-merited eulogium upon

their spirit, in bringing to such perfection the manufacture of their artistic, encaustic, and other tiles.

Having taken a cursory view of the church of Benthall, which does not present any feature requiring notice, the party proceeded to visit Wenlock priory and church, under the guidance of Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A. The history and particulars relating to those interesting objects have been since composed and arranged by Mr. Roberts, and will appear with illustrations in the next part of the *Collectanea Archæologica*. Upon departure from the church a casual inspection of the old rooms of the town-hall was made, the beautifully carved oak claiming much and deserved attention. Time would not permit intended visits to Acton Burnell and Pitchford hall, but a select few made their way thither, whilst the body returned to Shrewsbury to attend the evening meeting at the town-hall, the president in the chair.

Mr. PETTIGREW, in the absence of the rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A., F.S.A., read his paper "On the Castles of Shropshire," which will be found *in extenso* in the *Collectanea Archæologica*.

The rev. GEORGE DODD then read a paper from which the following notices are obtained. The especial object of the communication was to give a short account of the historic and romantic old forest lodge of Boscobel, the monastery of White Ladies and the far famed royal oak.¹ Mr. Dodd traced the progress of Charles II from the evening of Wednesday, September 3, 1651, when he stood upon the low stone bridge which now spans the river Terne, one of the small tributaries of the Severn, and which to this day retains its old Saxon name of Barbourne. The battle of Worcester had terminated fatally as regarded his interests, and the prospects of the English royalists seemed to be extinguished. The course of the defeated monarch has been so frequently recorded as to render the repetition of it unnecessary in this place. It may, however, be well to observe that, resigning himself to the guidance of captain Charles Giffard, the king made for Boscobel.

"White Ladies," says Mr. Dodd, "is distant from Worcester about thirty-six miles. It was a private residence belonging to the Giffard family of Chillington, and at this period is in the occupation of one of the junior members of that family. It is about a mile from Boscobel, hard by the ivy mantled ruins of an old Cistercian monastery, but, unlike the monastery, not a vestige of the house exists. The ruins of this old religious house are situated in a romantic and sequestered spot, and though not very imposing, the walls are massive and still show some remains of their pristine beauty. At the N.W. angle is an elegantly formed doorway with a fine Norman arch, the only means of access to the interior of

¹ To those who desire to know all particulars in regard to Boscobel we may recommend the perusal of Mr. Dodd's work, *Boscobel, a Narrative of the Adventures of Charles II after the Battle of Worcester*.

the chapel, now converted into a burial ground, and in the possession of the Roman Catholic establishment at Brewood. It appears to have been built about the time of Richard I or his successor John, and dedicated to St. Leonard, and was probably dismantled by Henry VIII in 1536. It was called White Ladies from its having been a convent of Cistercian nuns, and to distinguish it from another nunnery called Black Ladies, about a mile on the other side of Boscobel. In the burial ground at White Ladies still repose the mortal remains of many Roman Catholics. The gravestones yet point out names familiar to our ears—Talbot, Giffard, Penderell, and Dame Joan.¹

“The ancient tenement of Boscobel is situated on the exact boundary line between Shropshire and Staffordshire, and the demesne once formed a portion of the royal forest of Brewood, which was disafforested by John. It was built by John Giffard, esq., and surnamed Boscobel by sir Basil Brooke, who had lately returned from Italy to be present at the marriage of his son with one of the squire of Chillington’s daughters. It appears, however, that the house was built for the express purpose of protecting recusants, who during the reigns of Elizabeth and James were visited by very severe penalties. The penal statutes then in force fell very heavily on the Giffard family, who were members of the church of Rome, and hence Boscobel was erected, where priests and others might find a safe asylum from persecution, and perform without interruption the rites of their religion. The general character of the building has not been materially altered. Nothing of importance in the interior has been removed. The priests’ holes and places of concealment are just as they were of yore. The chequer work of black timber which once existed, and may be seen in the old prints, has yielded to the less picturesque appearance of a smooth surface of cement. Like many old granges or forest lodges with their massive chimney stacks, rude gables, and dark oaken beams curiously intersecting each other, it still exhibits a pleasing specimen of the quaint style of architecture peculiar to the old mansions of Cheshire, Salop, and Staffordshire.

“A Latin inscription tastefully laid in white pebbles on the garden walk, which first presents itself to our notice, is to the following effect:—(Sext. Id. Sept. 1651, in hac domo Carolus Secundus tutelâ quinque fratrum de stirpe Penderel potitus est, eorumdemque ope incolumis evasit.) ‘On the 6th September, 1651, Charles II. in this house received the protection of five brothers of the Penderel family, and by their aid escaped in safety.’ On entering the porch we tread on the stone which once supported royal elbows, having formerly been part of

¹ Mr. Dodd detailed the curious history relating to the sepulchral memorial of lady Penderell, the particulars of which may be found in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1809, p. 809. See also the same for 1853, p. 504, where the headstone is engraved. She died 1669.

the octagon stone table still seen in the old engravings of Boscobel. The other portion of this table forms the upper step at the wicket at the end of the path which leads into the field before the house in which stands the royal oak. The next object of interest is the dining-room which Charles probably used. The walls are wainscoted with oak panels; and over the chimney place is a portrait of Charles II, supposed to be a copy of Sir Godfrey Kneller's characteristic likeness. The fireplace, of black marble, from the quarries of Derbyshire, contains some highly appropriate sketches, in three compartments, illustrative of the events of the fugitive prince's stay at Boscobel, and his night journey to Moseley Hall. The compartment nearest to the door is a copy from a print in the Bodleian Library, and represents the king on his journey to Moseley Court, attended by the five Penderels and Francis Yates. Passing on to the small room adjoining, you behold a portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

"Our attention is next called to two separate places of concealment, the most attractive objects of interest connected with Boscobel. Ascending the staircase and entering the large bedroom on the first floor, you are shown the chimney place, in which is a secret recess or closet, with a trap door in the floor, by which is a descent to the bottom of the chimney stack, where there is a secret door opening into the garden, to serve as a means of escape in the event of the recess or closet being discovered. It is believed that some part of the floor in this chimney stack could be removed, and again be replaced by the person who had thus dropped, by means of a ladder, to the bottom of the stack. The door is now overgrown with ivy. Ascending to the garrets, up a narrow flight of stairs, you are shown into an apartment formerly known as the *cheese room*, in the floor of which is a trap door, artfully contrived. It is called the secret hole, from the assumption of its having concealed the king when the parliamentary troopers were in search of him, and indulging further in the marvellous, were actually walking over his head. It should be observed, however, that, on this occasion of the king's visit, the trap door was completely covered over and hidden with cheeses. The door and ladder for descent are precisely in the same state as they were when Charles sought refuge at Boscobel.

"With regard to the tree which still retains the name of the Royal Oak, it is supposed by some to be an acorn sapling from the old pollard that sheltered Charles II, or a shoot from the roots of the same. They assert that the *king bearer* was to all appearance a 'dead stump' above ground in 1662, but that its roots had sufficient vigour, and accordingly threw out suckers; and such was the current report in the neighbourhood respecting the growth of the present tree. While others conjecturing the tree to be about three hundred years old, consider it to be

sprung neither from a sucker nor an acorn, but to be a coeval tree. There are those, also, who, having been wont to look upon it with a species of loyal veneration, entranced as it were or voluntarily mesmerised by the *genius loci*, still cling to the idea that the present tree is the veritable oak, the *ipsissima quercus*, which concealed the king; but many authorities are entirely opposed to this latter supposition. Blount, who bore arms and suffered for the royal cause, thus expresses himself:—‘The oak is now properly called “The Royal Oak of Boscobel.” Since his majesty’s happy restoration, hundreds of people, for many miles round, have flocked to see the famous Boscobel, chiefly to behold the royal oak, which has been “deprived” of all its young boughs by the numerous visitors of it, who keep them in memory of his Majesty’s happy preservation, insomuch that Mr. Fitzherbert, who was afterwards proprietor, was forced in a due season of the year to “crop” part of it for its preservation, and put himself to the charge of fencing it about with a high pale, the better to transmit the happy memory of it to posterity.’ Evelyn says—‘The oak had ceased to be a living tree in 1662.’ The Rev. G. Plaxton, Rector of Donnington between 1690 and 1703 says:—‘The royal oak was a fair spreading tree, the boughs of it all lined and covered with ivy. Here, in the thick of these boughs, the king sat in the day time with Colonel Carlos; so that they are strangely mistaken who judged it an hollow oak, whereas it “was” a gay and flourishing tree, surrounded with a great many more. The “poor” remains of the royal oak are now fenced in by a handsome brick wall, at the charge of Basil Fitzherbert, esquire.’ Dr. Stukeley remarks, in his *Visit to Boscobel*, (only sixty-two years after the battle of Worcester), ‘that the tree was almost cut away by travellers, whose curiosity leads them to see it. Close by the side grows a young thriving plant from one of its acorns.’

“Certain it is that royalists flocked from all parts to see the tree, and that it soon fell a sacrifice to their ill-judged curiosity and destructive zeal.”

The evening terminated with the reading of a paper on the Shrewsbury Book by Mr. Edward Levien, M.A., F.S.A. (See pp. 29-37, *ante*.)

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Association.

JANUARY 9, 1861.

JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

THE following Associates were elected :—

George R. Pratt Walker, M.D., 14 Bow-lane, Cheapside.

James Jell Chalk, esq., 11 Whitehall-place.

William Harrison, esq., Galligreaves House, Blackburn.

Frederick A. Inderwick, esq., 15 Thurloe-square.

F. H. Thorne, esq., Dacre-park, Lee, Kent.

Thanks were voted for the following presents :—

To the Society. Archæological Institute Journal for Sept., 1860. 8vo.

„ Proceedings of the Royal Society. No. 41. 8vo.

„ Journal of the Canadian Institute. No. 30. 8vo.

To the Author. Miscellaneous Papers by W. D. Haggard, F.S.A. Windsor. 8vo. Privately Printed.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1860, and January, 1861. 8vo.

To Mr. Richards. Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial. Parts 3, 4, 5, 6. 8vo. London, 1860.

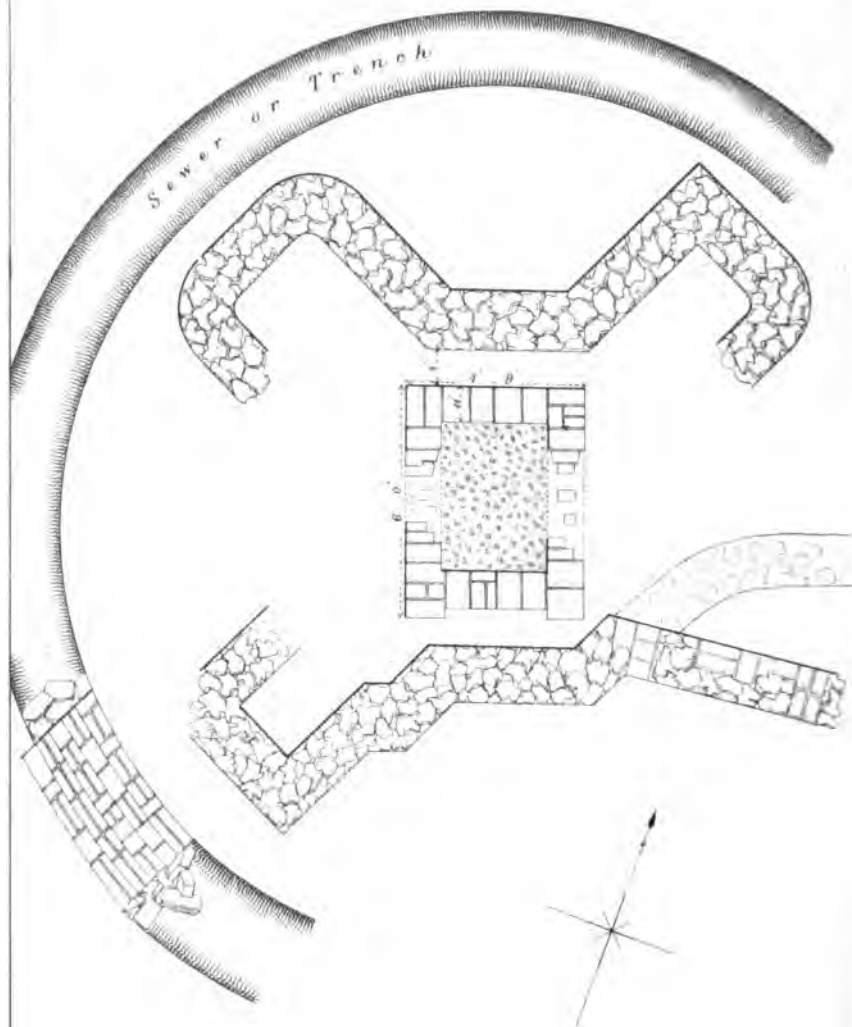
Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting the original matrix in brass of the seal of Richard, duke of Gloucester, as admiral of England, referred to in his paper read at the previous meeting. It is the property of the rev. James Parkin, of Oakfield, Devon, who kindly transmitted it for exhibition.




Mr. Hillary Davies presented a drawing of a spice or drug mortar exhibited by Dr. Henry Johnson at the late Shrewsbury Congress. It is of brass, and of the early part of the sixteenth century. By repeated scouring and cleaning the ornaments which encircle it are somewhat defaced ; but they still clearly represent the crowned badges of the Tudor family, and are the full blown rose, the pomegranate, and the fleur de lys. There are also a heart, the branch of a tree, and a demi figure holding some object before it. It is the property of Mr. John Beamond, and is understood to have been found at Wenlock.

Mr. GUNSTON exhibited a statuette of a sacred minstrel performing on the wayght or wait,—the oboe, hoboy, or hautboy of later days. It is a



ANCIENT GLASS FURNACE AT BRIGE.



Brick 
Flint 
Concrete 

SCALE OF FEET



standing figure, seven inches and a quarter high, carved in oak, the hair spreading on either side of the face in heavy curls; and the long tunic belted about the waist, but the cincture concealed beneath the flowing drapery. This statuette probably formed one of a series of musicians placed in an arcade round the sides of a shrine or coffer of the early part of the sixteenth century.

The following communication from the rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., accompanying a large collection of fragments of glass and pottery, was read.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF A GLASS FACTORY AT BUCKHOLT.

"In a large field at Buckholt farm, situated about a quarter of a mile from the Roman road connecting Salisbury and Winchester (nine miles from the former and eleven from the latter Roman station), is a spot which has been called for a length of time by the common people the 'Bottle Factory,' from the fragments of glass scattered over it. The surface of the ground is rather more elevated there than in the rest of the field, and distinguished from the surrounding part by its superior fertility. When the field is ploughed (the owner observed) a large plot of *black earth* is always there seen. About a month since, some of the masters and pupils of Queenwood College, in this neighbourhood, dug into this higher ground, and found various pieces of glass and scoræ, which led to the desire to have the spot more thoroughly examined.

"On Nov. 21st, 1860, assisted by the collegians and two labourers, I commenced digging the ground at its highest point. We arrived soon at a place in which the natural strata of chalk had been hollowed to the depth of four feet and a breadth of two feet, and which contained among its *débris* some pieces of charcoal. (See plate 7.) Following this to the west, we found about six feet of this sewer bricked over, the bricks remaining firm and forming a sort of bridge when the earth under them was removed. The next day we pursued the search, and near the northern side of this layer of bricks we came to the foundations of a compact mortared flint wall. This extended thirteen feet in the direction of north-east. About eighteen inches from its central portion, northward, we came to the site of what was probably a glass furnace, the sides of which were composed of very hard brick, eleven inches long, seven inches wide, and two inches thick. The area of this furnace was six feet by four feet nine inches. The ground within was composed of mortar nearly as hard as stone, eight inches thick, which required the pickaxe to break it up. It would appear that from each corner of this oblong building, walls proceeded like rays. Whether these rays of flint wall supported the wall of the furnace or protected the men employed in melting the glass is matter of conjecture. Near the wall on the south-west side was a part of a parallel flint wall, which might have been used for the purpose of annealing, or as a protection on the weather side of the building. The

length of the wall from the north-east to north-west is twenty feet eight inches. The sewer above referred to, after a break of a few feet, again commenced, and pursued a circular route to within a few feet of the end of the north wall, being cut through the chalk about four feet deep and one foot ten inches wide. In one part of its course it was filled with a layer of wood-ashes ten inches thick, and a foot and a half wide. There were also some lumps of fine clay, from which probably the crucibles in which the glass was melted were made. Burnt flints were also found in some quantity. Towards the end of the sewer were a number of brickbats mingled with the *débris*. The labourers dug through about twenty yards of the rich mould of two feet in depth towards the south of this furnace, which contained more interesting relics than the other parts, and was composed of a considerable mixture of wood-ashes. Among the fragments found are the handles and rims of vessels. The glass appears to be in some cases run in moulds, and is composed of various colours. A few of the more striking specimens are transmitted to the Association for inspection. They consist of a bright green handle of a cup; ornament of ditto; dirty brown glass rim; glass, variously coloured—bright green; white spots on yellowish green surface; white stripes on a dark ground; light green handle; piece of glass with circles and spots, the cross lines are red on a black ground; a stem of glass, very elegant, formed of white lines run on green; a light blue handle; a piece of pottery on which there appears the same ornament as in the large Roman jar in the lower groups of pottery depicted at page 210 of Mr. T. Wright's *Celt, Roman and Saxon*. We found also several hollow tubes of glass, forming the necks of bottles or stems of vessels. There were also quantities of fragments of window glass scattered through the ground, and thin, like to Roman glass, but very much discoloured from the length of time it must have lain in the earth. A piece of lead resembling a plummet, about a quarter of a pound in weight. There was also found a variety of the pieces of the crucibles in which the glass was melted, some of them with designs on the exterior side. In two cases the glass was adhering to the inside of the crucible.

“At a distance of half a mile from the factory we were shewn a large stone with glass scoræ upon it, and also a piece of brickwork obviously mixed up with the scoræ of glass. It may be remarked that the site is admirably adapted for the making of glass. There is an interminable supply of flints on the surface of the whole neighbourhood, and abundance of forest wood for wood ashes, as the terminations of the two adjoining districts *Queenwood* and *Buckholt* (*Beechwood*) testify, whilst the chalk in which it stands might be converted into a flux. The question now arises, to what age are the relics of this glass factory to be assigned? The comparison of the glass itself with the glass of former days appears to me to be the best and only certain criterion.”

Mr. H. Syer Cuming then submitted the following report on the Buckholt glass and pottery.

"The fragments of glass transmitted are of several colours, the majority being of two shades of green; viz., an olive and an aqua-marine. There is also a quantity of dingy greenish-white glass, a few pieces of colourless glass, and several pieces of a rich blue. Judging from the examples we should be led to infer that the whole were mere *cullet*, collected together for re-melting, but among the mass may be selected certain fragments which indicate the contour of the vessels of which they once formed portions. The fragments of blue glass furnish remains of the rim and base of cups: the upper part of a cup, the rim of which is bent down and extended laterally in a peculiar manner; the mouth and conic neck of a good sized bottle; the curved handle of a jug or cup; and a tri-lobed handle of a (saucer-shaped?) vessel. There are two similar handles of the green glass to which traces of the blue vessels are still attached. Neither the olive nor the aqua-marine coloured glass present any remarkable forms; but mention may be made of a solid conical base with remains of the stem of a vessel; the creased edge with portion of the handle of a cup; and a ribbed knob, which may have surmounted the cover of a vessel; all of the olive tint. The dingy greenish white group contains remains of tubular necks of flasks, and portions of the mouths of bottles, which may be compared with one engraved in the *Journal* (viii, 324). Also broad circular feet of tall drinking vessels with tubular hems, the largest being three inches and a quarter in diameter. A fragment of the lower part of a tumbler-shaped vessel, of thin pale-green colour, with beaded edge similar to examples dug up in London with objects of the first half of the seventeenth century. Of colourless glass there is a fragment of a slender stem, and a part of a curved handle decorated with seven spirals of opaque white enamel; both are of Murano work of the sixteenth century. There remain three fragments demanding special notice, as they differ in ornamentation from the other pieces. Two are portions of vessels of dingy green glass, one bearing three stripes of white enamel, the other having five spots of the same material, bringing to mind the 'slip' adorned pottery of the seventeenth century. The third fragment is of importance, as it appears to be the most ancient of the whole of the specimens sent, and upon this a positive opinion may be pronounced. It is a portion of a small quarry of painted glass of the fourteenth century; the device being a disc of open circlets, placed upon a cross.

"Among the pottery are portions of melting pots, of which five of the fragments are of grey earth, varying in thickness from about half an inch to full one inch and an eighth. The sixth fragment is nearly one inch thick, composed of red terra-cotta. The interior of these pieces are coated with blue, green, and light coloured glass, *identical* with the

examples already described. These pots seem to have been fabricated in the same manner as now practised, *i.e.*, built up of rolls of clay pressed firmly together, giving the outer surface a somewhat ornate appearance. The other pottery consists of a portion of the edge of a stout Roman mortarium of red terra-cotta, scored with cris-cross lines. A fragment of a thin vessel of hard stone-coloured terra-cotta, *possibly* of Roman fabric. Part of the rim of a dish of brown-glazed ware with yellow scorings, of the sixteenth century, and two fragments of brown stone ware of the time of Elizabeth or James I.

"Such is a careful analysis of the remains submitted for inspection, and the inferences deducible therefrom may be stated thus:—First, we have one piece of undoubted Roman pottery, and one piece which may *possibly* be Roman. Secondly, we find one piece of painted glass unquestionably of the fourteenth century, two fragments of Murano glass of the sixteenth century, the base of a tumbler-like cup of the seventeenth century, and three fragments of pottery of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Thirdly, we find a mass of fragments of vessels of glass of various hues, none of which can be considered older than mediæval times. There is such a uniformity in colour and design in Roman glass discovered in this country and the continent, that some have supposed the provinces received their supply from the seat of empire in Italy; whilst others have thought each province had in all probability its glass factories as well as its potteries. If this latter assumption be correct, it might be argued that the remains obtained at Buckholt farm are examples of Romano-British glass; but the whole current of evidence negatives such an hypothesis. We ought not to lose sight of the important fact of the presence of large quantities of window-glass; for though the Romans sometimes glazed the windows of their villas, glazing to any extent was certainly not much in vogue until long after the Roman rule had ceased in Britain. It is further worthy of notice that the window-glass employed in ancient times was *cast in plates*, whereas that now discovered exhibits distinct and unmistakable proofs of being *blown*, the thick hem being well preserved in one of the examples. These accumulated facts bring conviction to my mind of the comparatively recent origin of the furnace and its contents, an origin which in all probability dates from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The discovery is interesting as probably furnishing evidence of the remains of the earliest glass factory noticed in this country."

A discussion ensued in which Mr. T. Wright, Mr. Levien, Mr. Pettigrew, and others expressed similar opinions in regard to the character of the glass.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read the following letter received from Mr. J. Brent:—

"You may perhaps be interested to know that some curious relics and

remains of Roman Canterbury have lately come to light. In consequence of a great length of new drain being put down in the main street, at a depth in some places of thirteen feet, the excavators have cut through all the existing roadways, pavements, etc., and gone down into the natural soil. Every yard almost has given traces of Roman occupation. At one place the workmen have come on the bases of Roman columns, with ornamented cornices; whole in eight or ten instances; thick Roman walls cross the streets at right angles, indicating the existence of extensive buildings erected by this people. Pavements of concrete have been found, and pavements of brickdust and mortar and vast quantities of Roman tiles, and in two instances Roman flue pipes. Shreds of Roman pottery and of Samian ware have been found in great profusion, but, with few exceptions, all more or less in small fragments. I have an urn, a bottle containing burnt bones, found perfect in the clay-soil; and Mr. Poole has collected parts of a Samian bowl, sufficient to give a tolerable idea of the figures and subjects.

"Some mediæval relics have also been found. On the 8th of November, a workman dug up a curious 'Maltese cross,' the decorations on part of which have almost an Anglo-Saxon appearance. It is of gilt bronze with a square centre, and each limb set with a long triangular plate of engraved silver. It has a pin at the back, and has evidently been worn as a brooch. I have a large carbuncle which may have fallen out of some trinket: it was found at a depth of ten feet. I have also a rude sandstone spearhead, which may be compared with some flakes of Kentish limestone exhumed in Bydews Place, Maidstone (see *Journal*, vol. xiii, 319), which I saw taken out of the bog-earth on which ancient Canterbury was built; and a flint-knife, which I myself found in a heap of drift just thrown out above the chalk by the workmen of the railway: I cannot say some interment had not been there and overlooked. Within a quarter of a mile, two very fine gold armillæ were found a short time before the discovery of this knife."

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read the following observations on Spheroids of Ancient Glass, commonly called Druidic Amulets:—

"Boyle, in the letter-press to Rymsdyk's *Museum Britannicum*, 1791, p. 47, describes two imperforate oblate spheroids of glass, in the following quaint language—'Fig. 1 and 4. Are two Druidic Amulets, their substance enamell'd glass, the first white, and a little concave in its centre, whence flourishing parts resembling a flower in crimson; the second, black, with white foliages circumvolved like a snake, or volute, creased from its centre in various divisions; these were presented to the British Museum by Jacob Bell, a Quaker.'

"Since the above was penned little has been added to our knowledge of these curious spheroids, the age, origin, and intent of which still remain a *verata quæstio*; some attribute them to the Britons, others

to the Phœnicians, and others again to the Venetians: regarding them alike as toys and *latrunculi*, weights and *calculi*, calenders, insignia and amulets, the latter being the only consistent hypothesis. .

"In addition to the two specimens in the national collection, I now exhibit one discovered in Lancashire in the early part of November 1860, and transmitted to the Association by Dr. Kendrick of Warrington. This nodule is nearly entire, full one inch in diameter, and may be compared in colour and quality of paste with the smaller spheroid in the British Museum, but the devices differ; that on the Museum amulet being an acutely waved volute of a uniform tint, whilst the decoration on the example from Lancashire is more simple, consisting of four clavi-formed bends of translucent blue and crimson glass, the crimson being much broken away. These devices are not mere surface colouring, but enter the body of the paste, and must have been applied whilst the mass was in a plastic condition. It is somewhat uncertain what substances were employed in the formation of these opalescent nodules; but they appear to consist of silicate of soda, lime, and a small amount of tin, or more probably protoxide of iron. Though antique opalized glass is rarely met with, we learn from Pliny that the Indians excelled in its manufacture, producing counterfeit opals almost equal to the real gem. The volute in the Museum specimen is of a darker and duller crimson, and less translucent than the two bends on Dr. Kendrick's example, which are of a brilliant hue, evidently imparted by suboxide of copper—an agent likewise in the red enamel of the Bartlow Hill vase, and in the glaze upon a Babylonian Brick in the Museum of Practical Geology. The blue, like the crimson bends in this Lancashire relic, are bright and clear, and undoubtedly the result of oxide of cobalt, a metal extensively employed in ancient times for colouring both opaque and translucent glass, as is manifest from numerous objects discovered in this country, on the Continent, in Asia, and in Egypt.

"Nothing is now known about the time and place of discovery of the spheroids in the British Museum, but Dr. Kendrick has favoured me with the following particulars respecting the locality of his vitreous amulet. He states that it was "found at Wildenpool, half a mile on the other side of Warrington, a site which has unquestionably been a station of greater or less importance during the Roman occupation of Britain. Indeed we go so far as to identify it with the *Condate* of the 2nd and 10th *Itinera* of Antoninus, as it strictly corresponds with the distance given between this and the neighbouring town of *Mancunium*, *Mediolanum*, and *Deva*. Extensive Roman remains have been known to exist here for nearly a century, and from time to time many interesting relics have been recovered by excavating. The most favourable opportunity occurred in 1803, when a canal was driven through the site, and shafts, bases, and capitals of columns, with extensive hypocausts,

abundance of pottery (much of it Samian), and several Roman coins were discovered. The earth and sand dug out in forming the canal were thrown up on each bank, so as to form extensive ridges, which during the past few months are undergoing the process of removal, the sand being exceedingly well adapted for building purposes. Not only is this artificial mound being removed, but the sand below the *original* surface also; and it was at a depth of two feet below the original green-sward that the knob of glass was found. I cannot learn from the labourer who found it that it was accompanied by any other objects, but the line of the former surface contains fragments of pottery, much of it Samian. The station probably occupied an extent of three or four acres, and the workmen are at present apparently at the outskirts only.' The occurrence of this ancient relic on the site of a Roman station might lead us to infer that it was of Roman parentage, but it has nothing of Roman character about it, and another origin must be sought.

"Mr. Felix Slade, whose collection of vitrea is one of the richest in the kingdom, has a spheroid about the size of Dr. Kendrick's, but the paste is of a dirty colour, and the contorted volute in opaque white, bearing resemblance to that on the smaller amulet in the British Museum, and like it, and indeed like the majority of these mystic balls, has a broad clot of the substance of the device on the under side, and from which the whirl seems to emanate.

"The second amulet in the British Museum is of larger dimensions than either of the three just mentioned, being full one inch and three-quarters in diameter. The paste in all probability owes its deep hue to the admixture of deut-oxide of iron, and the white volute is formed by oxide of tin,—a metal which seems to have been used in the glass-houses of Egypt for the waved and spiral bands upon the bottles, vases and ornaments discovered in the tombs of Thebes.

"The late Mr. Robert Anstice of Bridgewater, whose collection was sold in 1846, possessed a ball much like the one last described, and which was labelled "*Phœnician Glass*."¹ And a portion of a nearly similar spheroid was reported to have been found in exploring some mediæval tombs in Westmoreland; but there is a doubt if it were really discovered with the body then brought to light, and if it were, we may rest assured that it had been regarded as an amulet by the defunct."²

Mr. Cuming produced an oblate spheroid, one inch and three-quarters in diameter, about thirteen-sixteenths of an inch thick, and weighing two ounces and a half; but a small portion of the base is fractured. Mr. Cuming observed that "like the last three described examples, it appears of a black colour, but by refracted light is found to be of a greenish-amber hue. It is decorated with a blueish-white volute, which

¹ It is engraved in the *Archæologia*, xxxiv, p. 46.

² See *Journal* of the Archæological Institute, iv, p. 60.

diverges from the depressed centre above, spreads upon the flattened base, and forms a scale-like coil throughout its course. Where discovered is not known; but there is reason to believe it was formerly in the collection of the learned Edward Jones, Welsh bard to king George III, who died in the year 1824.

Mr. Slade has a spheroid of about the size of the above: it is of a dark-brown colour, surrounded by an opaque blueish-white whirl diverging from its centre. The designs on all the examples cited consist of coils and bends; but other spheroids exist decorated with scale-formed splashes of enamel, more or less thickly and regularly disposed over the surface of the glass, and somewhat contorted in their figure. We may instance a globe in the Ashmolean Museum, found near Adderbury, Oxfordshire;¹ and one in the possession of Mr. Orlando Jewitt, which is said to have been exhumed in the neighbourhood of Oxford. This fine ball appears almost blue, but when held to the light is found to be of deep green glass, and the scales are of white and blue enamel.²

“Such,” observed Mr. Cuming, “is a brief description of the few ancient vitreous spheroids which have come within my notice; but the question of their origin and purpose remains to be discussed. Those who adopt the Phœnician theory may contend that this people discovered the art of glass making on the shores of the Belus, and from the workshops of Sidon bore the invention to the ateliers of Memphis and Alexandria, and point to the stanniferous waves and whirls on the beads, vessels and trinkets of the Egyptians as resembling those on our mysterious relics. Those who advocate a British or a Druidic parentage, may deduce our word *glass* from a Celtic etymon; see in these ancient balls the globes of stone emanating from the sacred fires in the temple of Apollo and Minerva,³ identify their contour with the *Ovum Anguinum*, or *Serpent's Egg*, as described by Pliny (xxix, 3); trace the coiled reptile and its scaly cutis in the circling whirls and tortuous spots, and parallel their varied hues with the mingled colours upon the garb of the Awenydd. Those who would give these objects an Italian birth, may fancy they detect their colours and devices on the Beads of Murano; but let them remember that the majority of these beads, be they striped, spotted, eyed, spiralled, clouded, tunicated, or mosaic, are mere ectypes of archaic models scattered far and wide over the earth. The old Venetian balls of *Millefiore* (which in our day have been revived as paper-weights) bear but a faint analogy to the relics under review, and I cannot divine why we should seek abroad for either analogue or origin, or assign them to so late an epoch as the thirteenth century,—when the

¹ Engraved in Beesley's *History of Banbury*.

² Engraved in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute, iii, p. 354.

³ See Geoffrey of Monmouth, ii, 10; and Richard of Cirencester, i, 6, 14. The story, no doubt, has allusion to the production of vitreous balls.



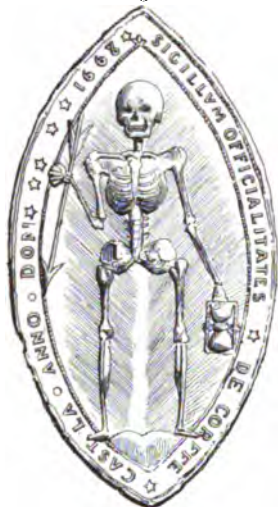
1



2



3



4



5



6



workmen of Murano commenced operations,—knowing as we do that the Britannic *Feryllts* were well acquainted with, if not the devisers of, the beautiful art of enamelling, and constructed *Glains* of intertwined rods of glass of varied hues, demanding a much larger amount of skill than that required for the conception and development of imperforate spheroids, splashed and convoluted with enamel of but two or three simple colours, derived from metallic oxides dug from our native rocks. There is therefore nothing inconsistent in the title which Boyle gives to these singular objects, and until some sound and valid evidence to the contrary can be adduced we may accept them as true examples of the far-famed *Glain Neidr*, ‘the potent *Adder-stone*,’ the *Serpent Jewel* of our ancient Druids.”

The rev. H. M. Scarth made a further communication on the Roman Remains preserved in Bath (see pp. 8-18, *ante*.)

JANUARY 23.

GEORGE VEE IRVING, ESQ., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Thanks were given for the following Presents:—

To the Society. Proceedings of the Royal Society. No. 42. 8vo.

To the Editor. The Reliquary. No. 3. 8vo.

To the Author. Archæological Essays. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London: 1861.

Mr. Temple (Chief Justice of Honduras) exhibited a knife, or narrow javelin head, of black flint, about six inches and a half long; and a portion of a copper axe-blade, measuring full two inches across its cutting edge. This curious weapon was found, at Honduras, imbedded in a soft limestone rock, at a spot called *Indian Church*, and bears a remarkable resemblance to the earliest *copper* axe-blades met with in Ireland. Some account of American implements of copper is given in this *Journal*, ix, 187, xvi, 307.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, V.P., forwarded a paper on ancient British Walls (see pp. 1-8, *ante*).

Mr. F. J. Baigent communicated an ancient deed relating to the sale of land at Tendring, Essex, executed by Thomas, the son of Hugh Curteis, *circa* A.D. 1260. It was found in the roof of a hayloft, among the rafters, in the county of Essex. The size of the deed does not exceed six inches and a half in width, and two inches and a half in depth. It is neatly written, and in point of date appears to be about the latter part of the reign of Henry III, at all events, not much later than the accession of Edward I (A.D. 1272). It reads:—

"Sciant p'sentes & futuri quod ego Thomas filius Hugonis Curtays cōsessi dedi et quietū clamavi pro me & heredibz meis Toñ de Dikeleye et hēdibz suis totam t'ram q'm Hugo pat' meus tenuit de p'dicto Thm̄ in villa de Tenrīga vel ext^a. Itaq, n^o ego Thoñ fili' Hugonis n^o hēdes mei n^o aliq's nōie ñro pot'it in p'dcām t'ram clamiū facē vel aliquo modo vendicare pro hac autē dimissione & cōcessionē & quietā clamacōe dedit m' p'dcūs Thoñ triginta solid st'lingeꝝ. In cujus rei testimoniū p'senti scripto sigillū meū apposui. Hiis testibz dño Rad de s̄cā Osyth. Rog' de Coggesat. Wiñt de Beumūd. Wiñt de Meleford. Wiñt de Bocsted. Johē de Lepād. Rob de Alhām. & aliis."

"Know ye all men, present and to come, that I, Thomas son of Hugh Curtays, have granted, given and have quitted claim for myself and my heirs, to Thomas de Dikeleye and to his heirs, all the land which Hugh my father held of the said Thomas in or without the village of Tenringe. So that neither I, Thomas son of Hugh nor my heirs, nor any person in our name shall be able to make any claim in the said land, or in any manner to sell it; and for this release and concession and quit claim, he gave me, the said Thomas, thirty shillings sterling. In testimony of which to this present writing I have placed my seal. These being witnesses, Lord Radulph de St. Osyth, Roger de Coggesal, William de Beumund, William de Meleford, William de Bocsted, John de Lepand, Robert de Alham, and others."

To this deed there is still appended the impression of the seal, in dark green coloured wax, of the said Thomas Curtays or Curteis, as perfect as it came from his hands. The seal (see plate 8, fig. 6) is of a circular form, about an inch and a half in diameter, around it is inscribed + S': THOMÆ: CVRTEIS., while the space in the centre of the seal is occupied by a *cinqvefoil* (the heraldic term for a five-leaved flower).

I have not succeeded in meeting with the names of any of the witnesses elsewhere. The first named witness was probably the abbot of the celebrated abbey of St. Osyth. I am inclined to think this document to be older than the 49th of Henry III (A.D. 1264), in which year John de Boxstede died seized of the manor of Boxstede, co. Essex,¹ and was probably the son of the William de Boxstede named in this deed. This John de Boxstede was succeeded by his son, Radulph de Boxsted, who died in 31 Edward I (A.D. 1302), seized of the entire manor of Boxsted, together with six acres of land, two acres of meadow, twelve shillings' worth of rents, and the mill at Alfemeston, all in the same county.² He was succeeded by Peter de Bocstede and Dionisia his wife, who held jointly the said manor as well as some others in this

¹ Escaet. de anno 49 Henr. III, No. 14.

² Ib., de anno 31 Ed. I, No. 29.

county. This Peter de Bocstede died in the 19th Edward II (A.D. 1325-6).¹ The Roger de Coggesale named in this deed might have been the father of the John de Coggeshal, who is recorded to have died in the 24th Edward I seized of the manor of Rewenhal, co. Essex, who was succeeded by his son, John de Coggeshale, who died in the 30th Edward I (A.D. 1301), and to whom succeeded another John de Coggeshale."³

Mr. G. Vere Irving, V.P. laid before the meeting a Record of the Court of the Township of Dolphinton in Lanarkshire, and remarked that "although the records of this and similar courts must have been at one time common in Scotland, as almost every barony had its burgh—and their name was legion—still they are very rarely to be met with in the present day. As these records, unlike those of the manor courts of England, have no reference to the titles of any lands, they have been seldom thought worth preservation, although they are most interesting to the archæologist, as illustrating the state of society in mediæval times. In Scotland these petty municipalities seem to have been in most cases identical in their constitution. Their constituencies, if we may use the word, seem invariably to have consisted of two classes, "tenants and cottars," sometimes called lairds and their wives leddies. The former being possessed of lands in the township, the latter only of their house. By these were annually elected three or more representatives, who, along with the baillie of the over-lord, formed the court. This seems to have possessed the power, not only of punishing petty offences within its bounds and of settling disputes between the inhabitants, but also that of making bye-laws as to the use and occupation of the common which was always attached to these burghs. The record exhibited commences in 1613, and has been very carefully kept. The act abolishing heretale jurisdictions put an end to these courts, and in almost every case the common has since been judicially divided under the authority of the Court of Session.

Mr. Pettigrew exhibited the impression of a seal relating to Quarr abbey, derived from the collection of a late associate, George Atherley, esq., of Southampton, and bequeathed by him to the Literary and Scientific Institution of that place.

"Few monastic institutions (Mr. Pettigrew observed) had suffered more entire demolition than QUARR ABBEY. The ravages of time and the despoiling hand of man have left little to be seen upon a visit to its site. It was formerly of considerable extent and elegance, and the walls are reported to have been originally a mile in circumference. No portions of the church are now to be seen; the only parts of ancient structure remaining are to be found in a barn, where walls of different

¹ *Escaet.*, de anno 19 Ed. II, No. 78. ² *Ib.*, de anno 24 Ed. I, No. 12.

³ *Ib.*, de anno 30 Ed. I, No. 9.

periods are to be observed. It is uncertain as to the part of the abbey to which these belonged. Sir H. Englefield, bart. has depicted¹ a picturesque square vaulted room with a pointed arch door, serving in his day as a woodhouse. The abbey was founded by Baldwin de Revers, earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I (A.D. 1132), and dedicated to the Virgin Mary (Speed says to St. Mary Magdalene). The first inhabitants were from Savigny in Normandy, and they rank among the earliest Cistercians who came into England. Camden erroneously speaks of Quarr abbey as a Cistercian nunnery. Tanner says the inhabitants were Cistercian monks, and Sulgrave calls them Black Monks. In the neighbourhood of the abbey were stone quarries, from which it may be reasonably presumed the name of the abbey was derived. Tanner speaks of Quarrer or Arreton in the Isle of Wight, and in some documents it is called Quarrera, Quarrerria, and Quarraria. The stone from the quarries supplied material for the building of Winchester Cathedral both to Bishop Walkelyne and William of Wykeham.² At the dissolution Quarr abbey was valued, according to Dugdale, in the clear at £134 : 3 : 11. Speed puts it at £184 : 1 10, which constitutes the gross amount given by Dugdale. Tanner states its value at full, £184 and clear £134.³ In the 36th year of Henry VIII it was granted to John and George Mills, merchants of Southampton, and afterwards sold to the Lord Chief Justice Sir Thomas Fleming, in whose descendants it still remains. Several charters relating to this abbey have been printed.⁴ The earliest known is that of Engler de Bohun, given in Dugdale as 'Carta Engelgerii de Bohun de Haseleia, ex autogr. in off. Armorum,' and is printed in *Monasticon* (v, 317. Num. III). Two preceding ones are given by the same authority, one the charter of foundation per Richardum Comitem Exoniæ (v, 316), and the other of Henricus Normannorum Ducis. There are also other charters and grants, a bull of pope Gregory, an agreement between the monks of Lyra and Quarrera, a confirmation of the grants by Henry II, the charter of Isabella de Fortibus, countess of Albemarle, all printed in the *Monasticon* (v, 315-319). Dugdale also gives extracts from a Paper Survey, temp. Henry VIII, in the Augmentation Office, taken by 'Syr James Wurseley, knyght, and Capiten Master William Howles, and Master John Wyntresell,' commissioners for the taxation of the monastery, who give the yearly revenue at the sum of £187 : 11 : 2—£181 : 15 : 2, but in the clear amounting to £133 : 7 : 3. William Ripen was abbot at the time of the dissolution. No seal has been engraved or even mentioned; it is therefore here figured (see plate 8,

¹ History of the Isle of Wight. Plate 12.

² Worsley's *Hist. of the Isle of Wight*, p. 7, and Appendices Nos. III, IV.

³ *Notitia Monastica*, 161. Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, v, 315.

⁴ See Dugdale, v, 317 et seq.; Madox, *Form. Angl.*, p. 2; Tanner, *Not. Monast.*, 161 et seq.; Worsley's *Isle of Wight*, App. 1, lxviii.

fig. 2), and it is well to remark that the original matrix of the abbey seal is now in the possession of John Stainton, esq., of Longbridge, near Warwick.

The seal presents two figures, the one on the right that of the Virgin carrying the infant Saviour, that on the left, over the canopy, we read *SABBATIS*, and around *SC̄T CŌVETVS ABBATHIÆ SC̄E : MARIE : DE QUARARIA* (S. Abbatis et Conventus Abbathie sancte Marie de Quararia).

Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited an impression from the seal of Tewkesbury Grammar School, and read the following remarks:—

“In the *Notes on the Seals of Endowed Grammar Schools*,¹ Mr. Pettigrew cites but one example, under the head of Gloucestershire, namely, that of North Leach. Dr. Kendrick enables us to add another seal to this county, viz., that of Tewkesbury. Mr. N. Carlisle informs us that the Free Grammar-school of Tewkesbury was founded by William Ferrers, citizen and mercer of London, a native of Tewkesbury, in 1625, and endowed by him with £20 per annum out of his estate at Shillingthorpe in Lincolnshire. In the charter of King William III, granted to the town and borough of Tewkesbury in 1701, there is a special clause directing that from henceforth there should be, within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precincts of the same, one grammar-school, to be called ‘The Free Grammar-school of William Ferrers, citizen and mercer of London, in Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester,’ to consist of one master and one usher and scholars. And the bailiff, Justices of the Peace, Chamberlain, and town-clerk of Tewkesbury, were constituted ‘governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the aforesaid Free Grammar-school of William Ferrers in Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester,’ and were incorporated and empowered to hold lands and tenements not exceeding £30 per annum.

“The seal (plate 8, fig. 5) dates from the foundation of the school in 1625. It is of a circular form, about one inch and seven-eighths diameter, bearing on the verge the words—*SIGIL : GVBERN : REVENE : LIB : SCHOL : IN : TEWKESBVRIE*—the field exhibiting the master and one of the pupils, placed on a tiled floor. The bearded pedagogue is seated in a high-backed armchair, wears a domed-crowned hat with up-turned brim, long gown decorated with buttons, and holds a formidable *ferule* in his left hand. The youth stands in front, habited in a short tunic, and holds an open book, on which he gazes, and between him and his preceptor appears the terrible rod.² On referring to the engravings in our *Journal*, it will be seen that the rod is held by the master on the school seals of Macclesfield, Rivington, Louth and Kirkby

¹ See *Journal*, vol. xii, p. 146.

² The seal of the priory of Totnes (fourteenth century) exhibits St. Anne menacing the Virgin with a rod whilst instructing her from a book.

Lonsdale; on those of Oakham and St. Saviour's, Southwark, it is laid before him; and only in one instance do we see the schoolmaster armed with the ferule, namely, on the seal of Camberwell Grammar-school, founded by the Rev. Edward Wilson, M.A., in 1615, but the seal is manifestly of later date than the reign of James I; the Tewkesbury matrix, therefore, gives us an earlier representation of this instrument of punishment. The ferule was a sort of wooden pallet or slice, which Hexham, in his *Nederduytch Dictionarie*, 1648, well describes as 'a small battle-dore, wherewith schoole-boyes are strooke in the palmes of their hands:' hence it is called in Cocker's Dictionary, 1724, 'a hand-clapper, or palmer;' the latter title agreeing with its Spanish designation of *palmatoria*, as given in Minsheu, 1599.¹ Some uncertainty attends the origin of the name of this instrument. It has been derived from *ferula*, the giant-fennel, the stalks of which were employed by the Romans in the chastisement of slaves and pupils. The sceptre of the Byzantine emperors was denominated *ferula*, and it has been thought that the name was applied derisively to the *palmer*, as the master's ensign of authority; but the title has been deduced, with much more probability, from the Latin *ferio*, to strike. The mention of the ferule in foreign dictionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, proves its employment on the Continent as well as in England; and I have an old painting in oil of the interior of a Dutch school-room, where the pedagogue holds the *palm-mate* in his left hand, as in the Tewkesbury seal. It may be remarked, that the instrument continued to be used in this country even as late as the last decade of the eighteenth century."

FEBRUARY 18.

JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The following were elected Associates:—

James Murton, Esq., Silverdale, near Lancaster.

George Robert Stephenson, Esq., 34, Gloucester Square.

George Faith, Esq., Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton.

Matthew Harpley, Esq., Royal Horse Guards, Blue.

Thanks were voted to the Author for the following present:—Flint Implements in the Drift. By John Evans, F.S.A., F.G.S. London: 1860. 4to.

Mr. Ambrose Boyson exhibited two ancient British coins in red gold. Mr. Syer Cuming remarked that they were believed to have been discovered in Essex. The style of their execution determines that they were

¹ A writer in Hone's *Every Day Book* (i, 967) says: "A ferule was a sort of flat ruler widened at the inflicting end into a shape resembling a pear—but nothing like so sweet—with a delectable hole in the middle to raise blisters, like a cupping-glass." This is the only mention I have met with of a *perforated* ferule.

issued either in the territories of the Trinobantes or in that of their neighbours the Iceni, during the first century of the Christian era. The first weighs eighty-six grains, and is almost identical with one of eighty-four grains and a quarter found at Walton-on-the-Naze, engraved in the *Journal*, vii, 402, where it is correctly referred to *Dubnovellaunos*, or *Dubnobelinus*. The legend on the present coin distinctly reads ΔΥΒΝΟ-ΒΑΙΙΑΥ, the rest of the letters being off the field. The *rev.* is worthy of special notice. The suns and crescents (emblems of *Beli* and *Keridwen*) are not placed on a flat surface, but on a slightly elevated band reaching from edge to edge, and has every appearance of being a representation of the oblong *ysgwyd* or shield (of which a fine example is given in the *Journal*, xiv, 330), and if so the device may be parallel with the *ancile* on the money of Beotia.

Mr. Boyson's second coin weighs eighty-seven grains, and agrees essentially with that engraved in the *Journal*, vii, 122, 399, which Mr. Beale Poste assigned to Adminius, son of Cunobeline. The legend on Mr. Boyson's coin reads ΑΔΔΙΙΔ, which with the help of other examples is now known to be the commencement of the name *Addedomaros*. History, Mr. Syer Cuming observes, seems silent respecting this prince, but the same name occurs at a remote period in the *Triads* under the form of *Ædd-mawr* or *Ædd the Great*, the ancestor of a long line of sovereigns. As the money of *Addedomaros* has been mostly discovered in Norfolk and Cambridge, he is conjectured to have ruled over the Iceni. His name terminating in the Greek *os* instead of the Latin *us* indicates that he reigned before the Roman invasion, after which time the names on British coins are generally latinized.

Mr. Edwards Roberts, F.S.A., placed before the meeting a group of two figures, fifteen inches high, sculptured in white marble, representing a nude female, clasping her hands with horror, whilst Death clutches her ample tresses with the bony fingers of his left hand; with his right he wards off a serpent which twines around his arm. Another serpent emerges from his body through the right shoulder, and others again are wreathed about his person. The back of this figure is partly covered by a shroud. Death cannot be fairly called a skeleton, for though the skull is shown in all its nakedness, the limbs exhibit the shrunken muscles, as in the majority of the images of Mortality in the so-called Dance of Death at Basle, and other allegorical designs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The group produced by Mr. Roberts is a work of merit, full of thought and vigour, and conjectured to be of Italian origin of the close of the sixteenth century. It may be of the same import as the twenty-seventh subject in the Dance of Death at Basle, the words accompanying which seem as well adapted to the sculpture as the painting.

Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited an impression of a large vesica-shaped seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of Corfe Castle, whereon is a figure of

Death as a skeleton, holding a dart in its right hand, and an hour-glass in its left. Legend—SIGILLVM OFFICIALITATES DE CORFFE CASTLA ANNO DOM. 1668. (Plate 8, fig. 3.)

Mr. Holloway exhibited the bottom of a large glass bottle found at Silchester, about eight feet below the surface, along with some Roman relics near to the site of the amphitheatre. The bottle is of Dutch manufacture, and belongs to the sixteenth century.

Mr. Jennings, of Southampton, exhibited three small fragments of Roman glass, one a portion of a bead of a blue colour, another of a brilliant emerald green, and the third specimen white. These were likewise obtained at Silchester.

Mr. Cramer, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, sent for exhibition some portions of glass dug up in the environs of Rome. They had been made to form ornaments.

The rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., produced some further specimens of glass procured at the factory described at a preceding meeting, and commented on the several examples. They were of the same character as those formerly exhibited, and served to confirm the opinion then arrived at in regard to their character and the periods to which they belonged, varying in date from the latter part of the fourteenth to that of the seventeenth century. Mr. Kell stated his intention to make excavations in the neighbourhood, as he conjectures the probability of discovering other furnaces in the locality of the Buckholt farm. At present the land is under tillage.

Mr. Charles Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited three iron arrow-heads, barbed. The smaller one was found in *Rainsborough* (British) camp, near Charlton, Northamptonshire; the next in size was exhumed in the churchyard of Over Worton, Oxon; in 1834; and of the largest, the locality is unknown.

Mr. Faulkner also exhibited the lower portion of an olla, forming a colander or drainer of grey Upchurch pottery, discovered near King's Sutton, Northamptonshire. It was part of a vessel resembling that figured in the *Journal*, vol. v, p. 344, and described by the late George Gwilt, esq., in his paper on mediæval fictile vessels, which was found in Union-street, Southwark; and another figured in the same volume, p. 346, dug up near Moorgate-street. Mr. Faulkner's specimen, though only a small fragment, exhibited about sixty perforations. Roman remains were found along with this relic in a field called Blackland.

Mr. Faulkner likewise exhibited an iron cultrum or chopper, discovered at Astrop, Northamptonshire, measuring nine inches in length, and two inches and a quarter in breadth at the base of the blade. Also an iron knife or spatula, six inches and a half long, the blade being three inches and a half, and in breadth one inch. These were found together with a Roman denarius of Vespasian.

Mr. George Wentworth of Woolley park, near Wakefield, transmitted a variety of manuscripts, etc., of which the following is an enumeration. Copies of records :—

1. Charter of Henry III, granting, at request of William Le Latymer, to Geoffrey de Notton,¹ free warren in his demesne lands of Notton, Silkeston, Haya, and Bursclyve, in Yorkshire. (Westm. 16 Feb. 42 Hen. III. 1268.)

2. Inquisition after the death of William Heron,² who held the manor of Notton. (York, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, 25 Edw. I. 1297.)

3. Inquisition after the death of John Darcy,³ who held the same. (Temple Newsom, . . . 21 Edw. III. 1347-8.)

Copy of "The Ingagement and Resolution of the principal Gentlemen of the county of Salop, for the raising and maintenance of forces at their own charge for the defence of his Majesty," etc. Signed by Henry Bromley, Esquire, Sheriff, Robert Viscount Kilmorrey, and many others. Also copies of the Engagements of the Mayor (John Studley, Esq.) and Inhabitants of Shrewsbury, and of the Clergy of Shropshire, without signatures. *(Not dated.)

A paper presented to "his Ma^{ty} by y^e Governer of the Spanische Netherlands, 89." Contemporary translation (apparent by the draught) of a state paper, relative to the ambitious designs of the French king, and the necessity of a close alliance between Spain and England. (1689.)

Printed papers :—

1. "A copy of a letter written from his Majesties Camp at Gerpines, by an Officer, to a friend of his in London, dated July 31. New stile, 1691. Licensed, July 29, 1691. *J. F.*" Single page, folio. "Printed for J. Smith in Fleetstreet, 1691."

2. "To the High Court of Parliament Assembled M. 4, D. 30, 1691. The most humble Address of T. BEVERLEY, a Minister to this Nation in the prophesies of Jesus Christ." A broadside, without imprint, containing that remarkable writer's fanatical application of his Apocalyptic

¹ The arms of the family of Notton, in Dodsworth's time, remained in the belfry window of Woolley church. They were, *arg.*, on a cross *sable* two roundels of the first.

² Wm. Heron was one of the barons, on the part of the king, at the battle of Lewes, and summoned by Edward I, with the other northern barons, to meet him at Norham, with horse and arms, when he went to give judgment between the competitors for the crown of Scotland. Wm. Heron married Christian daughter and heir of Roger de Notton, and had issue, Walter, who married Alicia de Hastings, and dying before his father, left an only daughter and heir, Emmeline; and who, on the decease of her grandfather, was his heir, whereby the Darcy family became possessed of the ancient barony of Heron and of the manors of Silkeston and Notton in the county of York. Arms, *gules*, a chevron between three herons *arg.*

³ John Darcy was steward of the household of Edward III. Emmeline, his wife, was daughter of Walter Heron.

studies to the state and prospects of Christendom; he being then "a prisoner in the Fleet."¹

A quarto manuscript of the sixteenth century, containing (1) a short rhyming poem, intitled "Versus beati sancti Bernardi de instabili felicitate hujus mundi," etc. (2) A larger poem, intitled "Visio lamentabilis devoti cujusdam Heremite, super lugubrationem anime contra suum corpus." The latter is a sort of religious drama, in curious rhyming verses. (3) A Christmas carol, in macaronic verse; beginning "Jesu almighty kinge of blisse, Carnem assumpsit virginis. *As holy churche well makyth minde.*" (Nine stanzas of four lines.) Lastly, five Latin couplets, superscribed "Dapes."

The chairman announced that a special meeting of the Association, in conjunction with the Ethnological Society, would be held on Tuesday the 19th, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, to discuss the question relating to the finding of flint implements in undisturbed beds of gravel, sand and clay, and on which occasion the specimens transmitted to the Association by M. Boucher de Perthes and those from Mr. Trindall of Bridlington, sent to the Shrewsbury Congress, would be exhibited.

FEBRUARY 27.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Associates were elected :—

Charles White, esq., 30, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park.

Edmund Syer Fulcher, esq., 8, Vincent-street, Ovington-square.

Mrs. Gibbs, Stratford-house, West-hill.

Thanks were voted for the following presents :—

To the Society. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie.

Tom. vi et vii. Deuxième Série. Paris et Amiens. 1859, 1860. 8vo.

„ The Journal of the Canadian Institute for January 1861. 8vo.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for February 1861. 8vo.

To the Author. Cosmogony: or the Records of the Creation, by F. G. S. 12mo. London. 1858.

„ Notices of Remarkable Greek, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon, and other Mediæval Coins in the Cabinet of the Author, J. Lindsay, esq. Cork, 1860. 4to.

„ An Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture in Great Britain, by F. T. Dollman and J. R. Jobbins. Parts vi to xv. London, 1860-1. 4to.

¹ Many original letters of Beverley to Richard Baxter (who died that year) have lately been found among the Baxter MSS. in the Redcross-street library.

The Chairman reported to the Association that the meeting arranged to be held jointly with the Ethnological Society, to inquire into the "Discovery of Flint Implements in Undisturbed Beds of Gravel," etc., had been held on the 19th, at the Rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, and attended by many members of both societies and also by some eminent geologists. The meeting was presided over by the president of the Association, B. Botfield, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., and addressed by the president, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. John Evans, sir Roderick Impey Murchison, admiral Fitzroy, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Black, the rev. S. W. King, Mr. Pengelly, and others, and exhibitions made of specimens by M. Boucher de Perthes, Mr. Evans, sir Roderick Murchison, Mr. Trindall, Mr. Mylne, Dr. Hunt, sir Edward Kerrison, rev. Mr. King, etc., etc.

Professor Buckman, of Cirencester, forwarded the following notice :—

"I send a few chipped flints and chips of flints which I recently found in so curious a position that they merit a few remarks, if only to put us on our guard as to where more important flint matters may possibly be found. On one side of Oakley-park is a thick bed of *oolite* gravel. This is dug out from time to time for the sake of the gravel itself, which is much used here for smaller roads, paths, and the like. Each time what is called a 'draw' is worked, several skeletons have always been found. Shallow holes are observable in the gravel in which the skeletons had been laid at full length just in the gravel bed. It is here that the flints are found, not in the gravel, for that has not been disturbed since the time of its deposition, except in the case of the shallow trenches just mentioned, but the soil at the top of the gravel was full of flints and bits of broken (mostly black) pottery.

"The question is, whence came the bits of flint? It cannot be in the drift, for that has none, and is an oolitic or calcareous gravel, and, besides, the southern or flint drift has not extended so far. It must also be stated that the flints have been either chipped from, or are in themselves chips which were made artificially. The only solution of the mystery appears to be, that before the ground was used as a burial ground for the Roman (for Dr. Thurnam has decided the skulls to be of that people), there must have been a manufactory of flint implements at this spot. These have been removed, and as yet only chippings from their workings have been found. But in this case the flints must have been brought from another county, perhaps the adjoining one of Wilts, though Berks is more likely. These, then, are just so many facts that may impel us to make renewed searches, as in the Valley of Cirencester it is the only case I have seen of flints being found; they are here certainly not part of any drift, and though the specimens I now send are confessedly shapeless, still they have been mechanically made what they

are, and therefore even these chips may not be without interest in a discussion on the subject."

Professor Buckman also sent for exhibition a flint arrow head and a flint knife received from a resident in India.

Mr. W. H. Forman produced a fine axe-hammer almost identical in form with examples from Lancashire exhibited by Mr. Cuming in 1854, the only difference being that Mr. Forman's specimen is somewhat beaked on the upper part of the axe. It is wrought of hard stone, weighs 4 lbs. 6 oz., measures full seven inches in length, the perforation for the haft (which is worked from opposite sides) being about one inch and three-quarters in diameter. This curious implement was exhumed from the plain of Olympia in Elis, the red soil in which it was buried being distinctly visible in the erosions on its surface. How it came into this spot is a mystery. Was it employed by some barbaric race who inhabited Peloponnesus before its occupation by the Pelasgians, or was it brought from some foreign land and deposited as a rarity in one of the numerous temples of Olympia? Further discoveries may perhaps show that Greece, like other countries, had its stone period as well as its age of metals.

Mr. Forman also laid before the meeting a curious cylindrical vessel of copper inlaid with plates of brass. It weighs 1 lb. 1½ oz., is 2½ in. high, and 2⅝ in. diameter, with a flat rim projecting about three-sixteenths beyond the upright sides, which are decorated with a series of five arches, somewhat trefoil in form, within each of which are six rhombs, a single rhomb being placed between the heads of the arches. Above and below are bands engraved with hemi-ovate figures, and on the base of the vessel is a large hexapetalous device. This singular object is stated to have been lately recovered from the Thames off Battersea, but its origin and purpose are matters of much uncertainty. It is probably of early eastern fabric.

The chairman laid before the meeting various implements with which he had been favoured by the rev. S. W. King, F.S.A., of Saxlingham, Norfolk, for exhibition. They consisted of five examples of stone implements found in Aberdeenshire—viz.: 1. Triangular shaped blade, with short stem projecting from a thick flat base, the whole four inches and a half long. This remarkable object is of trap rock, and it may be a question if its form be not due to natural cleavage rather than to the hand of man. 2. Portion of an axe-blade of dark-green basalt. 3. Exceedingly robust but well-made axe-blade of grauwacke, eight inches and five-sevenths long. 4. Chisel with convex edge two inches wide, and measuring eight inches in length, wrought with much care and neatness out of a piece of hard serpentine-like rock. 5. Axe-hammer of hard stone about eight inches and three quarters long, and five inches and a half across its blunt end, which is somewhat concave, as if from

the effects of long use. The perforation for the stout haft has been worked from the opposite faces of the implement. This "Thor's Hammer" was found in the trenches around the hill fortress at Barra, known as "Cuming's Camp."

Mr. King also sent an adze-blade from the Ascension Isles, Pacific Ocean. It is seven inches long, and apparently wrought of a portion of the shell of the *tridacna gigas*. Pickering, in his "Races of Man," mentions having seen in the Disappointment Islands (the Otuans) adzes with blades formed of portions of either *tridacna* or *cassis*, and in Mr. Cuming's collection is a fine adze from the Friendly Islands, with a sharp-edged blade of *tridacna* shell.

Mr. G. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited two Roman coins and two Nuremberg jettons, ploughed up at Long Compton, Warwick. They are a first brass of Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus. *Obv.* Bust to the right LVCILLA AVGVSTA. *Rev.* Standing figure of HILARITAS.—Second brass of Maximinus Daza. *Obv.* Bust to the right GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB C. *Rev.* Standing figure of GENIO POP. ROM. The jettons are of the sixteenth century, and of the usual character.

Mr. Wright also exhibited an iron key with scroll-shaped bow, of the time of Elizabeth, found in making the new Victoria Street, Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., exhibited a coin of Constantine the Great, found among a large number at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, the particulars of which were promised for a future meeting.

The rev. J. Ridgway exhibited three compotiers of Dutch majolica of the close of the sixteenth, or early part of the seventeenth century. The eldest is twelve inches and a half diameter, painted with yellow figs shaded with red, with green leaves and brown tendrils forming a rich and elegant pattern over the whole surface of the dish. The second is eleven inches diameter, stands on a low foot and has scalloped sides. On the interior of each of the eight escallops is painted a bold yellow scroll upon a field either of grey, green, or orange. In the centre is a bird. The latest specimen is full twelve inches diameter, and displays an equestrian figure galloping to the left and wearing a flat black hat, white falling collar, striped doublet and trunk hose, yellow stockings and black shoes. Greensward and lateral mountains complete the picture, which is painted on an orange field in a low style of art, but which in some respects may be compared with the compotier described in the *Journal*, x, 382.

Mr. Pettigrew laid before the Association the impression of a seal (plate 8, fig. 4) forwarded to him by Mr. Bateman of Youlgrave. It is taken from an ivory matrix, lately purchased by Mr. Bateman. The ivory is now split, and partly decayed at the bottom and at the back, probably from having been buried in damp ground. It is about three-

quarters of an inch in thickness, and had originally a handle to screw into it, which is now lost. The seal is of a vesical form, made no doubt for the official purposes of ordinary jurisdiction, and from its size, shape and character, must be referred to the early part of the seventeenth century. In the field is represented a bird (apparently a pelican) feeding its young brood with its own blood. Around, the legend reads, + SIGILLVM . CHROFERI . SVTTON . PREBENDARI . DE . BICKLESWADE. On a scroll across the field, SIG CHRISTVS SVT. Dugdale¹ quotes from Speed, who says that a college existed at Biggleswade, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, founded in the church of St. Andrew; but he mentions it only as a chantry belonging to the guild of that name, of which notice is made in Pat. 14^o Edward IV, p. 2, m. 4. *De Gilda sive fratern. apud Bigleswade*. Tanner² specifies the college or chantry, and places its value at £7 *per annum*. The prebend of Biggleswade in the cathedral church of Lincoln had a peculiar jurisdiction, including probate of wills and granting administrations in Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, late in the diocese of Lincoln. In 1827, the registrar of the archdeaconry of Huntingdon returned that the business was transacted in his office, and the entries made in registers of the archdeaconry from the year 1811, and that the original wills were preserved from 1713.³

The parish church of Biggleswade is mentioned by Lysons⁴ as a handsome Gothic structure, the chancel of which was rebuilt, *circa* 1467, by John Ruding, archdeacon of Bedford, whose arms are to be found beneath the seats of some ancient wooden stalls in the north aisle. He died in 1471, not 1481, as printed by Lysons, and was buried in the church. Gough⁵ cites his brass as the earliest known to give a representation of the figure of a skeleton as Death. The rectory to which the advowson of the vicarage is annexed belongs to a prebend of the church of Lincoln. The bishop of Ely is the present patron of Biggleswade, and the church is in the diocese of Ely. Of Christopher Sutton, whose name as prebendary of Bickleswade is upon the seal, some notices are to be obtained from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*.⁶ He is recorded to have been a native of Hampshire, and entered as batler or commoner of Hart hall in 1582, at the age of seventeen years. He was soon after translated to Lincoln college, and as a member thereof he took the degrees of B.A. Oct. 12, 1586; M.A., June 18, 1589; B.D., May 29, 1598; and D.D., June 30, 1608. Having entered into orders, he

¹ Monasticon Anglicanum, vi, 1476.

² Notitia Monastica. Bedfordshire.

³ Returns from Ecclesiastical Courts. Printed by order of the House of Commons. 26 March, 1830.

⁴ Magna Britannia. Bedfordshire. P. 57.

⁵ Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. Introd., p. cxii.

⁶ Vol. i, 387; ii, 456. Bliss' edition, 1815.

became successively vicar of Rainham in Essex,¹ rector of Caston in his own county, rector of Wood Rising in Norfolk, rector of Murley Bromley in Essex, and at length of Cranworth in Norfolk. The two latter preferments he held up to the time of his decease, together with a prebendship of Westminster, which it is said was bestowed upon him by king James I in 1605, "for his excellent and florid preaching."

In the *Fasti Oxonienses*, under date of April 27, 1619, Lambert Osbaldeston of Christ Church is stated to have been made prebendary of the tenth stall at Westminster in the place of Dr. Christopher Sutton, deceased. There is an error in the date thus given, as Anthony à Wood, in another place, puts his death as occurring in May or June 1629, and states also that he was buried in the abbey church at Westminster, before the vestry door where the choirmen kept their surplices, to whom he gave five pounds. The latter date must be the correct one, for in *Reg. Bancroft et Laud* is the following entry in relation to his admission to Bromley Magna: "Christoph. Sutton, S.T.P. admiss. ad rect. de Bromley Magna, com. Essex, 27, Nov. 1612 per cessionem Ricardi Buckingham, ad pres. Will'i Buckingham pro hac vice. Tho. Salter, cleric. ad eandem 5 Aug. 1629 per mort. Xtoph. Sutton." His admission to Rainham is also thus entered: "Christoph. Sutton admiss. ad vic. de Rainham com. Essex, 6 Jan. 1587, quam resign. anno sequenti."

The works published by him were highly esteemed, and ran through many editions. They were: 1. *Disce Vivere*. Learn to Live. Lond., 1608, 12mo. 2. *Disce Mori*. Learn to Die. Lond., 1609, 12mo. 3. *Godly Meditations* upon the most Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, etc. Lond., 1622, 12mo. 4. *Appendix* touching the Controversy about the Holy Eucharist, printed with the Godly Meditations, etc. 5. *Godly Meditations* concerning the Divine Presence, printed also with the former Meditations. In addition to these notices, it is also worthy of remark that, at the funeral of the learned William Camden in the abbey church of Westminster, he is recorded to have ascended the pulpit, and to have made "a true, grave and modest commemoration of his life,"² after which the body of the antiquary was deposited in the grave. The date of Camden's burial is Nov. 19, 1623.

Mr. Planché, hon. sec., exhibited an impression from a tassie in the collection of the late Mr. Vernon, cast from the seal of Henry Grey, earl of Tankerville in Normandy, and lord Powys (see plate 8, fig. 1), who died in January 1449-50 (28th of Henry VI). The seal has been a con-

¹ Rainham rectory was in the gift of the abbot and convent of Westminster till the year 1540, when Henry VIII granted it to Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Westminster, by letters patent, 32nd Henry VIII; and afterwards by queen Mary to the celebrated Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, and his successors, in whose collation it has remained ever since.

² Kennett.

siderable puzzle to the heralds and antiquaries who have inspected it, as the arms could not be satisfactorily reconciled with the known examples of those of Grey of Powys; and the legend is exceedingly difficult of interpretation, from defects probably in the cast. The original matrix may be presumed to have been of metal, and its oxydation would naturally affect the appearance of the letters when transferred to glass.

A manuscript in the College of Arms seems, however, to throw some light on the principal matters in doubt. In a pedigree of Vernon of Stokesay, in the Philpot Collection, marked Δ, fol. 56, Henry Grey is styled earl of Tankerville *and Tilly*, as well as lord Powys; and in the shield of the Vernon quarterings tricked at the foot, the following arms are introduced. Quarterly first and fourth, *gules*, a lion rampant, with a border engrailed, *argent*, for Grey, and second and third, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, for Cherlton, assumed by sir John Cherlton (the earl's maternal ancestor), who died 48th of Edward III, in right of his mother, Hawisia, daughter and heir of Owen lord Powys and last prince of Powys. Over all an escutcheon of pretence. *Argent*, an inescutcheon, *purpure*, voided of the field within an orle of martlets, *gules*. Quæry for his Norman earldom of Tancarville:¹ On comparing these arms with those on the seal, the principal difference will be remarked in the escutcheon of pretence, which in the latter appears to be simply a shield with a plain border. That this arises from a defect in the cast or some injury to the original matrix there can be no question. It was first suggested to be the coat of Grey, the lion in which had been obliterated and the engrailing of the border omitted, if not worn away; but if the first and fourth quarter are meant for Grey, as in the drawing (and in them, by the way, the engrailed border is indistinguishable), the repetition of the coat over all is not likely. Henry Grey married Antigone, natural daughter of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, brother of king Henry V. She was his only child, he not having had any issue by either of his wives. The arms attributed to her are those of her father, quarterly France and England, a border *argent*, but debruised with a baton sinister *azure*, as a mark of illegitimacy. Here we have a border, but all other indications are wanting in the seal to sustain an opinion that the escutcheon of pretence was that of the heiress of duke Humphrey. The discovery of the matrix, or of a perfect impression from it, can alone solve this doubt. The supporters are, dexter a dragon, and sinister a hind or fawn, which, at first glance, appears to be winged; but it is merely an independent ornament or portion of the lambrequin, another piece of which is apparent between the supporters and the shield. The crest is a ram's head and neck issuing from a wreath on a tilting helmet of the fifteenth century, mantled as

¹ The only English coat approaching it in our ordinaries, is that of Wymington of Cheshire, with whom there appears no connexion.

usual. The legend, as far as it has been at present deciphered, appears to read thus: "S. Henri Grey, Comitis Tancarville D. Powys et de Tilly."

Subjoined is the *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, from a copy in the late Mr. Pulman's (Clarenceux) collection, B. P. xvi, "Barony of Powys," p. 227, bequeathed to the College of Arms. The enumeration of the earl's manors and possessions may assist the inquiry.

Inq. capt. ap^d Mag. Wenlock 31 Maij 28 H. 6 (1450).

"28 H. 6. Henr' Grey miles tenuit &c. in dñco suo ut de feodo mañ de PONTESBURY cum pton in Salop de R in cap p svic xl. ptis unius feod militis. idem Henr. tenuit die quo obiit in doñco suo ut de feod. tall. me^{to} castr et mañij de la Pole in March Waff. mañ de Marchrawell et comot de Keyrignon Maghen Ughert Maghen Istoid et Maghenand de R in capite svic mi^{us} unius baronie q^d q3 dict Henr G. ob in festo Scti Hillar. ult. et q^d Riçus Grey est fil diç Henr et heres ejus ppinquior et etatis 13 anno^r.

"[Teñ etiam Charleton castr. solven dñe Eliz nup uxī Edwī de Charleton nup dñi de Powys &c. 6. 13. 4 rñe dote sue.]

"Idem Henr tenuit &c. &c. in dñco suo ut de feodo mañ de Kersey cum ptn in com Salop de R p svic militare set de quantitate ejusdem svic ign. ac etiam partem mañij de Leyham in com pdico de R p svic militare q^d q3 &c. &c. ut supra.

"Idem Henr. tenuit &c. in dñco suo, ut de feodo, quendam reddit xvij^{li} xix^s ob q^d in East Deryng. in com Lincoln ac quendam reddit quinç marca[—] in Skeldinghope iiij açr bosc in Kelsey voç Kelly hall in com pñcto de R in capite xxxij açr. ij rodes iij partem 9 rode bosci in Brorme in com pñcto de R in capite p svic xx partis unius feodi militiæ q^d q3 &c. ut sup.

"Idem Henr. &c. ut sup. quendam reddit xiiij^{li} xvij^s et ij^d in Christall in com Ebor de R et fidelt teñ."¹

Mr. E. Levien, F.S.A., made the following communication:—

"In the year 1839, a most important collection of MS. documents was sold by auction at Paris, of which a great portion has now become the property of the nation, and is deposited in the MS. department of the British Museum. This rich store of historical and antiquarian treasure was amassed by the Baron de Joursanvault of Beaume, in Burgundy, and is known, therefore, as the 'Joursanvault Collection.' It consisted, up to the year 1789, of a vast number of original instruments

relating to the history and genealogy of the dukes and counts of Burgundy, together with important muniments illustrative of the titles and descents of many noble families in various parts of France. At the period of the Revolution, M. de Joursanvault was, by the dispersion of all kinds of public and private property which took place during those eventful times, enabled to enrich his collection by the addition of an immense number of materials, which he spared neither expense nor trouble in obtaining; and he thus became possessed of an amazing quantity of archives, which are no less interesting in a social and domestic, than they are in a diplomatic and political point of view, inasmuch as they contain vast stores of information relative not only to the national history of France and other countries, but abound also with the most minute details concerning the arts, manufactures, costumes, armorial bearings, value of goods and labour, and innumerable other circumstances and incidents relating to the people, and the periods to which they severally refer. As an instance of the immense extent of these documents I may state that the sale catalogue occupies two volumes octavo, each volume containing about 300 closely printed pages; and that the titlepage justly describes this collection in styling it 'une précieuse collection de manuscrits, chartres, et documens originaux, au nombre de quatre-vingt mille, concernant l'histoire générale de France; l'histoire particulière des provinces; l'histoire de la noblesse et l'art héraldique, avec un grand nombre de chartres Anglo-françaises, et de pièces historiques sur la Belgique, l'Italie, et quelques autres états de l'Europe.'

"Out of this amazing quantity of eighty thousand manuscript books, charters, and miscellaneous documents, only a few comparatively have become the property of the nation; but the following analysis of these will indicate to you their value and the importance of them to those who may wish for accurate historical information with regard to the various matters of which they respectively treat.

"Thus, in January 1838, were purchased one hundred and twenty original charters, letters, muster-rolls, indentures, acquittances, and various documents illustrative of the history of France between the years 1400 and 1449, and as this period includes the whole of the reigns of Henry IV and V, and twenty-seven years of that of Henry VI, it will not be necessary for me to particularize the events to which they refer; as an example, however, of the value of this set of documents, I will, with your permission, give you a *précis* of the first two of them, merely premising that I have only taken these because they are the first, and not for the reason that they are of more interest than many of those which follow them. The first, then, is a letter in French from sir Hugh Luttrell, the lieutenant of [John de Beaufort] earl of Somerset, who was governor of Calais, to Jean [Cavard], bishop of Arras, chancellor to Philip, duke of Burgundy, earl of Flanders, acknowledging the receipt

of a letter of credence sent to him 1st October, in the year 1400, by the hands of Robert Caples, 'bailly de Berghe,' who had informed him of the conference held between the king's ambassadors and the Deputies of Flanders, and shewed him a minute of a commission issued by the chancellor on the part of the duke, together with a schedule containing nine articles, the greater part of which differed from the terms agreed on between the said ambassadors and deputies [relative to the conclusion of contemplated treaty] and complaining particularly that 'en aucune des dictes articles est contenue une peisart et odieuse parole, c'est a savoir celly que [Henri] se dit roy d'Angleterre.'

"It certainly was not very pleasant to the feelings of Henry of Bolingbroke thus to have the insinuation that he was a usurper flung in his face; and so the writer of the letter says that although if the deputies had met at Calais he would have been puzzled as to what to do about the disagreement in the articles, yet he should not have hesitated to assert that they could not by any possibility find fault with his lord the king of England for objecting to be thus impertinently reminded of the deposition of Richard II and his own accession. Many of us, no doubt, have read a work entitled *Historic Parallels*, and need not in the modern days go far for a monarch who would not fail to give a somewhat more emphatic warning to any official who should presume so to refer to his antecedents, and to speak of him as one 'que se dit l'empereur des Françaises.' The letter, which was written in the year 1400, is dated Calais, 2nd October, and is sealed with the Luttrell coat of arms, a bend, between six martlets.

"The second document is a notification by Pierre des Essart, Prevôt of Paris, reciting letters of Charles VI, king of France, which proclaims that in order to resist the enterprise of Henry of Lancaster, the 'soi disant' king of England (as he is again politely termed), and in consequence of intelligence having reached him that a very large army had been raised in England for the purpose of making a descent upon some part of France; and that whereas a great many armed persons, enemies of France, had already made their appearance in the town and neighbourhood of Calais, he had determined to collect a force on the frontiers of Picardy, and that he had retained for that purpose his huissier d'armes, Havart de Campblemard, captain of the town of Teronanne, together with three esquires of his company to act under the orders of the duke of Burgundy. It also recites the tenor of a schedule attached to the said letters of the king, containing authority for pay and other expenses, and is dated Paris, 19 Aug. 1406, being three years after the challenge of the duke of Orleans to Henry to fight him in single combat as champion for the memory of Richard II. Both these documents fully prove that notwithstanding the truce between Henry and Charles which was concluded at Lelingham 27 June, 1403, the latter could not even

yet be induced to regard Henry as the rightful sovereign of these realms, and that both Charles and his ministers still entertained those rancorous feelings against him which were with difficulty restrained from breaking out into open warfare during the whole of his reign.

"Matters however are now changed, and instead of the French collecting a force to resist an attack from our side, we are drilling our volunteers and building our 'Warriors' and 'Black Princes' in case of our opposite neighbour forming any 'idea' for which he may think it right to make a descent upon us.

"I will not, however, trespass any more upon your time and patience by entering into further details with regard to individual documents. It will be sufficient for me to indicate to you the general nature and main divisions of the remaining portions of the collection. These consist of—1st. Five hundred and thirty-five original charters, warrants, payments, acquittances, inventories, and miscellaneous documents illustrative of the costume of France from the year 1355 to 1667. 2nd. One hundred and twenty-nine similar documents illustrative of the use of armour, offensive and defensive, of various military and naval equipments, from the year 1315 to 1636. 3rd. One hundred and thirty-nine similar documents illustrative of furniture, tapestry, materials of domestic decoration and artistic embellishment from 1327 to 1698. 4th. Three hundred and sixty similar documents illustrative of goldsmiths' work, jewellery, ornaments of dress, and personal decoration from 1355 to 1578. 5th. One hundred and two similar documents illustrative of the coinage and commerce of France from 1297 to 1700. 6th. Eight hundred and eighteen original documents, consisting of muster rolls, warrants, acquittances, indentures, payments, charters, and other muniments illustrative of the history of France during its occupation by the English, or having reference to English affairs from the year 1231 to the end of the sixteenth century. 7th. Four hundred and sixty-eight similar documents illustrative of the expenses of the royal family of France, and the house of Orleans, with various other miscellaneous matters from the ninth to the seventeenth century.


"Besides these documents we have also four manuscript volumes of considerable interest, which I will briefly describe to you in their chronological order. The first is a chronicle of the abbey of St. Martin des Champs in Paris, written in the eleventh century. It is a quarto volume on vellum, and recites three charters granted to the abbey by Henry I and Philip I of France, those of the latter bearing the dates of the years 1065 and 1067. The chronicle itself is in Latin verse, beginning—

*"Rex pius Henricus Martini dulcis amicus
Templum Martino fecit sub nomine trino
Fecit et instituit satis ille quidem quoque jussit*

Nam nisi præcipere nihil hic Martinus haberet
Instituit fratres non carne sed ordine fratres
In commune bonum quorum foret utile donum
Fratribus ex ipsis abbatem tradidit ipsis
Non nimis elatus pondus ad omne paratus”;

and it contains curious and valuable miniatures of Henry and Philip, the abbot, the chancellor, several of the brethren, and a drawing of the ancient church. The second manuscript volume is a folio on vellum written in the thirteenth century, and is entitled: ‘*Necrologium abatiæ S. Johannis in Bosco*’ [the modern St. Jean aux Bois, near Compiègne] ‘*ab anno circiter 1224*,’ the third, which is also a folio, on vellum, is an ‘*Ordinarium thesauri regis Franciæ* [Philip VI] *de annis 1337 et 1338*,’ written in the fourteenth century; and the fourth is a folio, on paper, written in the eighteenth century, and entitled: ‘*Table, ou ample notice des trois cartulaires de l’Archévêché de Paris, des deux Cartulaires de St. Magloire, et du Cartulaire de St. Maur des Fossés; contenant un exact extrait de toutes les pièces qui y sont contenue.*’ It extends from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, and on the covers are stamped the arms of Christopher de Beaumont du Repaire, who was archbishop of Paris in 1746, duc de St. Cloud, pair de France, and commandeur de l’ordre de Saint Esprit.

“Thus, then, I have indicated to you the chief features in that portion of this valuable collection which are in our own possession. It is obviously impossible for me to produce for your inspection any of the original documents themselves, but it is competent for any one to examine and make use of them for himself. I may add that the value of many of the documents is enhanced by their having seals attached to them, a fact which renders them important to the herald, as well as to the historical or antiquarian student. And having thus briefly glanced at the nature and contents of these precious archives, it only remains for me to hope that the superficial view of them which I am necessarily compelled to lay before you, has been at any rate sufficient to show you how rich a mine of treasure is accessible to those who are interested in historical or antiquarian researches; and I trust that this notice may be acceptable to the society, not as bringing forward anything which adds to their stock of knowledge, but merely as pointing out a source whence much valuable information may be gained.”



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THE CHURCH AND MONUMENTS OF WROXETER.

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

WROXETER is a vicarage in the deanery of Salop and hundred of Bradford South. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and consists of a nave and chancel, divided by a pointed arch of early English character, *temp.* Henry III, and a tower which has been rebuilt in the Perpendicular period. The tower arch is probably of the latter part of the twelfth century. The earliest mention found of this church is in the Domesday Survey, from which we learn that there was a church here in Saxon times.

The manor belonged to a Saxon named Toret, who seems to have been possessed of several manors, and to have lived to the commencement of the twelfth century. Domesday Survey was compiled A.D. 1085, William the Conqueror visited the Marches of N. Wales A.D. 1081. Uriconium has been supposed to be destroyed by Ceawlin A.D. 584, when he carried his conquests through the valley of the Severn, and is possibly the ruined city mentioned in the chronicle of the Fitz Warines. Mr. Eyton says the whole parish of Uppington was originally but a part of the Saxon parish of Wroxeter, therefore the portioners of Wroxeter had and maintained a general right to the tithes of Uppington. Be this as it may, at the time of the Domesday Survey we find that Wroxeter had a *church*, and that there were four

priests, probably to serve the church and the chapels dependent upon it, as Uppington and Beslowe,¹ or the church may have been collegiate. The population was small, according to the Domesday Survey, and probably located where it is at present, between the church and the river, which was used for transporting away the materials of the ruined town, which served as a quarry for mediæval builders. There are now no remains of the Saxon church, unless two fragments built into the top of the south wall belong to that early date. If not Saxon, they are evidently very early Norman. The Saxon Church was probably small and humble in its construction, as all the Saxon edifices appear to have been. The Norman conquerors having fixed their settlements, immediately began to build churches upon a larger and more imposing scale, and with a strength which would endure for centuries. There is a good specimen of the late Norman or transition period in the south door to the chancel, which has been walled up to admit a monument. The arch is round, with a filet and zigzag moulding, above which is a band or dripstone extending round the chancel. This is the *most ancient* portion of the church, and probably of the date of William Fitzalan, who gave the church of Wroxeter to the abbey of Haughmond.

An earlier example of Norman Architecture is found at Shawbury in this county, which we know was also a Saxon foundation, from the mention of the church in Domesday Book. This also included, like Wroxeter, certain chapelries, as Acton Reynald, Morton-Corbet, Grinshill, and Great Withyford, in each of which villis, chapels, and cemeteries were founded in the reign of Henry II by the lords of the respective fees. The chapels were consecrated by bishop Roger Clinton.²

Mr. Eyton says, "The once collegiate church of Wroxeter was richly endowed and greatly cherished by the *Norman lords* of the manor; probably the fabric was of their construction."³ I cannot think that the oldest portion now remaining is part of the church alluded to in the Domesday Survey, for it indicates more recent construction. Mr. Eyton

¹ Beslow, written in Domesday, "Betes-lawe." There seems to have been a chapel here in early times. A field is called "Chapel yard."

² See Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. viii, p. 149.

³ According to professor Willis, the architecture which we call Norman was introduced in the time of Edward the Confessor.

conjectures sheriff Rainald to have been the builder of the first Norman church, but the oldest part now remaining appears to be of later date, and may be fixed about the date of Henry II.¹ He considers that the four priests mentioned in Domesday Survey were *canons* of the collegiate church. It seems to me doubtful if the Normans, between the visit of William the Conqueror 1081, and the compiling of Domesday in 1085, considering the unsettled state of the country, could have had time to build and endow the church of *Wroxeter* unless it had *existed previously*, and enjoyed some previous endowment, which the Norman succession retained and probably enlarged. No portion of the church is contemporary with Shrewsbury Abbey, though the ground plan of the town and church is similar.

I may here observe that Mr. Eyton reads the Domesday Survey of Wroxeter different to Mr. Blakeney. The latter gives the account thus: "It was rated to the danegeld at one hide, but the demesne, which was cultivated by *seven servants*, partly male and partly female, was a carucate and a half, and four more carucates were occupied by four bordars, four priests, and a radman."² Whereas Mr. Eyton's reading is, "Here is one hide geldable; in demesne there is an ox-team and half, and there are *seven* teams among the serfs. Here are vii villains, iiii boors, iiii priests, and one radman."³ Amongst them all they have iiii ox-teams. Here is a church and a league of wood. In king Edward's time the manor was worth 40s (per ann.), now it is worth the same."⁴ And upon this he observes, "There is something extraordinary in the figures here given. An annual value of two pounds was not above the average for a hide

¹ July 25, 1155, Willm. Fitz-Alan gave the church of Wroxeter to the monastery of Haughmond.

² See Blakeney's MSS., Bodleian Library, Oxford.

³ The radmans, radmanni, rachenistres, were a description of tenants like the socmen, who were inferior landowners, and held lands on the soc, or franchise, of a great baron. Their land was copyhold, but their interest was freehold; their services fixed and determinate. (See Introduction to Domesday Survey.) Radchenistre (prob. *raid* and *chenistre*, a knight), probably tenants liable to give military service on horseback. The list of sir H. Ellis, where the word occurs, is for Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and also Shropshire; and it has, therefore, been concluded that their services were specially retained along the districts bordering on Wales, to chase back predatory parties, and to protect cattle. (See paper read by the rev. J. Earle, M.A., at Gloucester, 1860, before the Archæological Institute.)

⁴ See Domesday, fol. 254, b. 2.

of fertile soil, but the team power employed, namely, twelve and a half teams, is far in excess of such a hidage and such a value. I cannot help thinking that this excess of team-power may indicate the contemporary progress of some extensive building operations."

Since Mr. Eyton appears to be correct in his construction of Domesday, we may conclude that the teams were employed in transporting the materials of Uriconium to the side of the Severn for building Shrewsbury Abbey, the foundation of which dates A.D. 1083-5, and is contemporary with Domesday Survey.¹ In the chancel of Atcham church also the remains of old Uriconium are distinctly visible,² and the foundations of Haughmond and Buildwas Abbeys³ were probably laid with the same materials.

To Haughmond monastery the church of Wroxeter was given (July 25, 1155) by William Fitzalan (I) in the reign of Henry II. This gift is attested by several charters which will be found given at length in Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. About the time of this gift the church appears to have undergone considerable alteration, and to have had a chantry added. The windows in the north wall are just prior to the *Early English period*, which began a little more than thirty years after the date of this grant.⁴ The church seems also to have been enlarged or considerably repaired at a still later period. This appears from the *Early English window* of three lights in the north wall of the body of the church.

We know that between A.D. 1161-82, William Peche, bishop of Coventry, confirmed the grants of William Fitzalan to the abbey of Haughmond, and allowed the canons to appoint chaplains, but for six generations the claims of the abbey were ignored by the Fitzalans, and therefore *they*,

¹ Feb. 24, A.D. 1083, earl Roger, first Norman earl of Shrewsbury, originated the foundation of Shrewsbury abbey. In the *same* year Guarin, vice-comes, assisted the monks in the construction of the conventual buildings.

² The west doorway of Atcham church is late Norman, though the first foundation of the church, like Wroxeter, was in Saxon times. In 1075, Ordericus Vitalis, the historian, was baptized by a priest named Ordric, in the church of St. Eata the Confessor.

³ Buildwas appears to have been enlarged, if not built, with stone from the quarries at Broseley. It is probable, however, that the material of Uriconium was used in the foundations of most of the churches and abbeys in the neighbourhood.

⁴ Early English, Rich. I, A.D. 1189-1307.

and not the monastery of Haughmond, appear to have carried out the restoration or enlargement of the church, and to have built the chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel.

The period of the first pointed or Early English architecture, lasted from about A.D. 1189 to 1307; during this period there were three rectors of Wroxeter, whose portions were respectively twenty, ten, and five marks.

In the years 1331 and 1332 Richard earl of Arundel restored the advowson of Wroxeter to Haughmond Abbey. In 1347 the collegiate church of Wroxeter, which had existed from Saxon times, was virtually *dissolved* by a manifesto of the abbot of Haughmond with the consent of the bishop (Northburgh), and was constituted into a vicarage; and in November 1347, the first vicar was admitted by bishop Northburgh at the presentation of the abbot and convent of Haughmond. The abbot, who now became rector, had the whole tithe of all the fields of Wroxeter, except that as regarded the demesne-lands, two out of every three tithe sheaves went to the chaplain of St. Mary, which was the title of the chantry in Wroxeter church, dedicated to the Virgin, and probably founded by the Fitzalans, though it does not actually appear from any document who was the founder of this chantry. Mr. Eyton supposes it to have been established during the period the Fitzalans were holding the advowson. The Norman church was probably enlarged by the addition of this chantry, and the church partly rebuilt during the Early English period.

The remains of the decorated period (A.D. 1307-1377) are the window in the south wall of the chancel, and the chancel arch which is between decorated and early English. Two decorated windows have lately been inserted in the body of the church in the south wall. The chief portion of the tower of the church may be assigned to the *perpendicular period*, and seems to belong to the early portion of the fifteenth century (1415-30). The tower arch is of transition character, and seems to have superseded a Norman arch of still earlier date. The list of the vicars of Wroxeter, in Mr. Eyton's work, terminates A.D. 1409, but the architecture of the tower would lead us to suppose that the work is later than this date. The original plan is like that of other Shropshire churches of that period, broad

and well proportioned, with a good battlement, and ornamented by two bands above the west window, which is of three lights, and the head filled with tracery of perpendicular character. In the belfry are three windows each with two lights, and two small niches in the west front with figures, one a bishop, and the other apparently a monk holding a cross. There are also some other fragments¹ in the north and south faces of the tower, which appear to have been brought from some other building, and which are placed immediately underneath the band of peculiar ornamentation, which runs under the parapet. The greater portion of this tower is built from the ruins of an older building, and the stones of the ancient city.

The church appears to have undergone much alteration at this period. The chancel window is late perpendicular work, and a perpendicular window is also inserted in the north wall of the church of the same date as that in the tower, and indeed precisely similar. The Tower buttresses are early perpendicular, and placed at the angles.

We thus trace four successive periods in this church, and the architecture comprises examples of all the four styles of architecture.

The front carries us back to still earlier, even to Roman times, but it is only an adaptation, not a work of the period prior to the Saxon invasion, consisting of the base and part of the shaft of an ancient Roman column, which has been appropriated to the purpose of a font, by having the centre hollowed out. This gives us a just conception of the constant use made of the materials of the ancient city. It may have been the *same font* used in Saxon times. Many of the fonts in the churches of Shropshire are of *very ancient date*, and some have Saxon ornamentation.

The progress of the excavations at Wroxeter will probably disclose the fact whether the population at the period of the destruction of the Roman city had embraced Christianity. The seal described by Baxter in his *Glossary*, p. 243, with the legend, "Capul servi Dei," is but a slender proof.²

¹ The four sculptured fragments built into the three faces of the tower are not improbably the four faces of the churchyard cross; or a cross which may have stood in the village, and this leads to the supposition that the tower was repaired and partially rebuilt after the Reformation.

² There is a curious piece of Samian ware, lately discovered, with a figure standing, his hands bound behind him, and surrounded by wild beasts; which seems to realize to us the times of persecution, "Christianos ad leones."

I cannot, however, conclude this notice of the church without remarking the peculiarity of the masonry, by which the various additions and alterations may be traced. The changes have been very frequent, and indeed the church is a perfect historical monument, in pointing out the succession of the various styles, though the alterations are in places difficult to assign a precise date to. It is too evident that the later alterations have been effected by means of materials drawn from the ancient city; the size of the stones and the style of masonry indicate this, and the tower has been built from the materials of another structure.

BELLS.—The earliest bells in the church of Wroxeter bear date A.D. 1598. The motto or legend of the one is GOD SAVE OUR QVEENE, A.D. 1598, Thomas Dorset. The other, GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH, OUR QUEENE & REALME, AND SEND VS PEACE IN CHRIST, AMEN, A.D. 1598. Also GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO. A.D. 1641. I. W., D. G., WARDENS, W. C.; Thomas Dorsett, Samuel Edwards, churchwardens, 1666, and ROBERT HAMMETT, WILLIAM DIOS, C.W., 1673, H. C. +

MONUMENTS IN WROXETER CHURCH.

The most ancient and interesting monument in Wroxeter church is that of sir Thomas Bromley, knt., and his lady, which is placed against the north wall of the chancel. The tomb is of alabaster; the figures are recumbent. The male is habited in a scarlet gown, with a robe over it, and turned over the breast, also of a red colour, over which and round the shoulders is the collar of SS. The sleeves of the gown are full and swelling out, lined with a light green. On the head is a black cap, which rests upon an adorned pillow, by the side of which is a peacock; whilst at his feet there is a great lion's paw, with the claws retracted. There are no supporters at the feet. The lady is dressed in a graceful manner, according to the period to which the monument belongs. Round the monument is the following legend:—"Here lyethe S^r Thomas Bromley, Knyght, whyche dyed, beyng Lord Chyffe Justes of England; also beyng one of the executors to the kynge of most famous memorye, Henry the eyght, the whiche desesed the xv day of May, anno dñi 1555, and Dame Mary his wyfe, whiche desesed in the yere our lord on whose s^t god have mercy."

The execution of this monument is good, but not of the highest order of monumental sculpture, and partaking of the character of the *renaissance*. The arrangement of it, and the execution of the figures, is not unlike that of the beautiful monument of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York in Westminster Abbey, by Torrigiano, executed between A.D. 1512 and 1518. I am inclined to think that the sculptor of sir T. and lady Bromley's monument had taken that of Henry VII for his model, but the work being of later date, and after the art of monumental sculpture began to decline, is, of course, very inferior. *Margaret*, the daughter of this sir Thomas Bromley, whose figure is upon the side of the monument, married sir Richard Newport, whose monument is on the opposite side of the chancel. These last are recumbent effigies of a still later date and inferior execution. The legend round the monument is as follows :—"Here lyeth the body of Sir Rychard Newport, Knyght, whyche dyed, beinge one of the quenes Ma^{ties} Counsell in the Marches of Wales, and deceased the xii day of September, in the yere of our Lord God 1570, and Dame Margaret his wyef, which deceased in the yere...." Over this monument are these Latin lines :—

" Hic equitis tumulus teget ossa Richardi
Newporti, portu navigat ille novo,
Navigat ille novo, Superum jam sede receptus
Testis erat locuples anchora tuta fides."

This sir Richard Newport was the ancestor of the earls of Bradford, and I cannot do better than give some account of this family in the words of Dugdale,¹ who, speaking of the Newport family says,

"Of this family, which hath long been eminent in Shropshire, was sir R. Newport,² of High Ercall, in that county, knight, who, meriting highly for his many and great services to king Charles I (of blessed memory) and to the country where he lived, was, by letters patent, bearing date at Bridgnorth, 14th October, in the eighteenth of his reign, advanced to the dignity of baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Newport of High Ercall. This Richard had suffered much for his loyalty; and being aged, for

¹ *Baronage*, vol. i, ed. 1675.

² *Richard*, son of sir Richard, whose monument is in Wroxeter church.

the better security of his person from the violence of the usurpers, retired into foreign parts, and died at Moulins in France, February 8, A.D. 1650, and was buried there,¹ leaving issue by Rachel his wife, daughter to John Leveson of Haling, Kent, two sons, Francis and Andrew, and seven daughters. Beatrix married to *Henry* Bromley, son and heir to sir Thomas Bromley of *Shrawarden* Castle, co. Salop, knight. 2nd. Christian, who died unmarried," etc., etc. (then follows the accounts of his daughters), to whom succeeded *Francis*, his eldest son, who, in his father's lifetime manifested his loyalty to the late king by taking up arms in his behalf, and valiantly acting in North Wales and elsewhere, until by fortune of war, A.D. 1644, he became their prisoner. In consideration whereof, and other his personal merits, he was, at the restoration of king Charles II, first made comptroller, next treasurer, of his household, and afterwards *Viscount Newport of Bradford* in co. Salop, by letters patent dated 11 March A.D. 1675 (27 Car. 2), and made earl of Bradford, A.D. 1694, 6th of William and Mary, and having married the lady Diana, daughter of Francis earl of Bedford, had issue by him five sons. *Richard*; Thomas, created baron of Torrington, died without issue; Francis died unmarried; also Thomas and Andrew, who died young; and five daughters, Elizabeth, married to sir Henry Littleton of Franckley, co. Worcester, bart., and secondly Edward Harvey of Coombe, co. Surrey, esq.; Katherine, who died young, married Henry lord Herbert of Cherbury, according to Banks (see dormant and extinct Baronage of England, vol. iii, London, 1809); and Diana, who married Thomas, son of Robert Howard, knight, of Ashted, co. Surrey; and afterwards William, brother to Basil Fielding, earl of Denbigh. Anne died single.

To Francis Viscount Newport, son of Richard first lord Newport, there is a mural monument, with an elegantly expressed Latin inscription, placed against the south wall of the chancel. The wording runs thus:—

"Sub hoc, etc.,
Nobilis et ill. Francisci baroni Newport de High Ercall
Vice comitis Newport de Bradford in com. de Bradford
Qui

¹ This first lord Newport dying abroad, has no monument in Wroxeter, or in England, that I am aware of.

Grassante detestanda perduellione
 Car. I. R. summa fide, summa constantia adhæsit,
 Militavitque non inglorius
 Regiis demum copiis indequaque fractis
 Infractus ipse
 Sequestrationem, incarcerationem cæterasque
 Temporum calamitates perpessus.
 Car. II," etc., etc.

The remainder recites his restoration and advancement in equally elegant terms, but too long for insertion here.

"Natus 23 Feb., 1619.
 Denatus 19 Sep., 1708, æt. 89."

Richard, the eldest son, on the decease of his father, 1708, became earl, constituted lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum, co. Salop. He died 1723, leaving issue by his wife Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, co. Chester, bart., four sons and four daughters. Henry, next earl, died A.D. 1734, without issue. Richard, member for Wenlock, time of queen Anne, died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother. Thomas, the last earl of the house, died lunatic, April 18, 1762.

On a plain tablet against the same south wall of the chancel is the following inscription, with a shield bearing the arms of Newport:—"Here lieth the body of *Andrew Newport*, second son of sir Richard Newport and Dame Margaret his wife, utter barrister and fellowe of the Inner Temple of London, who lived and died with faith in Jesus Christ, and true profession of the doctrine according to the best reformed churches in the time wherein he lived, ever hating and detesting the impostures and abominations of the church of Rome, as it now standeth, who lived 48 years in July, 1610." The following is below the tablet:—"Ipse Andreas Newport (fere in articulo mortis) hæc curavit inscribi in testimonium fidei, anno 1611."

A daughter also of sir Francis and lady Newport, who died A.D. 1616, lies in Wroxeter church. She married John Berker of Haughmond, esq. This monument of alabaster is against the north wall of the chancel. The two figures are recumbent. The legend round the tomb reads thus:—"Here lye the bodies of John Berker of Haughmond, esq., and Margaret his wife, sceond daughter of sir Francis Newport, knight, which Margaret deceased the 12th day of

March, anno 1616, she being then of the age of 33 years, and the said John Berker being in good and perfect health at the decease of the said Margaret, fell ill the day following, and deceased, leaving no issue behind."

ORIGIN OF THE NEWPORTS.

On October 6, 1390, a fine was levied at Westminster between Thomas Newport, parson of the church of Eyton, and John Corbet, chaplain (plaintiffs), and Peter de Cavershall, and Mary his wife (deforciant), of the manor of Ercall, whereof was plea of convention. The deforciant first acknowledge the plaintiffs' right. The latter then settle the manor on the deforciant to hold for their lives of the king by the usual services. October 6, 1398, a fine was levied at Westminster, whereby Peter de Cavershall, knight, and Mary his wife, surrendered their life-interest in the manor of Ercall to Thomas Gech, Isabel his wife, and Thomas his son, to hold of the king by usual services. A rent of £50 per annum is reserved by the grantors, with powers of distress. A sum of £200 is also stated to be paid for the grant. Thus it was that the Newports became Lords of High Ercall. Thomas Newport, with Isabel his wife, procured a license from the bishop of Lichfield (dated January 6, 1398) to cause divine service to be performed before them in any of their oratories within the said diocese. This *Thomas Newport* was identical with Thomas Gech the elder, who figures in the above fines. He was deceased A.D. 1401; and Thomas Newport, esq., then of Ercall, was identical with Thomas Gech the younger. June 27, 1402, with Margaret his wife, he obtained an episcopal license, similar to that granted to his father; and in 1403-4, he served as sheriff of Shropshire.

The name of Newport continued pre-eminent in Shropshire for more than three centuries. The estates of the Newports have constituted the largest tenure in fee which the county has known since Domesday. Leland says they obtained Escall by purchase, which assertion, according to Mr. Eyton, is borne out by documents. They were a family of consequence before they acquired Ercall, and appear to have had some hereditary claims to the estate.¹

¹ See Eyton's *Antiq. Shrop.*, vol. ix, p. 97.

Having mentioned the family of Newport, I must say something of that of Bromley, the two families being connected by marriage, and the oldest and best monument in the church being erected to the lord chief justice of that name. Indeed, the name of Bromley was prolific in lawyers, though not all of the same family. The family seems very early to have been one of note, as there are entries in the Patent Rolls which relate to certain persons of that name. Thus in the 35th regis Henry III, a patent is granted to Alex. de Bromley, and 16th regis Edward III, to William de Bromlegh, clericus cancellarius saccarii Dublinii ad petiōm. regis. In the visitation of Shropshire, A.D. 1623, Bibl. Har. 1472, there is a grant, of the time, I think, of Henry III, to John Bromley and his heirs, of the lands of Alain de Beaumont, "nobis rebellis." But without going further back into the pedigree of Bromley, we may begin with mentioning the *chief justice*, whose monument is in Wroxeter, and who died, 1555, in the reign of queen Mary. But there was also sir *Thomas Bromley*, lord chancellor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who was president of the court which tried and condemned Mary queen of Scots at Fotheringay.

He was son of George Bromley, and Jane, daughter of sir T. Lacon of Whitley, and born, A.D. 1530, at Bromley, co. Salop. He had an elder brother, sir *Edward Bromley*, who was a justice of North Wales, who died A.D. 1627.¹ Thus, as Foss, in his *Judges of England*, observes, "This is the third member of the same family who has adorned the judicial ermine."

From these names of distinction I pass to one of humbler note, but whose memorial in Wroxeter church records a deed worthy of all commendation. On a brass plate against the north wall is an inscription to Thomas Alcocke, yeoman, deceased 5th March, 1627, "who, of a pious minde, gave twenty marks yearly, for ever, towards the maintenance of a free grammar school for the instruction of the youth of the parishes of Wroxcester and Uppington, who also gave a bell to the church of Wroxcester, and also £x, to make the sum of £xx that his father had in devotion given towards the relief of the poor of the said parish." To this benefaction is owing the school at Donnington; and at this school

¹ See lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. ii, p. 115.

it was that Richard Baxter¹ received the first portion of the education which enabled him to make such a deep impression on the times in which he lived, and on the religious literature of his country.

With this mention I must close my notice of the monuments in Wroxeter church. Other names there are doubtless still worthy of record, but these are not the province of archæology. It remains only, therefore, to take a review of what has been written, and to draw a brief reflection or two from it.

First, then, what are the historical reflections called up by contemplating the architecture and existing records of this venerable fabric? this fabric standing on ground every portion of which is fraught with such stirring interest. We know not if its site may not be that of a temple dedicated to some heathen deity. The sites of ancient temples were not uncommonly taken for the building of Christian churches, after they had been properly purified from idolatrous rites. No doubt the finest remains of temples and public buildings will be found to surround the forum of the Roman city, a side of which is now being excavated. But this may have been the spot devoted of old to heathen rites, or may it have been a Christian church even in Roman times? Such is not impossible. The seal described by Baxter in his *Glossary*, as found at Wroxeter, and mentioned in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 309, would lead us to believe that Christianity had here a settlement, but further excavations will no doubt decide this very interesting point, though we cannot expect to find any very positive indication. Purity, simplicity, and neglect of all worldly honours and memorials, more particularly marked the period of the church's history up to the time of the destruction of the city of Uriconium, which I think may, with much probability, be placed about the end of the sixth century.

The excavations will doubtless, in due time, disclose the history of this remarkable place from the first to the sixth century, but from the sixth to the tenth century a cloud of impenetrable mist seems to hang over it. In the tenth, however, there seems to have been a *Saxon collegiate church*. Such establishments take time to grow up, and therefore we

¹ Richard Baxter, born A.D. 1615.

may allow *one* or *two hundred* years for Saxon Christianity flourishing here before the Norman invasion. The discovery of a Saxon cross similar to those found in other parts of England, and which is not at all improbable here, would throw great light upon our investigation.

It is to be hoped that every memorial dug up in making graves in the churchyard will be most religiously preserved. Had such been the case in all our parishes, what a light would have been cast upon Saxon history! We have reason to suppose that Saxon Christianity was early planted in this neighbourhood. The church of Atcham may reflect some faint light upon that of Wroxeter. Atcham is written Eatingham, *i.e.*, the home of the children of Eata. St. Eata was abbot of Melrose, A.D. 651, afterwards abbot of Lindisfarne, and the friend of St. Cuthbert, who founded Ripon Minster, A.D. 677, and he was consecrated bishop of the Bernicians, *i.e.*, Lindisfarne, A.D. 684-5, St. Cuthbert being appointed to Hexam exchanged with St. Eata. We have Saxon Christianity making its way rapidly at the end of the seventh century. A church in Shrewsbury takes its name from a Saxon, Saint Chad, of the latter part of the seventh century, to whom the cathedral church of the diocese in Lichfield is also dedicated. In 1075 we have a Saxon priest, called Oderic, baptizing a child, who afterwards became Ordericus Vitalis the historian, in the church of St. Eata the Confessor, at Ettingesham on the banks of the Severn. We have, therefore, a Saxon church and priest here, as well as at Wroxeter, where we find three priests a few years later. It may fairly, therefore, I think be inferred, that these churches were in existence two centuries at least before the conquest, probably the early part of the eighth century, if not even a century earlier.

With respect to these Saxon foundations it may be worth while also to remark that the neighbouring village of Cressage to the present day retains its Saxon name; Cressage is *Cnūprep āc*, Christ's oak, of the Saxon æra. The aged oak still standing, called the Lady's-oak, is conjectured by Mr. Eyton to be the successor of the *original oak* under which Christianity was first preached in the district in Saxon times. There existed an oak between Donnington and Charlton Hill, in the parish of Wroxeter, and the spot where it stood is called the "Watch oak"; whether this had anything to

do with the first preaching of Christianity in the district, or whether it may have been the boundary of that "league of wood," which Domesday Book mentions as belonging to Wroxeter, and have been the point where watchers were placed to keep the game, is a subject of interesting inquiry.

Here then let me conclude this notice of Wroxeter church and its monuments, hoping that the account of a church in a locality so interesting, may not be without its effect in rescuing from obscurity an edifice and its monuments which are of such historical value, and that the work which has hitherto been done in its restoration, may lead to a more perfect and complete renovation of the building. The original roof of the chancel remains still obscured by plaster, which obstructs the view of the east window. High and unsightly pews still disfigure the chancel area. A little judicious outlay would at once remove these indications of the vicious taste of a past generation, and render this church what it ought to be, the fitting memorial of ages past, the link that binds our associations with bygone days, which fairly and wisely contemplated, will lead us to understand wherein we may best improve the works of our own generation.¹

¹ Since the above paper was read at Shrewsbury, Mr. Wright has printed "A Rental of Wroxeter," bearing date A.D. 1350, in this Journal, (See "Uriconium, by T. Wright, Esq., F.S.A.," 4th Article). From this document it appears, that in A.D. 1350 (24 Ed. III) a very small portion of the acreage of the parish (now estimated at 4774 acres) was then under cultivation, probably not more than six or seven hundred acres, including a quantity of waste land; the greater portion was therefore waste at that period, and the ground about *Norton* was a heath. The whole parish appears to have contained twenty-two *Messuagia*, or houses of tenants holding about thirty acres of land, and eleven cottages. For further particulars I would refer to the interesting document itself (vol. xvi, pp. 215-217, Sept., 1860).

THE PAVEMENTS OF URICONIUM.¹

BY GEORGE MAW, ESQ., F.S.A. F.L.S., ETC.

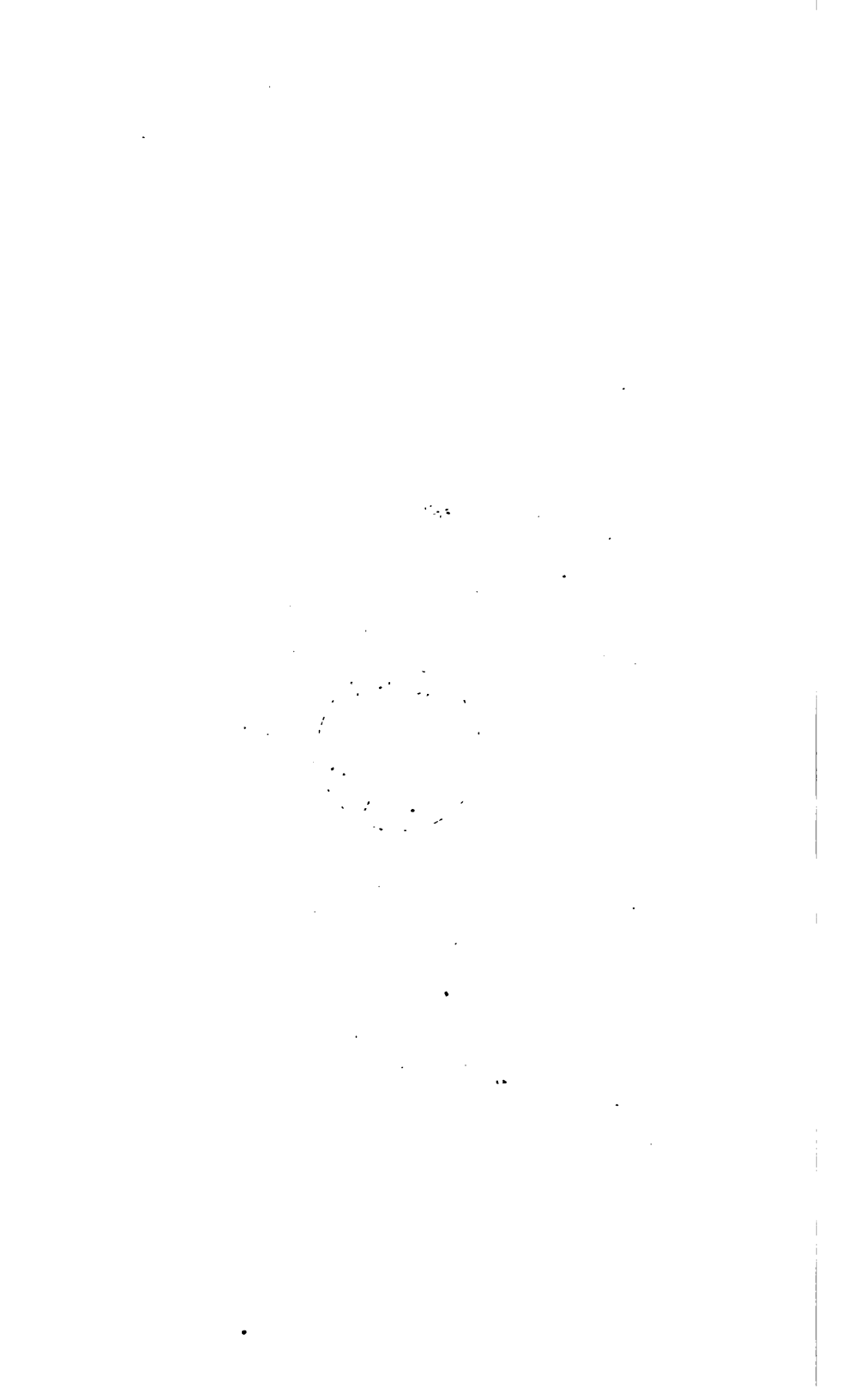
As the site of the fragments of tessellated pavement, discovered at Wroxeter last year, has been filled up, I have thought that a short explanation of their position in relation to the existing ruins may be interesting to those who will to-morrow, for the first time, visit Uriconium. It would of course have added greatly to the completeness of the remains, had it been possible to preserve the pavements where they were found. To have done this effectually would have involved a large outlay, as from the fragments (many of them individually of little interest) being scattered over a considerable area, it would have been necessary to erect a separate building for each, and as the unsettled tenure on which the land was held by the Committee, rendered their permanent preservation somewhat doubtful, it was deemed expedient, as the only certain means of preserving them from destruction, to transfer them to the Museum in this town.

On the general ground plan of the Wroxeter foundations, (See Plate 10), are four long parallel walls (A A A A); one consisting in part of the mass of masonry above ground, locally known as "The Old Wall," and in part merely as a foundation, extending from it in a north-westerly direction about 240 feet, and three others, existing only as foundations, running parallel with it. These appear to have formed the boundaries of a symmetrical building, consisting of a central apartment about 30 feet in width, and two lateral apartments, which, for the sake of distinction, I will call corridors, of about half its width, and accompanying its whole length.

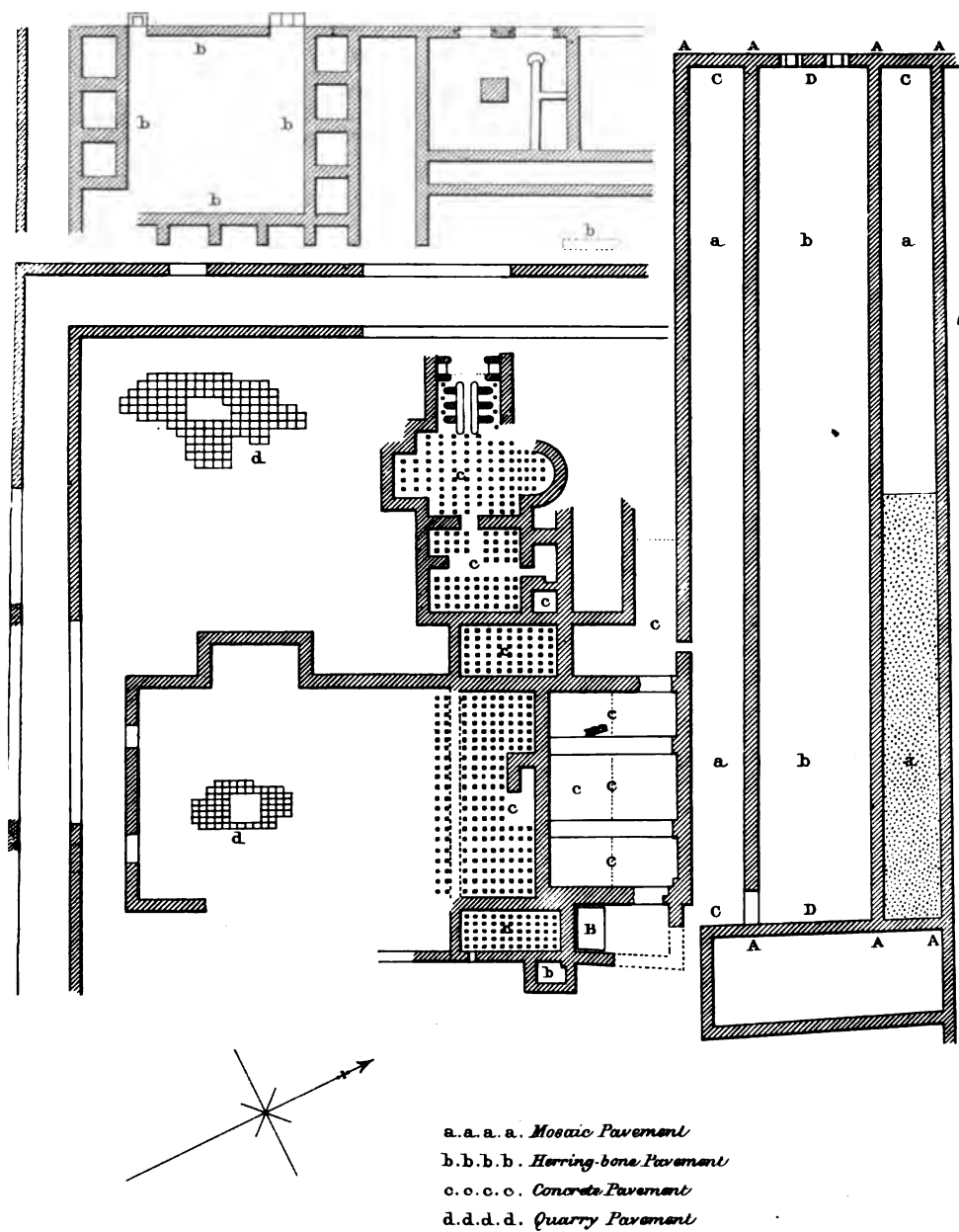
The fragments of tessellated pavements occurred, distributed throughout the north-east half of the corridor furthest from the old wall. I have also been informed, that a small fragment of tessellated work was found at about the centre of the other corridor, but as to the truth of this I cannot

¹ Read at the Shrewsbury Congress, August 10th, 1860.





GROUND PLAN OF PART OF THE FOUNDATIONS AT WROXETER
SHEWING DISPOSITION OF PAVEMENTS.



certainly ascertain. As, however, these two corridors have all the appearance of being symmetrical members in this group of buildings, I think it probable that they were both paved throughout with tessellated mosaic. Whether the intervening space was an open yard or covered apartments, appears uncertain, but I fancy it was open.

It was most unfortunate, that circumstances which occurred last spring twelvemonth, necessitated the sudden suspension of explorations on the north side of the old wall, as I have reason to believe that the two corridors, containing the fragments of pavements, have been very imperfectly examined. I may mention that the two pieces marked E and F on plate 9, were exposed just before the excavations were filled up, and have little doubt, if time had allowed, that a sufficiency of materials might have been collected to have enabled a complete plan of the two pavements to be worked out. We must, however, hope, that at some future time an opportunity will occur for a fuller and more satisfactory investigation.

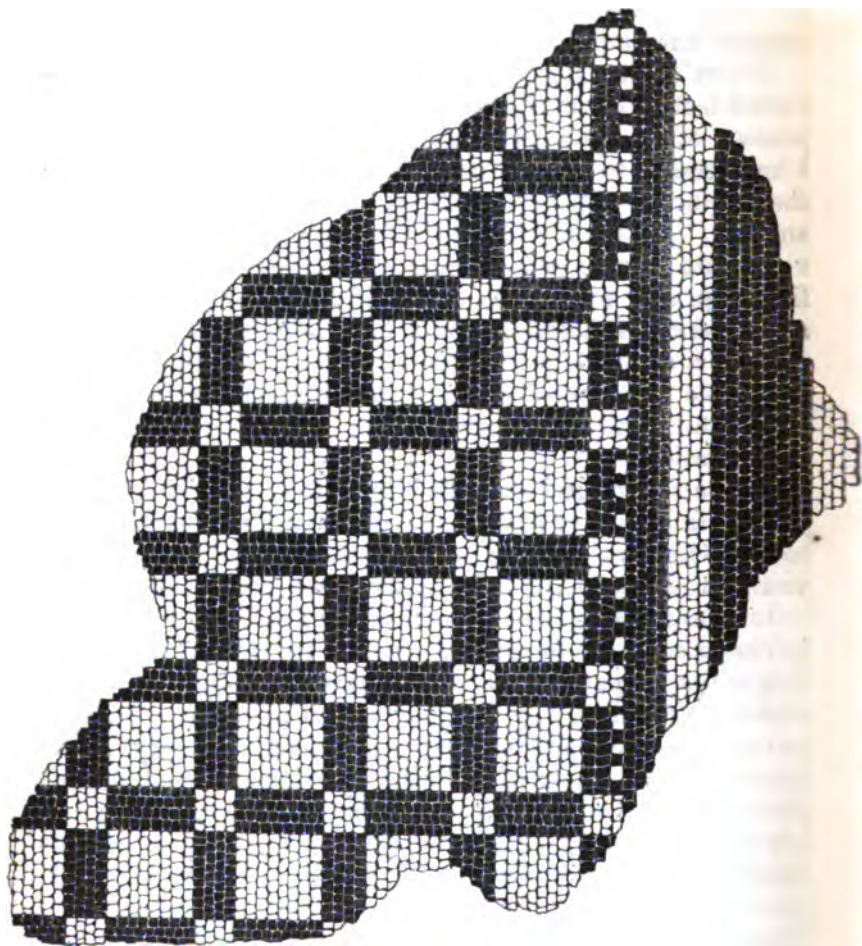
Before the ground was filled in, I took careful drawings of each fragment of pavement; also exact measurements as to their relative position in the building, and have endeavoured to embody the information I collected in plate 9.

It represents the eastern half of the north corridor, which having a concrete foundation, similar to that on which the fragments of pavements rested, extending throughout its whole length, there appears good reason to suppose that two pavements originally existed at Uriconium, very much larger than anything of the kind previously found in this country, and considerably exceeding in size the large and elaborate pavement discovered several years ago at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, which was but 141 feet in length. Indeed, on looking through a large series of records and drawings of continental tessellated pavements, I cannot find that any of them equalled in size those at Uriconium.

The fully coloured portions of plate 9 represent the pieces of pavement found perfect during the excavations, and the parts tinted of a lighter shade, such as are necessarily implied by existing remains. The annexed wood-cut (p. 102) represents the remaining portion of panel E, drawn to the scale of an inch to a foot.

Very fortunately these fragments, although small in rela-

tion to the space originally covered, were so situated as to enable the plan of the pavement to be made out with but little doubt or difficulty. You will see by my drawing (pl. 9)



that it consisted of a series of oblong panels of simple patterns, composed of dark grey and cream-coloured tesserae, and, as in most Roman pavements, was surrounded, next the wall, with a broad field of uniform colour, in this instance of a greenish grey tint. Narrow bands, about five inches wide, branching from this, divided the pattern into panels of about 8 feet by 11 feet.

The end panel marked A, being complete from side to side, gave a key to the width of the panels across the pavement, and as small portions of the dividing dark bands were perfect next to the four adjacent panels of pavement marked D, E, F, G, I have been able to decide with exactness as to the recurring intervals of the panels in the corridor lengthwise.

There being nothing to show how the spaces intervening between the panels B H and C F were filled in, I have left them vacant; but as the space they occupy exactly corresponds with the size of the existing panels, I have felt justified in supposing that the whole length of pavement was made up of compartments of nearly equal size, and have, therefore, inserted the partitional bands in my drawing.

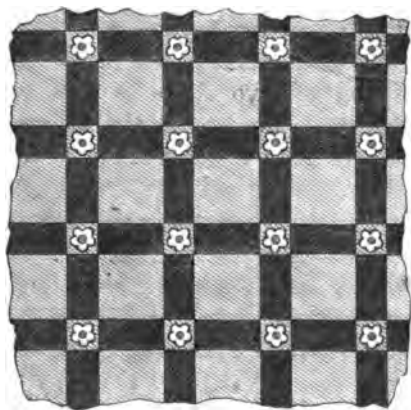
I think, from the nature of the pattern, and the space occupied by it, that the panel A at each end of pavement was square, and all the others of about the average size shown on the drawing. They may have varied a few inches in width to adapt them to the several patterns with which they were filled. This I found to be the case in taking the measurements; but on the whole, for Roman work, they appear to have been planned with considerable accuracy and uniformity. The exact formation of the centre of panel A is a little obscure, and I have had some difficulty in deciding whether or not the fret border along the two sides of panel B ran into the plain ground beyond the line of the panels; but I think it did as shown on the drawing, and probably defined the position of two opposite door entrances in the corridor. There is also no clue to the filling in of the three small compartments into which panel H was divided, so I have left them blank. Beyond these points, I have carefully avoided inserting anything in the plan that is not distinctly implied by some remaining portions, and have no hesitation in considering it, as far as it goes, an exact restoration of the pavement as it originally existed.

In point of design, as far as fine detail is concerned, the pavements were decidedly inferior to many that have been found in this country. Those at Cirencester and Woodchester, for example, are not only finer in mechanical execution, but are admirable as works of high and refined art; containing beautiful busts, figures, and animal representations, rendered with an amount of detail and expression truly surprising, when the nature of the material is considered. In

the pavements of Uriconium, the designer appears to have been satisfied in producing a bold arrangement of simple geometrical forms. Considerable variety has, however, been attained ; no two of the panels being exactly similar, and doubtless these two long pavements, although wanting in high artistic excellence, must have had a very noble appearance in their original entirety.

With respect to the division of the pavement into equal panels, it has struck me that these may have been proportioned in relation to some other members of the building. Possibly the sides of the corridor next the central apartment may have been a kind of open arcade, the piers of which corresponded with the partitional bands of the design.

I would here notice the close similarity that exists between several of the patterns forming the filling-in of the compartments, and those that occur in the pavements of some of our early mediæval buildings. Such as the centre of B, also E and D, are precisely identical, differing only in the Roman work being executed in tesserae, and the mediæval in encaustic tiles. The subjoined cut represents part of a mediæval pavement from Beaulieu abbey, Hampshire. You will at once recognize its close similarity with the pattern forming panel E (enlarged in the wood-engraving, p.102). When it is



considered in what much greater abundance Roman remains must have existed five or six centuries ago than at the present time, it is not at all improbable that our early mediæval architects may have taken many suggestions from them. Amongst other similar examples of the influence

exercised by an extinct style of architecture, on the ornamental details of that which superseded it, I would note the Moresque character of the mediæval mosaics of Sicily. It will be remembered the Moors occupied Sicily for some time during the ninth century, and, through the architectural remains they left behind them, may have influenced the character of the succeeding Gothic art. Again, the Gothic mediæval pavement remains of the Italian peninsula are many of them little more than reproductions of the designs of the classical Roman examples that preceded *them*,—the geometrical forms, instead of being composed of little tesserae, were made of whole pieces of stone and marble; and now our modern manufacturers, instead of being merely *influenced* in the character of their designs by their ancient predecessors, are actually reproducing in the fictile materials of our country, nearly every description of pavement or mosaic that has been made before them, including the fine tessellated work of classical Rome, the geometrical enamels of the Moors, the mediæval mosaics of the Italian Gothic buildings, and the encaustic tile-pavements produced in our own country and northern Europe during the middle ages.

With regard to the tessellation of the Roman mosaics,—that is, their composition of little bits of stone of forms not essentially related to the pattern,—the number of fine joints doubtless produced a soft and harmonious effect which it is impossible to attain in any other way; but it has often occurred to me, whether the enormous extra amount of labour involved in their execution was at all commensurate with the result. In the execution of the finer designs, such as guilloches, frets, and pictorial representations, this fine division of materials was essential; but it certainly seems absurd to go to the trouble of breaking up large pieces of stone for the purpose of reforming them into such simple geometrical figures as the square and triangle.

I would here notice a prominent example of this Roman rage for tessellation that occurs in the buildings more recently exposed at Wroxeter, where the bottom of a bath (B, plate 10) has been formed, at an immense expenditure of labour, of an uniform field of cream coloured tesserae, without the slightest attempt at the introduction of a pattern. I think the mediæval Italians made a decided advance on their clas-

sical predecessors in forming their mosaics out of larger pieces, where the designs were of such a nature as to enable the individual form to be represented by a single stone.

Modern manufacturers pursue a middle course, combining the processes followed by the classical and mediæval Italians. In the simple geometrical designs each form is represented by a single tile; and in elaborate patterns, such as intricate frets and guilloches, small tesserae are used similar in size to those forming the tessellated pavements of the Romans, but formed of earthenware instead of stone and marble.

In addition to the two long pavements I have described, smaller tessellated floors have, from time to time, been brought to light in the neighbourhood of Wroxeter; and probably, from their size and character, belonged to villas and private houses. As far as can be judged from the drawings that have been preserved of them, they appear to have been rather more elaborate in execution than the long pavements recently discovered; but are simpler and much inferior in design to the pavements of Cirencester, Woodchester, and most of those I have seen on the Continent.

In connexion with the bath at Wroxeter, just referred to, there is an example of the application of mosaic work of a rather unusual kind in Roman buildings, the walls above the height of the water having been lined with it. A very small fragment of a simple guilloche border is now all that remains, and from its unusual position is perhaps one of the most interesting relics of Uriconium.

The foundations on which tessellated pavements were laid were of two distinct kinds,—one formed in connexion with the hypocausts, where it consisted of a thick and uniform layer of coarse concrete resting on the large tiles that formed the tops of the flue-pillars, and termed by classical writers the "*suspensura*." The other formed for the pavements of apartments such as those now under consideration, where they rested on the solid ground without the intervening subterranean air-flues, and termed the "*rudratio*" by Vitruvius.

This appears to have been an elaborate and rather careful construction, and agrees in its formation in nearly all Roman remains that have been described. At Wroxeter it consisted of four distinct layers of materials, forming in the aggregate a substratum nearly three feet thick. Its prin-

cipal bulk consisted of a bed, two feet thick, of lumps of red sandstone, the surface of which was leveled by a layer of a kind of mortar rather soft and fine in texture, of about eight inches in thickness. It appears to have served merely to fill up the irregular cavities of the stone. The bed resting on this, and forming the immediate foundation of the mosaic, was a level layer of singular hardness, about two inches and a half thick, composed of a mixture of lime and coarsely powdered burnt earth, or brick rubbish;¹ and from its uniform thickness and even surface, appears to have been very carefully prepared for receiving the tesserae.

The fourth layer, in which the tesserae were immediately bedded, consisted of quite white and very hard cement, which was also used for filling in the joints.

This construction appears to have been a well recognised process by the Roman writers, and in its entirety is called by Vitruvius, the *rudratio*; the constituent strata being termed the *stratumen rudus* and *nucleus*, which evidently correspond respectively with the three principal layers occurring at Wroxeter.

Professor Buckman, in his work on the Cirencester remains, also describes the foundation of the Roman pavements there of precisely similar construction, excepting only that the lower layer or stratumen consisted of rammed gravel, in lieu of the sandstone used at Uriconium. In each case the materials forming the bulk of the foundation would be such as could be most easily obtained close at hand, and would vary with the locality.

The materials with which the tesserae were composed, were, firstly, a light cream-coloured limestone, of very compact texture, and was, I think, from its apparent identity with that known in Italy as Polombino, in the formation of the tessellated mosaics of Rome and the mediæval Italian mosaics, imported. This, of course, formed the light, or pattern portions, of the pavement, and was also the material from which the cream-coloured tesserae pavement (B, plate 10), forming the bottom

¹ Cements of this composition are frequently met with in Roman buildings, and possess extraordinary durability; an instance of which may be observed in the Roman part of Pevensey castle, in Sussex, where much of the stone is decayed, leaving the burnt earth-mortar, with which they were cemented together, in prominent ridges. It was also used at Uriconium as a floor-surface, especially in the hypocausts, where it is seen nearly a foot thick, resting on the large slabs forming the tops of the tile pillars.

of the bath now exposed at Wroxeter, was made. The dark parts of the long pavement were composed of two kinds of stone; that used in connection with the cream-coloured tesserae in the panelled patterns is of a dark bluish colour, much resembling marble in texture, and, as it was evidently used very sparingly, I am inclined to think it was imported from abroad with the cream-coloured stone, or, perhaps, was one of the finer stones of the lias formation of our own country, brought from a distance.

The broad dark band forming the outside of the pavement, was made of a greenish stone of open texture, which I believe occurs at the foot of the Wrekin. It was incapable of such fine working as the other material, and probably would not wear so well; so I am inclined to think its employment in the pavement at all, was merely on account of economy, to save the more costly stone before described. Here and there you find a little fragment of it in the body of the patterns, and was probably employed in subsequent repairs, when the better stone was not procurable. In addition to these three natural stones, we find red terra cotta introduced in the formation of the guilloche border surrounding panel H, also in the guilloche border occurring on the wall of the bath (B, plate 10) before mentioned.

It is rather an interesting fact, these remains of pavements afford confirmatory evidence of the supposed destruction of the building by fire. Several of the fragments in the Shrewsbury Museum are very much discoloured, the light cream-coloured tesserae being turned of a greyish hue, a tint that would be produced on any yellow stone by a low degree of heat. Nearly all the fragments of pavements are more or less discoloured, (especially panel E), the grey tints graduating in patches, from its darkest shade to the natural colour of the stone, in such a manner as to render it certain that they would not be produced by selection in the arrangement of the tesserae; and I think there is little doubt, that they are the effect of the burning timbers of the building that fell upon the floors on the destruction of the city. Here and there, also, we find corresponding patches of the pavement, where the concrete foundation is entirely decomposed, and has the character of slacked lime. I am more inclined to think, that this was also the result of the partial application of heat, than that it was due to mere exposure to the wea-

ther, as a large portion of the foundation remains in its original state.

It is worthy of note, that the pavement of cream-coloured tesserae forming the bottom of the bath, which would probably have been covered and protected by water at the time of the conflagration, shows no symptoms of the grey discolouration observed in the pavements, but is singularly clear and uniform in colour, when compared with them.

The tessellated pavements I have described, it will at once be recognised, occupied but a very small proportion of the area of the buildings; and from the immense labour and costliness of their formation, it is evident must have always been considered rather as a luxury than essential to the Roman houses and public buildings. We shall, therefore, expect to find other and less elaborate kinds of pavements in the parts of the buildings that were of secondary importance.

At Wroxeter, in addition to the tessellated work, there were three different kinds of pavements, the positions of which I have endeavoured to indicate by distinctive marks on the general ground plan (plate 10). The letters *aaa* indicate all the tessellated work that either exists, or is supposed to have existed. *bb*, the disposition of the well-known herring-bone work, which is uniform in character in almost all Roman remains, consisting of small tiles, or rather bricks, about 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, and an inch-and-a-half thick, laid edgeways, and arranged, as its distinctive name indicates, in zigzag layers. It appears at Wroxeter to have, for the most part, occupied unroofed spaces and open courtyards.

Another kind of tile pavement consisted of large quarries, or slabs of earthenware, about 9 inches square, similar to those of which the pillars of the hypocausts were constructed, and occurs in the parts indicated by *ccc* on the plan. Whether these were covered apartments or open spaces I am not prepared to say.

The floors marked *dd*, plate 10, resting on the flues of the hypocausts that were not tessellated, were composed of a very hard concrete, formed of lime and burnt clay, rubbed down to a smooth face, and closely resembling the "Lime-ash" floors used for barns and cottages in Devon and Somersetshire, made of the refuse of the lime-kilns, moistened and well rammed down. This refuse consists of nearly equal

parts of lime and the burnt earth (adhering to the stone), mixed with a little coal-ash, and would, therefore, be almost identical in composition with the artificial concrete used by the Romans.

In speaking of the foundations of the tessellated pavements, I have already referred to the extraordinary hardness and durability of these compositions of burnt earth and lime. Some of the lime-ash floors I have seen in Devonshire are as hard as any stone, and of so close a texture as to receive, by wear and washing, quite a smooth and polished surface. As artificial concretes of this character can be made in almost any neighbourhood readily supplied with lime, and form pavements so much cheaper than any kind of brick or tile, I think our modern architects and builders would do well to turn their attention to them as a paving material for the poorer classes of cottages.

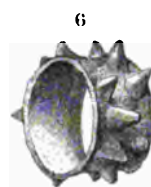
LANARKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 21.)

PLATE 11, fig. 1, represents a specimen of the earliest and most rude type of bronze javelin-head, found on the farm of Hangingshaw, in the parish of Culter. It has a tang for insertion in a cleft shaft to which it was riveted. It has been broken, and in its present state measures only five inches and one-eighth.

Figs. 2, 3, and 4, are examples of bronze spear-heads. Fig. 2 was found in the parish of Lanark. Fig. 3, of somewhat later date, was found, with other objects represented in the next plate, under a cairn in the parish of Crawford. The workmanship is good, and it measures eight inches and a quarter in length, and has a loop on each side, at the base of the blade. Similar weapons have been figured in the *Journal*; one in the *Journal* for Dec. 1860,¹ found in the

¹ Plate 26, p. 322.



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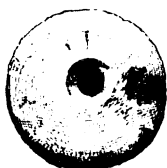
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2

1/2 Real size.

5



7



3



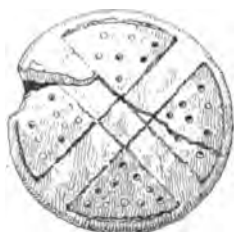
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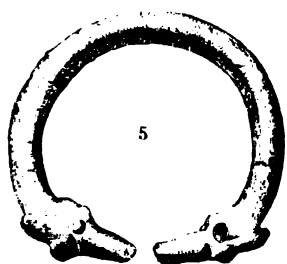


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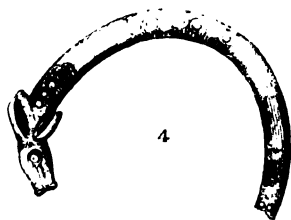


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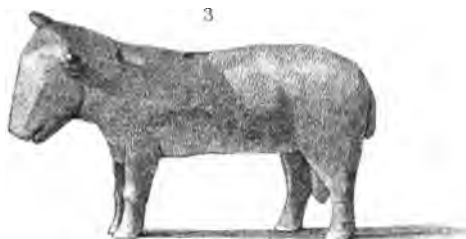
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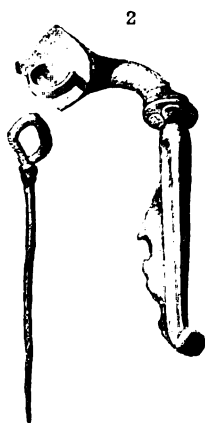
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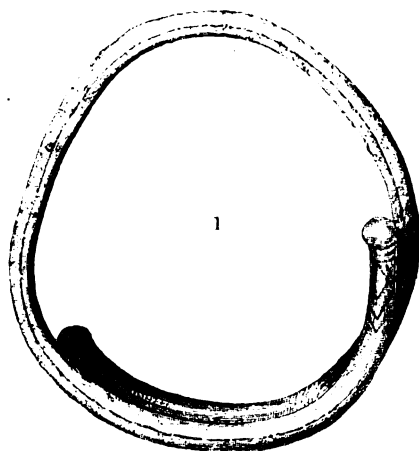
6



3



2



1

Full size

peat at Speen, in Berkshire. Fig. 4 is five inches and five-eighths long, looped towards the bottom of the socket; shewing a still further advance in the manufacture, and presenting a decoration composed of three annular bands, which is rarely met with in objects of this description. This specimen was obtained at Douglas.

Fig. 5 is an example of the bronze socket, or pot-celt, found at Hangingshaw, in Culter parish, and is four inches and a quarter long. On the side it is ornamented with the tridental marks common in this type which have been so frequently met with in the north of England. The moulds in which these instruments have been cast have been found, and in barrows and cairns in connexion with sepulchral remains.

Fig. 6 presents four views of what was denominated by the late sir Samuel Rush Meyrick dentated rings, and supposed to have constituted the ferrules attached to the whirling arm of a military flail. It is, however, deemed not improbable that they may have belonged to a staff, or club, or mace. They are not of frequent occurrence. Dr. Wilson assigns them to the period of Roman occupation.¹

Plate 12, fig. 1, is a sepulchral urn found in a cairn with the spear-head (fig. 2 of plate 11) and the succeeding object forming fig. 2 of this plate. The urn is six inches in height, five in diameter at the mouth, and three and a half at the bottom. It is kiln-baked and lathe-turned; yet it is rude in character, and the paste of which it is composed is coarse, and the clay mixed with grit or small angular stones. The herring-bone pattern forms its ornamentation. When discovered it was filled with calcined bones. The bronze arm-let (fig. 2) found with it is simple, and its form needs no description; but it is a fine example of personal ornament, measuring in its external diameter three inches; in its internal, two inches and three-eighths; and in thickness it is nearly half an inch. It is encrusted with a deep, hard, and perfect patina highly polished.

Figs. 3 and 4 present views of another sepulchral urn found below a tumulus at Cauldchapel, in the parish of Lamington. It is of small size, being only two and one-eighth inches high, and two-and-a-half in diameter. This also, when found, was filled with calcined bones. The paste of its com-

¹ Pre-Hist. Ann., p. 393.

position was finer than the former example, being mixed with fine washed sand instead of grit. It is also kiln-dried and lathe-turned, and there are two remarkable perforations on one of its sides, as if they had been used to suspend it by for drying or being preserved for use. The type is rare. On the bottom is a cross-shaped ornament. It dates, perhaps, anterior to the invasion of the country by the Roman legions.

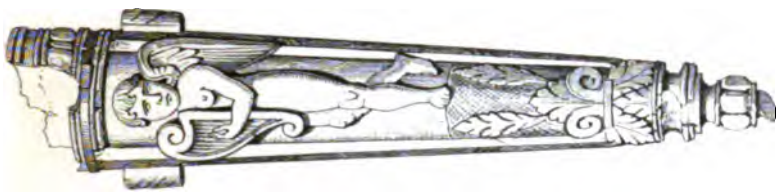
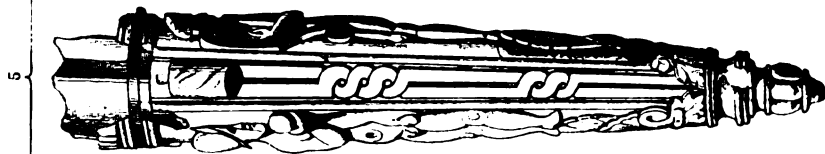
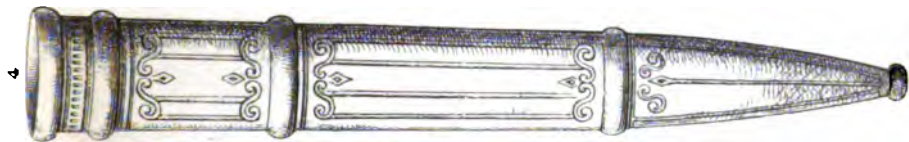
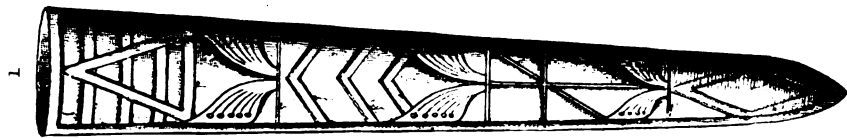
Fig. 5, an annular bead of amber. Fig. 6, a cylindrical one of jet; were both discovered on Bizziberry Hill, in the parish of Biggar. Figs. 7 and 8 are known as whorles, or thworles of ancient spindles, and are of stone. These were severally picked up in the parishes of Biggar and Cultar.

Plate 13, fig. 1, a bronze armlet, discovered in the parish of Covington. This Roman ornament is common, but in the present example has been somewhat shorn of its extent by some violent compression.

Fig. 2, a fibula of Roman manufacture, harp-shaped, and found on the farm of the Bank.

Fig. 3, is a bronze bull, in appearance very similar to some that have been found in Egypt and Etruria. It belongs to an early period of Roman art.

Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are annular bronze fibulæ, of a very curious character, and found near Cultar. The dragon or serpent-like conformation is peculiar, and calls to remembrance some initial letters to be found in Saxon MSS. of the twelfth century, or earlier. On the most perfect of these examples certain letters are incised, of which hopes were entertained that an interpretation might be obtained. Mr. Bateman of Yolgrave, and the rev. D. Haigh of Erdington, high authorities in these matters, have been referred to, but have not yet been able to decipher them. The latter gentleman, in a letter addressed to Mr. Pettigrew, remarks: "These inscriptions are not in Runes, but in a character which I have observed on some other objects, and in particular, I think, upon a ring, in the Museum at Newcastle. As such they are beyond my powers."





ON THE SHEATHS OF GIRDLE-KNIVES. ✓

BY H. SYRE CUMING, ESQ., HON. SEC.

PRIOR to the introduction of table-knives for the use of guests, almost every one carried about his person a goodly blade, so that at home or abroad they might not lack this needful implement.

Chaucer's Miller bore in his hose a Sheffield whittle;¹ others lodged the knife in the belt, whilst the majority wore it in a sheath suspended from the waist-girdle. An early example of the latter mode is shown in the statue of a lady on the front of Wells Cathedral (engraved in this *Journal* for 1857, p. 14); and the monumental effigies and illuminated MSS. of the middle ages, also furnish evidence that both men and women hung the knife at the side, which has oftentimes been mistaken for a dagger.

In the wardrobe account of Edward I, mention is made of "a pair of knives with sheath of silver enamelled, and a fork of chrystal."² But we find from existing specimens, that sheaths were mostly formed of *cuir-bouilli*, or boiled leather, with their fronts stamped and embossed with various devices. I lay before the Association a knife-sheath of the time of Edward I, the front of which displays the arms of its former owner and his kinsmen or connections (see plate 14, fig. 1). It was obtained from Fleet ditch in Oct. 1845, and so much did it interest our late Vice-President sir Samuel Meyrick, that he caused a search to be made at the College of Arms, with a view of ascertaining the name of the person for whom it was wrought. The result of the inquiry showed, that the first coat, which no doubt was that of the owner, is that of Sir Bartholemew de Rug, *i.e.*, barry *argent* and *azure*, a chevron, *gules*. The second, either Clare, *or*, three chevrons, *gules*; or Thomas de la Leye, *azure*, three chevrons, *argent*. The third is Robert Fitz Roger, Earl of Lincoln; *or* and *gules*, a bend sinister, *sable*; or John de Beauchamp de Bedford, *or* and *gules*, a bend sinister, *sable*; or Stephen de Waleise,

¹ It is still the custom with the Highlanders, when in full costume, to carry the *skain-dhu* in the garter.

² See Fosbroke, *sub voce* "forks."

gules and *argent*, a bend sinister, *or* ; or Robert de Hoo, *sable* and *argent*, a bend sinister, *or*. The fourth coat is Thomas de Berkely, *gules*, a chevron, *argent* ; or John de Aubernon, *azure*, a chevron, *or* ; or Robert de Wileby, *argent*, a chevron, *azure*. All these occur on the same roll with the arms of De Rug, *tempore* Edward I, and the arms of De Rug do not appear on other rolls. Unfortunately no trace of colour now remains on the shields, nor indeed is it certain that they were ever tinctured, their appropriation must, therefore, remain somewhat uncertain, unless we could meet with a genealogy of the De Rug family, showing how some of the persons named above became connected with it. Whether the second coat be that of De Clare or De la Leye, it is one of very common occurrence, both in sculpture and painting, and is found on encaustic paving tiles, and also on small leaden tokens of early date. If the last coat be that of Aubernon, it would connect Sir Bartholomew de Rug with Sir John de Aubernon, whose monumental slab at Stoke d'Aubernon, Surrey, contains the earliest sepulchral brass now existing in England.

In Chaucer's Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, we are told of the Tradesmen that—

“ Here knyfes were i-chapud nat with bras,
But al with silver wrought ful clene and wel.”

The poet here refers to the metal terminations of the sheaths of girdle-knives, which in his time were mounted with chapes, crampets, or boterolls, in like way to the scabbards of swords and daggers. An interesting example of this practice is shown in plate 14, fig. 2, which is copied from a knife-sheath of black horn, six inches and a quarter in length, obtained from the Thames in March 1847, now deposited in the British Museum. The mountings are of silver, or white metal ; the latter, a material extensively employed towards the close of the fourteenth, and in the early part of the fifteenth century, for ornamental purposes. The cylindrical mouth of this sheath suggests the idea, that it held a pair of small knives, or possibly a knife and fork ; for the latter, as we learn from king Edward's wardrobe account, is of no very recent origin. The upper part of this sheath, as well as of that bearing the arms of De Rug, was probably provided with a metal locket and ring, but the two speci-

mens which I now produce, have short longitudinal slits at the back, through which suspending loops have passed. The shortest of these leathern sheaths was recovered from the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge, in 1846 ; the longer from Fleet ditch, Feb. 1847. They are both of the fifteenth century, and have their fronts neatly, though somewhat formally stamped with lines and scrolls (see plate 14, figs. 3, 4.)

The knife continued to be worn at the side throughout the sixteenth century, hence it is said in *Hycke-scorner* (*temp.* Henry VIII):

"Sheathe your whytell, or by him that was never borne
I will rap you on the costarde with my horn."

and it was in this century that some of the most costly and beautiful sheaths were in vogue, some being of silver, embellished with jewels and enamel ; of scale-board, covered with velvet and embroidery ; of fish-skin, studded with gold ; and of richly carved wood, bone and ivory.

Some of the more elaborately sculptured wooden sheaths were executed in Holland, and an artist, whose initials are W. G. W., has left several examples of his skill, dated 1584, 1588, and 1595. His sheaths are four-faced, each face divided into little panels ; those on the front and back containing scenes from the history of Adam and Eve, the Prodigal Son, Life of Christ, etc., whilst the lateral panels have figures of saints and holy men of ancient times. One of W. G. W.'s sheaths is engraved in the *Gent. Mag.*, (Dec., 1784, p. 961) ; and others are described in the catalogue of the Doucean Museum, (*Gent. Mag.*, June 1836, p. 588.)

Among the few objects discovered during the formation of the new Shadwell basin, was an ivory knife sheath, which now enriches the cabinet of Mr. P. Mellish, by whose permission I am enabled to lay it before the Association (see plate 14, fig. 5). This sheath is adapted for a pair of knives, and measures about six inches in length. It is boldly carved in every part, one face displaying a cupid performing on a small harp ; the other a nude figure wearing a morion, and holding an orange or apple in each hand, that in his right being raised towards the mouth. A short projecting tube is worked out on each side the sheath, through which the suspending cords passed. The lower part of the sheath is decorated with acanthus leaves, etc., and from the general

design of the subjects it is fair to conclude, that it was sculptured in Holland during the reign of our Elizabeth.

In the last half of the sixteenth, and early part of the seventeenth century, a sheath with a pair of knives seems to have been a common present to a bride elect, constituting a portion of her nuptial array. Allusions to this are frequent in old plays. In *Edward III.*, 1599, one says :

“ Here by my side do hang my wedding knives ;
Take thou the one, and with it kill the queen ;
And with the other I'll despatch my love.”

In Dekker's *Match me in London*, a bride exclaims to her jealous husband :

“ See, at my girdle, hang my wedding knives !
With these despatch me.”

In Francis Davison's “*Poetical Rhapsodie*,” 1602, is a lottery presented before the Queen at the house of the Lord Chief Justice, at which Mrs. Hide wins lot 11, “*A Paire of Knives*,” with this posy :

“ Fortune doth give these pair of knives to you,
To cut the thred of love if 't be not true.”

And in the *Witch of Edmonton*, 1658, p. 21, Somerton says: “ But see, the bridegroom and bride come ; the new pair of Sheffield knives fitted both to one sheath.”

In Holbein's design for a dagger-sheath, on which a “*Dance of Death*” is delineated, a damsel is seen with a purse and girdle-knife. Speed has introduced into his map of Europe, a little figure of an English lady, at whose side depends a sheath of knives ; and Peter de Jode has represented one of his female characters with a like apparatus.

In the British Museum is a sheath of black stamped leather, containing a pair of wedding-knives, with twisted hafts of red horn, mounted in silver ; the blade of one engraved with the following posy :

“ With wealth and beauty all doe well
But constant love doth far excel.” (Elizabeth Wallis.)

the other sets forth the declaration :

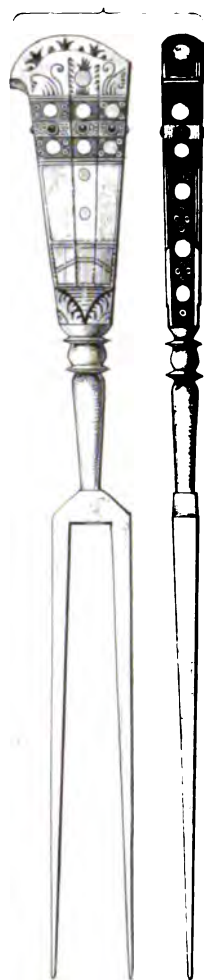
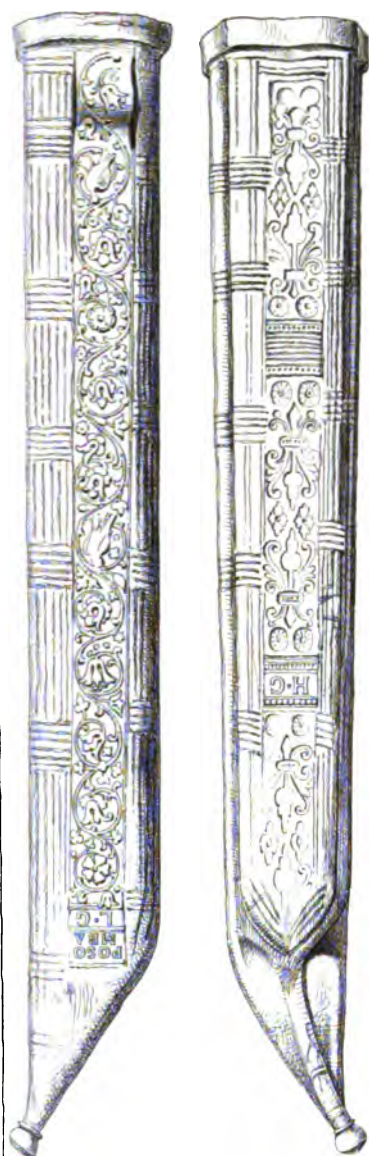
“ My love is fix't, I will not range ;
I like my choice, I will not change.” (Elizabeth Wallis.)

1

2

3

4



2 1/2 de Real sixe





2/3 rd. Real size

In the Doucean Collection at Goodrich court is a beautiful embroidered belt of crimson velvet, to which is attached a sheath of purple velvet wrought with gold, and fitted with a pair of knives bearing the date of 1610 on their hafts. The grip of one is of amber, that of the other a reddish-coloured glass.

Though a sheath with knife and fork is mentioned as far back as the thirteenth century, few traces of the latter are met with in England before the time of James I. To about the close of the sixteenth century may be assigned the beautifully embossed black leathern sheath, with knife and fork, produced by our Associate Mr. W. Meyrick (see pl. 15, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4). The sheath, like those of the fifteenth century, has a double slit at the back, to form a strap to which the suspending loop was fastened. In addition to the rich foliated bands extending down the centre of the front and back, the sheath is embossed with the letters ^{POSO}_{MBA}, L G, and H. G. The hafts of both knife and fork are composed of dark-coloured wood, overlaid with mother o' pearl, mounted with brass, and set on each side with three small torquoise. The iron fork, like all the earlier examples, is two pronged, and straight throughout its length.

Of nearly equal age to the foregoing are the singular examples in the possession of Dr. W. V. Pettigrew (see plate 16, figs. 1, 2, 3). The sheath is of strong *cuir-bouilli*, with broad locket and chape of brass, richly decorated with guilloche, eyelet-hole, rhombic and chevron bands, flowers, etc. The suspending ring being of stout iron wire. This sheath, as also that of Mr. Meyrick's, has a leathern partition down its centre; the knife fitting into the back, the two-pronged iron fork into the front cavity. The hafts of both implements are covered with brass, stamped with the same forms that enrich the metal mountings of the sheath, and each haft has probably been set with a couple of jewels (now lost), and is surmounted by three balls composed of wood and brass. Nothing certain is known of the history of these examples, but they appear to be of foreign fabric.

Let it not be imagined that the girdle-knife and sheath is exclusively an English or European fashion, for from time immemorial the gentlemen of the Celestial Empire have had dangling at the side, sheaths of sandal-wood, ivory and ebony marquetry, tortoise-shell and shagreen, charged with

sharp-pointed knives, and well-turned "chop-sticks" of black-wood and ivory. I exhibit one of these Chinese sheaths of tortoise-shell, mounted with brass, having a little brazen chain attached to the upper rim, by which it is suspended to the waist-belt. With it is its tortoise-shell-hilted knife and ivory chop-sticks. These several articles are of the neatest fabric, and offer an interesting proof of the retention of a custom in the east long after it had become obsolete among the nations of the west.

CHICHESTER : THE CATHEDRAL AND OTHER ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

WITH

REMARKS ON THE FALL OF THE SPIRE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

BY GORDON M. HILLS, ESQ.

THE fall of the central tower and spire of this cathedral, which occurred on the 21st of February last, excites a general interest at this time in connexion with the archæology and architecture of the city. The calamity was, happily, not attended with any loss of life, but is, nevertheless, deeply felt as inflicting a grievous loss upon the whole district and diocese.¹

It will assist us in appreciating the force of the calamity which has fallen upon Chichester, to take a general survey of its architectural monuments ; we shall then understand how pre-eminent a feature the cathedral tower and spire formed, considered merely as a work of extraordinary architectural and archæological interest, and how greatly this pre-eminence was enhanced when to these motives were added the feelings

¹ It is gratifying to know that the measures which were taken without delay, to promote a subscription for the reinstatement of the work, have been heartily responded to ; and not only has the strong feeling on the spot thus found expression, but powerful sympathy has been afforded, which gives to the work a national character, and justifies the belief that a sufficient fund will be raised.

of constant familiarity and reverence, and the ever recurring memory of past history and association.

The general arrangement of the town as to its form can have undergone but little change, whether as the *Regnum* of the Romans, the *Cissacaester* of the second prince of the south Saxons, or the see of the Norman bishops, and city of the stern Norman Earls of Chichester and Arundel. Enclosed by ancient walls, it approaches a circular form and is intersected by four principal streets, meeting in the centre. From time immemorial it has had without the walls the eastern suburb of St. Pancras, situated on the Roman road from London, which entered the city at that part, and the western suburban parish of St. Bartholomew. To these, in our own days, has been added the northern suburb of Somers Town.

Passing by for the present the mutilated cathedral, we are arrested, in the centre of the city, by the striking market cross, erected at the intersection of the principal streets, by bishop Story, who died in 1502. Cheddar, Salisbury, Glastonbury, and Malmesbury Crosses, though something like it in form, are very inferior to it. Winchester cross is of another type, perhaps more delicate. The Eleanor funeral crosses are of an earlier period and more pure in detail, but none are superior in the general arrangement of the design, in fitness of purpose, and grace of outline. Except some mutilation consequent on the introduction of the clock, and the loss of its original finial, it is well preserved.¹

¹ Camden, and others who follow him, attribute to Robert Reade, bishop from 1396 to 1417, the erection of a market-cross here; and some of these writers also assign the existing cross to bishop Story. I have not seen any authority cited for connecting Reade with it; but Dallaway produces the agreement for the purchase of the site from the mayor and corporation of the city by bishop Story, and shews that he bequeathed to the citizens an estate in the parish of Amberley to provide for the maintenance of the building. Other evidences confirming to bishop Story the honour of erecting the cross might be produced; but it will suffice to mention one, which I select because the late catastrophe at the cathedral has destroyed it. In the picture catalogue of the bishops, placed in the south transept of the cathedral by bishop Sherborne, who came to the see only six years after Story's death, the portrait of Edward Story had this inscription: "*Fecit edificare novam crucem in mercato Cicestr.*" The civic annals, as quoted by Dallaway, shew that the "High Cross" was repaired in 1562, and again in 1574. The next fact recorded in its history is a further repair, which took place in the reign of Charles II. This is known from the inscription on a view of the cross engraved for the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries, by Vertue, about 1743; in which it is also stated that, at the time of this repair, a bronze bust of Charles I was placed in a niche upon the cross. A painting, dated 1715, now in the possession of

The parish churches within the city walls are those of St. Olave, St. Peter the less, St. Martin, St. Andrew, and All

R. Raper, esq., the present mayor of Chichester, shews the state of the cross after this repair. The architect of Charles II's time restored the top, which, according to Vertue's inscription, had then fallen into decay; and placed there eight niches, each containing a figure. It was probably intended for a restoration of the original; but the character of the restoration, and the postures of the figures, exhibit the absence of mediæval expression which we should expect to see in a work of the time of Charles II. The painting shews the bust of Charles I in one of the niches on the body of the cross. Vertue says that the cross was first drawn in 1715. It can hardly be doubted that he refers to the painting now in the possession of Mr. Raper. His own engraving professes also to be a representation of the cross in 1715; and appears to be a copy from the painting in all particulars, except that it omits the bust of Charles I. The corporation annals shew that, in 1723, dame Elizabeth Farrington gave a clock for the High Cross, and at the same time the corporation gave a bell which cost £26:5:6. This caused a remodelling of the summit of the cross, the niches and figures were removed, and a square pedestal for the clock substituted, surmounted by a small open bell-cot of Italian design. According to Vertue, a second drawing of the cross was made in 1724. From this it must be that he exhibits, in the margin of his view of the cross, a drawing of the arrangement for the clock and bell just described, with a note that the summit was so constructed in 1724; to which he adds that it so remained in 1743. A small engraved view of the city, on Budgen's map, in 1724; another, on Price's map, of 1730; and a view of the city, by Buck, in 1738,—all tend, as well as the smallness of the representations will permit, to establish the correctness of this part of the information afforded by Vertue. Vertue produced another engraving of the cross in 1749. This is extremely well done, and was probably occasioned by the restoration, which was effected in 1746, at the expense of the duke of Richmond. At this time the clock and Italian bell-cot on the summit were removed; an open tabernacled pinnacle, intended to be mediæval in character, took their place, and four clock-dials were raised on the cardinal faces of the cross. To the south face of the cross an inscription was affixed recording dame Elizabeth Farrington's liberality; and on the west face another tablet attributing the erection of the cross to bishop Story; its first repair to the reign of Charles II (which, by our previous reference to the annals of the corporation, is proved to be inaccurate); and shewing that, in 1746, it was again repaired at the expense of the duke of Richmond. All this appears on Vertue's engraving made in 1749, and this engraving is also found to represent correctly the state of the cross at the present day. In 1807 the cross was railed in, and a new markethouse being then erected in another part of the town, the cross was disused: indeed, it narrowly escaped destruction. It was condemned as an obstruction to the traffic, and a proposal was entertained for its removal, but this was obviated by setting back the houses on its north side. In 1859 the bust of Charles I, which had for near two hundred years held its place in the niche on the east face of the cross, was taken down to be cleaned. It was so disfigured by accumulations of dust and dirt, that its real beauty and value were unknown. It is now discovered to be a bronze of exquisite workmanship; of life size, and represents the monarch crowned. It bears no record of the artist's name, but only the words, "Carolus rex, ætat. xxxvii." It may, perhaps, be attributed to Fanelli, a Florentine artist, who was sculptor to the king, and whose name appears on a bust of this sovereign dated about two years later, viz. 1640. The bronze was deemed too valuable to be replaced on the cross; and is accordingly now in the Council Chamber of the city, where the delicacy of its execution can be fully appreciated. A cast in imitation of the bronze has supplied its place upon the cross. Another cross stood formerly at the intersection of four streets in that part of the city called the Pallant. In 1713 the corporation granted permission to one of the citizens for its destruction. It is said to have been of wood.

Saints, which are ancient, and Sub-deanery, otherwise St. Peter the great, which is a modern church in an ancient parish ; until this church was erected and opened for service in 1850, the north transept of the cathedral had for ages been appropriated for the services of this parish. The ancient churches are all of the most simple pretensions, and humble dimensions. St. Peter the less alone is dignified with a small tower, and has one aisle to the nave. In its present neglected state, its superiority to the other churches is not so apparent as from these features it should be. The other churches are mere parallelograms in plan, and for the sake of accommodation, have been subject to more or less of alteration and restoration. In the most recent instance, St. Olave's, this has been done with good taste. In All Saints a handsome east window, of three lancets, was inserted about fifteen years ago, in the place of a rude modern one. Traces of work of the twelfth century were discoverable in the building, which led to the adoption of the style of that century for the new window. The alterations at the other churches were effected some years earlier, in a style which neither needs nor merits description. At St. Andrew's, however, a mural monument, to which some interest attaches, was preserved and carefully repaired. It consists of a bust, placed in an architectural frame of wood and stone, and from its style, is identified as the monument recorded in the parish registry to have been erected to John Cawley, who died May 3, 1621, and who was the father of William Cawley, one of the regicides. There was no inscription upon the monument at the time of its restoration (1839-40); the present inscription being due to those who interested themselves in it at that time. The churches of the suburban parishes of St. Pancras and St. Bartholomew are both modern and quite uninteresting, the ancient churches occupied the same sites within a few feet as the modern ones, standing immediately outside of the east and west gates, they were both destroyed in the siege of the city by the parliamentary forces in December, 1642. St. Pancras was rebuilt in 1750. St. Bartholomew parish remained without a church till 1827. The modern church of sub-deanery to which I have before alluded, would be a respectable one for its size and architecture, if complete and more favourably placed ; but standing under the shadow of the gigantic belfry tower of the cathe-

dral, which covers an area of ground, almost equal to that of the church, it appears inconceivably dwarfed in its proportions.¹

¹ The history of the parishes, so far as it is known, comprises but few particulars: those few have never been either completely or accurately stated. Except All Saints, the whole of the churches, with the two rural parishes of Rumboldawhyke and Fishbourne, have from a very remote period formed a deanery subject to the dean of the cathedral, who exercises almost complete episcopal jurisdiction over them. It is therefore highly probable that the parochial division was made when the dignity of dean was first established here at the beginning of the twelfth century. All Saints church is a peculiar in the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, which also extends to some other churches in the neighbourhood of the city, forming the deanery of Pagham. In *Domesday Book* the archbishop of Canterbury appears as owner of the lordship of Pagham; and a church in Chichester is represented as belonging to the lordship. This has usually been supposed to refer to All Saints. That it does so, seems to be established by the entry in the Taxation of pope Nicholas III, where, because it does not appear under the head of the churches of Chichester, but in the deanery of Pagham, it has been overlooked by Dallaway and previous writers. In this record, made in 1291, it is entered thus, "Ecclesia omn' S'cor. Cicestr.," and is valued at £3. Some parts of the existing church are as old as this date. It was, however, subsequently rebuilt, or extensively renewed, for in 1488 a consecration of the church took place. In the *Liber Regis* of Henry VIII (1535), it again appears, "Ecclesia omn. Stor. in Palentino Cicestrie," belonging to the deanery of Pagham. The south-east part of the city in which it stands, is still called the Pallant,—the word, in its original form, signifying its subjection to the palatinate of the archbishop. Of the parishes belonging to the dean's jurisdiction, only one within the city walls is mentioned in the Taxation of pope Nicholas, viz., "Ecclesia bi. Petri Majoris," now commonly called St. Peter the Great. I believe that the church thus referred to was none other than that until lately provided for in the north transept of the cathedral, viz., the subdeanery. The next record favours this opinion. In the *Liber Regis* of Henry VIII (1535) we have, "Ecclesia subdiaconi. sive vicaria Sancti Petri Majoris," which exactly corresponds to the modern title of "Subdeanery, otherwise St. Peter the Great," belonging to the church till lately within the cathedral, and to the principal parish of the city, including all the western half, and a large district without the walls, in its bounds. From this date, and, it is supposed, long before, the subdean of the cathedral has always been vicar of this parish. Three other churches dedicated to St. Peter have existed in the city, viz. St. Peter-in-Foro, St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall, and St. Peter Minor. A fourth, St. Peter-sub-Castro, is named by Dallaway, Hay, and others; but the only authority for it is the Pat. Rot. 13th Henry III (1229), which, on a reference to it, proves to have been erroneously quoted. The church there referred to is St. Peter-in-Foro; and the instrument grants permission for the demolishing of this church on account of its poverty. This document is correctly referred to in Tanner's *Notitia*, and also in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, vol. ii, where it is translated at full length. It expresses that the site of the church was near the hospital of St. Mary, and shews that its site was assigned to the possession of that hospital and the parish extinguished. St. Mary's hospital exists to this day in the north-east quarter of the city, and will be further described presently. We have seen that St. Peter the Great is mentioned in the *Liber Regis* of 1535: William Langle was then subdeacon and vicar. At this time, by the same authority, there also existed St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall, of which Thomas Goff was rector; and St. Peter Minor, of which Robert More was rector; and likewise St. Mary-in-Foro, with Bartholomew Coxley rector. The next record of these churches shews that when a subsidy was demanded in 1551, St. Peter-the-Less and St. Mary were vacant through poverty, and without distrainable

A remarkable building to which a slight allusion has already been made in the account of the church of St. Peter *in foro*

goods. This state of things seems to have led to the union of two of these churches; for according to the cathedral archives, William Laws was presented to the rectory of St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall and St. Peter-the-Less in 1597; and it probably also accounts for the disappearance of St. Mary-in-Foro and St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall, which must have occurred about that time, as we may gather from the fact that neither of them are shewn on the map of the city engraved by Jodocus Hondius, in 1610, for Speed, and which was probably constructed by John Norden a few years before. This map shews the parish churches exactly as they remain at this day. The accuracy of the map is also confirmed by a table of the dean's jurisdiction, compiled by John Swaine, registrar, in 1627; where, although the Blessed Mary, in the market of Chichester, appears in the list of livings, it is marked destroyed and vacant. The case is not, however, quite so clear as to St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall. It is described by Swaine as *St. Peter-the-Great*, rectory, near Guildhall; John Guy, incumbent. And to add to the confusion, in the same list is Subdeanery, or *St. Peter-the-Great*, vicarage; John Payne, incumbent. In this evident want of exactness in the compiler of the table, I incline to rely upon the authority of the map, and to hold that the church of St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall was destroyed, and the living remained a sinecure. Hay, Dallaway, and Horsfield, on mere conjecture, place the destruction of these two churches to the account of the Parliamentary forces in 1642-3. Their fanaticism wrought much mischief in the place; but in candour they should be relieved from this odium. On the return of bishop King at the Restoration, he, in 1664, made a redistribution of the parishes, and united St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall and St. Mary-in-Foro with Subdeanery, otherwise St. Peter-the-Great. By tradition, St. Mary-in-Foro stood at the angle of East and South streets; and the present boundary of Subdeanery parish breaks out to include a space at that part which may well be supposed to have formed St. Mary's parish. The site of St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall it is not easy to determine. There have been two guilds in the city,—the Gilda Mercatoria, which existed in the time of William the Conqueror, and became almost identical with the corporation of the city; and the guild of St. George, founded in 1446, also closely connected with the corporation. There was a Gilden hall which stood close to the south-east corner of the churchyard, and which was granted to bishop Richard Mitford in 1396, and removed by him to make room for a college for the vicars choral of the cathedral. Judging from the form of Subdeanery parish, the neighbourhood of this building is a probable position for St. Peter-juxta-Guildhall, although it will be observed that I have not been able to produce an instance of the mention of the church with the affix of "juxta Guildhall," until a hundred and forty years after bishop Mitford had the grant of this one. Still we have only to suppose that, from the first distribution of the parishes, the church had existed alongside of it, and so obtained its name. Another building which served the purposes of the corporation, and may have been a guildhall, though I nowhere find it so called, stood in the centre of North-street, opposite the present Council Chamber. It is shewn on the plan of the city in 1610; and in 1728 was ordered to be taken down by the corporation preparatory to the erection of their new council chamber, which was erected in 1731. "That chamber," says Hay, "was raised on the ruins of the church called in the writings St. Peter-the-Great, near the Guildhall." Hay here assumes,—1st, that the nameless old building was the Guildhall; 2nd, that there was a ruined church on the site of the new Council Chamber: which is against a succession of maps from 1610 downwards, and seems also to be opposed by the facts that the site was purchased of sir Thomas Miller for £280, and that this part of the town is not united to the parish of Subdeanery; and lastly, the name he gives to the church is only a quotation from Swaine's table of 1627, which there is good reason to suppose is inexact. This statement of Hay's, and none other that I

(in the note, p. 122), is St. Mary's Hospital. It stands in the north-east part of the town, and consists of a large and fine chancel of the thirteenth century, with a nave of great size under a huge timber-roof, with timber standards in lieu of the ordinary stone columns dividing off the aisles. The chancel itself is larger than any of the ancient parish churches of the city. The aisles are at present partitioned off into cabins occupied by the almsmen, and the centre part is left free. These cabins were first so arranged in the seventeenth century. The chancel is fenced off by a lofty oak screen, of very early and interesting workmanship, and has stalls corresponding in date with the screen. One other building within the walls demands notice, it is now called the Guildhall, and has been used as a court-house. It was the chapel of a Franciscan Friary, and a very fine one, of the date of 1233, the original foundation. It has five fine lancets in the east end, and good side windows, but is in a state of deplorable dilapidation.¹

can discover, has given rise to the opinion generally received on the spot, that St. Peter-the-Great stood near the Council House, and consequently that the introduction of the Subdeanery parish services into the cathedral was a comparatively modern intrusion. The identity of the church of St. Peter-the-Great will be farther considered in our survey of the cathedral. Of the other ancient churches having the invocation of that saint, there now exists only St. Peter-the-Less, retaining its own proper parish and rectory.

St. Andrew, St. Martin, and St. Olave, within the walls, are not noticed in the Taxation of pope Nicholas; nor is St. Bartholomew, outside of the Westgate: which shews that they were too poor to contribute. St. Pancras without the Eastgate, however, appears in this record (1291). All of them are named in the *Liber Regis Hen. VIII* (1535). There, however, St. Bartholomew is called St. Sepulchre; but under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of its identity. Dallaway states that this name occurs in the Taxation of pope Nicholas; but he is mistaken. Contemporary accounts shew that, in 1642, the Parliamentarians assaulted the east gate of the city from St. Pancras church; which consequently was subject to much violence, and lay waste for a long period afterwards. We know also from a parliamentary survey, dated 1649, that St. Bartholomew's church, and all the buildings near it, were levelled by the besiegers at the same time. The sites of the churches, nevertheless, were respected; and the two churches rebuilt, one in the last, and the other in the present century, as I have already mentioned.

¹ The history of St. Mary's hospital is given completely, so far as it is known, in the second volume of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. All accounts represent it to have been a nunnery originally founded by William, dean of Chichester: The date is not exactly stated, but seems to have been between 1158 and 1174. I have not seen any ancient authority from which these dates are derived. The earliest record I am acquainted with, in which this hospital is referred to, is that of 13th Henry III (1229), before quoted, in which the site of St. Peter-in-Foro was granted to St. Mary's hospital; so that the first character assigned to it was of short duration. Under the title given in this document it is traced in various records till, in 1562, a fresh adjustment of its revenues was made limiting its inmates to five poor persons; and again in 1686

We may conclude this portion of our subject by mentioning the modern churches of St. Paul and St. John, to which no architectural commendation can be awarded, and a small and picturesque Roman Catholic chapel.

The castle of the Norman Earls stood within the city walls near the north gate, the only mark of it remaining is the mount commonly found in the bailey of castles of this date, and now to be seen in the grounds near the Franciscan friary. The ancient walls remain round nearly the entire circuit of the city, and were furnished with four gates, three of which were destroyed in 1772-3, and the other, the east gate, in 1783. It is pretended in Hay's history, and Dallaway's authority, which is much greater,

the statutes were laid down upon which it continues to be regulated to this day. The Franciscan friary originated when Chichester ceased to be regarded as a military station. In 1217 (Pat., 1 Henry III.), according to the Burrell MSS., Philip de Albini was commissioned to demolish the castle of Chichester; and in 1233 the castle was granted, with its appurtenances, by William de Albini for a house of grey friars. To these circumstances is probably to be attributed the freedom from participation in civil commotions which Chichester enjoyed down to the Commonwealth. The new monastery seems to have been complete by 1285. The site where the grey friars had lately dwelt, was then granted to St. Mary's hospital (Rot. Pat., 13 Ed. I.); from which I conclude that the friars then moved from their temporary dwelling into their permanent abode. The monastery was dedicated to St. Peter, as appears from the provincial list given in Dugdale. At the dissolution, in 1541, it was granted to the mayor and citizens, who afterwards leased the whole, except the chapel, which was reserved for their own use. The conventual buildings were converted into a mansion, but retained many of their original features until the whole mansion was removed during the present century. A convent of Dominican friars (mis-called Carmelites in Hay's *History*) had an establishment in the south-east quarter of the city, founded in 1228, and which existed down to the general suppression. Not a trace of their building remains. A short distance from the city, to the east, was a hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen. It was founded towards the close of the twelfth century; and though, happily, the brotherhood has long passed away, it is still represented by a master who receives its small revenues, and the site is marked by a ruinous hut on the Arundel road. The ruins of a hermitage of St. Cyriac, near the walls in the north-west part of the city, were granted to sir Henry Audley in the time of Elizabeth. There are no remains of them. A cemetery exists to the east of the city, near St. Pancras church, and is used by all the parishes except Subdeanery. Accounts of it are to be found from very early ages. Bishop Ralph Neville, in 1240, built and endowed the chapel of St. Michael in it. One of the testimonies to this fact was the inscription lately existing under the portrait of this bishop in the south transept of the cathedral. These inscriptions and portraits have been more than once defaced; and as Cox says, in 1730, were then so utterly defaced that there was "but little else remaining than the memory of some aged men, or tradition from them." This one is given in Leland's *Collectanea* as he found it, and as it has been in our own day; which vouches in some degree for the carefulness of the restorations that have taken place. A chantry in the cemetery of St. Michael, in the suburbs of Chichester, is mentioned in the *Liber Regis*, Henry VIII. No part of St. Michael's chapel remains.

affords some support to the notion, that some of the gates, and even the walls, exhibit Roman workmanship. I believe, however, that there is no foundation for this supposition. Dallaway refers to several records which show that extensive repairs and reconstructions of the walls occurred after the twelfth century. They were not probably much affected by the defences of the Royalists in 1642, as they held the city only from the 22nd of November till the 28th of December. The Parliamentary forces then proceeded to fortify the place, and held it during several years. The House of Commons, on 2nd March, 1646, ordered the withdrawal of the garrison and demolition of the fortifications, since which the walls have been affected only by measures intended to convert them into a promenade. They undoubtedly give to the city a venerable and agreeable aspect.¹

Our survey thus far has discovered only three buildings which lay claim to any architectural dignity, we gladly turn, therefore, to the south-west quarter, where, from the earliest ages, the most imposing buildings of the city have stood. Tradition points to this quarter as the habitation of the Roman governor, and is supported by the frequent exhumation of Roman pottery (of which I speak as an eye-witness), and by the discovery of Roman coins, of which, the most important find was during the works at the re-building of the episcopal palace in the early part of the last century. The Roman level of the ground appears to be about six feet below the cathedral floor. Tradition also places here the residence of the Saxon prince Cissa, and I believe some one has been bold enough to guess at the situation of a temple of Thor or Jupiter, in this part. When William the Conqueror transferred the see of Selsey to this city, it is certain that the bishop had the grant of this quarter for the purposes of the cathedral establishment. Stigand, the last bishop of Selsey, took the title of bishop of Chichester about 1082. The times were, however, too troublous to permit either him or his

¹ The appearance of one of the gates is preserved in a view drawn by Grimm in 1782, in the Burrell MSS.; which, although he calls it the west gate, is evidently not so, but the east. It is a mediæval gate (not Roman, as Dallaway entitles it), probably not older than the sixteenth century; but must have been subject to much repair after the violence it sustained in the siege of 1642, and is consequently much changed in character. Originally it must have resembled the existing Canon gate at the entrance to the cathedral close, built, there is reason to believe, by bishop Sherborne in the time of Henry VIII.

successor to carry building plans into effect, and it was not till the commencement of the reign of Henry I, that Ralph the third bishop of Chichester, was able to make any important progress in this respect.¹

With the assistance and countenance of Henry I, bishop Ralph was enabled to proceed rapidly, and in 1108 completed his cathedral. It has been erroneously supposed that this building was constructed of wood; there is no ground whatever for such a notion beyond the fact recorded, that it was burnt in 1114, by which we are to understand the destruction of the roofs and parts usually constructed of combustible material. Ralph set heartily to work to repair the disaster, and had accomplished this before his death, which occurred in 1123. To what extent the Norman portions of the cathedral we now see, belong to the work of 1100 to 1108, it is difficult to say. The final destruction of the Norman piers under the tower has proved, that parts of a previous structure were built into them, even from their very base, and it may, therefore, be supposed, that in this part at least, the destruction of the first cathedral was very complete. When finished in 1123, the cathedral had two western towers, a nave of eight bays, transepts, and choir, and a low central tower, carried on four lofty arches, measuring nearly sixty feet high to the crown. The nave had an aisle on each side, as also the choir, and the latter terminated at the east end with an apse; there was a plain triforium and clerestory. Except the apse and the central parts

¹ Although no document or transcript is known to exist belonging to a monastery in Chichester, before the removal of the see from Selsey, it can hardly be doubted that the city possessed one long before. In a charter of king Edwin to the see of Selsey, of the year 956, exhibited in Dugdale, occur the words, "*fratres Cicestrie morantes*"; which, with much reason, it has been suggested, refer to monks settled here. This supposition is strengthened by the words of William of Malmesbury, written less than forty years after the transfer of the see: "*Hic Stigandus mutavit sedem in Cicestram diocesis sue civitatem prope mare, ubi antiquitus et Sancti Petri monasterium et congregatio monialium fuit.*" These words convey the impression that both the monastery of St. Peter and the nunnery had ceased to exist before the transfer of the see. However this may be, the memory of this monastery seems to have been highly revered; for to that feeling I trace the dedication of no less than four churches in the city to this saint, besides the Franciscan friary which we have seen bore the same dedication. It has been thought to connect the ancient nunnery with that which preceded St. Mary's hospital; but if the dates mentioned for the foundation of that nunnery are to be relied on, it appears that William of Malmesbury was writing nearly thirty years before the earliest date named for its foundation. His ancient nunnery must therefore be another.

involved in the calamity of February last, all these features may yet be seen. The eastern apse of the Norman cathedral has long been recognised beyond dispute, the commencement of the curving wall still existing on the outside of the church, with various indications that the present straight sides at the east end were a subsequent work. During the late alterations in the choir, parts of the foundations of the inner curve of the apse have also been exposed. Thus we see that the high altar of bishop Ralph's cathedral stood just on the spot the altar has occupied down to our own day, and therefore we conclude, that the main dimensions of the cathedral have never changed. About 1180 the cathedral, and almost the whole city, suffered from a destructive fire. Seffrid II, bishop of the time, vigorously proceeded to repair the damaged church, and in 1199 it was reconsecrated with splendid ceremony. He also built a palace for the bishop, cloisters for the church, and houses for the clergy. Of his palace the only remains are the domestic chapel, a charming work, which, however, underwent some alteration about a century after. His cloisters do not exist, but some part of the houses and offices still stretch along the south side of the cathedral precinct towards East street. These buildings are interesting, though much defaced and mutilated, and used now for schools and warehouses. Seffrid's work in the cathedral can be traced with complete accuracy. The triforium remains nearly as bishop Ralph left it, but it appears that the burning roof so injured the interior of the walls at the top, and the burning timbers when they fell so destroyed the stonework near the floor, that it was found necessary to reface, with new stone, the whole of the clerestory on the inside, and also the nave arches. He adapted the light mouldings and graceful forms of the early English style then in vogue, with great skill, to the Norman forms of Ralph's work, and profusely introduced marble columns. He also determined to add a vaulting throughout the building, and for this purpose threw some massive flying buttresses against the Norman clerestory outside, which otherwise he left with all its external Norman features, and inside he carried up slender vaulting shafts from the floor, with marble bases, capitals, and bands. It has been suggested, I know not why, that the vaulting itself was not done in his time. I see no reason to doubt that the work was fol-

lowed up consecutively to its completion. It was certainly also part of his plan to abolish the apse, and add the beautiful retro-choir which we now see. It is the most graceful and charming piece of work in the whole building, and may indeed challenge comparison with anything of the period to be found in the kingdom. In execution it must have followed shortly on the rest of the work. He appears also to have contemplated the erection of a lady chapel. I do not concur with those who discover indications of a Norman lady chapel in the present one; it was most unusual to find one in this position at that time. To Seffrid's work belongs the upper part of the south-west tower. Seffrid's immediate successors continued his designs. In the reign of king John license was had to bring marble from Purbeck, this was between 1198 and 1207, and very possibly the material was intended for the retro-choir, where we now see that beautiful but treacherous material so extensively used.

Ralph Neville, bishop from 1222 to 1224, and chancellor of England, *temp.* Henry III, built a chapel or oratory in the cathedral, and bequeathed 130 marks to the church. There can have been no respite in the work from Seffrid's time to the death of Ralph Neville. The additional chapels (which we now call aisles) on both sides of the nave, must have been added, though not all at once. Neville's chapel may have been one of those on the north side, which are rather later than the others. Coeval with the period, too, I must place the central tower,¹ with which now Ralph's Norman piers were loaded, and from this time we must date the commencement of their ruin, arising from the imposition of a weight they were not originally designed to carry. I conceive, too, that the projector of the tower included a spire in his designs from the first moment. The architect determined not to trust to the four great Norman arches, but added immediately above them very deep and strong pointed arches; on the south side this discharging arch had a perfectly clear space between it and the Norman arch, and on the other three sides the Norman arches were nearly as completely relieved from all weight. This of course did not

¹ The editor of Murray's Handbook is decidedly in error in the date he assigns to this, as he is also in the date of the detached belfry; and, indeed, in other particulars. The work in the central tower bore very much analogy in style to the upper part of the south-west tower, which was very distinctly connected with Seffrid's work.

affect the piers or legs which still had to carry any additional weight which might be placed above the relieving arches. I confidently believe that the spire itself was commenced before the death of bishop Neville. The moulding on the angles cannot, I think, have originated later, but it is also highly probable that a settlement in the old Norman piers warned the architect to desist. A settlement which occurred at a very early age was distinctly marked in the junction of the south transept with the tower piers, and there were evidences of an attempt also made in remote times to readjust the work to a level line, and then of a further settlement after the adjustment.

The next work in course of time was the lady chapel, erected by bishop Gilbert de St. Leofard about 1290. It exhibits a very marked advance into the geometrical or early decorated period. It is vaulted throughout, and though, under the use to which it is now applied, viz., as the cathedral library, its beauty is much concealed, it is in a good state of preservation, and is a pleasing specimen of architecture. The windows are peculiar, and lose somewhat in effect from the smallness and multitude of the mouldings.

John de Langton, who became bishop in 1305, and sat till 1336, munificently added to the architectural attractions of the cathedral. The only work of his which can be strictly identified, is the splendid window inserted in the old Norman wall in the end of the south transept. The chapter-house which he built is not now in existence, and the detached belfry tower is wrongly attributed to him. It is impossible to regard the four-centred arch and square-headed door of the detached tower, and its purely perpendicular windows, without seeing that it is impossible to ascribe them to the same period as Langton's window, the flowing tracery of which agrees perfectly with the date assigned to it in the records.

I have suggested that the construction of the spire was arrested in the thirteenth century. The architectural evidence, which I have frequently had occasion to examine personally, shows a long respite in the work above the central tower, and, indeed, a general respite for some time after bishop Langton's death. The cathedral, minus its spire, was an imposing and nearly perfect edifice, and there were no pressing wants of accommodation to satisfy.

From bishop Langton's time I pass over one hundred years. This includes the period of the exhausting wars with France, made brilliant by the achievements of Cressy and Poitiers ; the disastrous reign of Richard II ; the troubles on the accession of the house of Lancaster ; renewed wars with France, including the battle of Agincourt ; and brings us to the reign of Henry VI, who, before the wars of the roses commenced, was a patron of architecture. Adam de Moleynes, bishop of Chichester from 1445 to 1449, was long keeper of the privy seal, and councillor to this monarch, and may have had something to do with the later works ; his connection with the see was too short to permit the supposition that he originated them. I attribute them rather to the earlier part of the reign of Henry VI, and suppose them to have been completed before the full tide of civil war set in in 1450.

If we may imagine the reasoning of the promoters of the several works belonging to this age, it would perhaps amount to this : The great central tower was incomplete, *i. e.*, wanting its spire, but the dread of settlements, which had caused the respite, had ceased ; as no further change had taken place, some daring and ambitious man was anxious to secure the fame of carrying the work to a completion. To make the project more safe, the bells, if they were there, must be removed from the central tower. The western towers were ill adapted to receive bells, and therefore a new belfry must be built. Thus, nearly at the same time, as I conceive, arose the spire of the cathedral and the detached belfry, popularly called Ryman's Tower. To the spire I give some precedence in time. The early mouldings were continued up the angles, two bands of ornament which encircled the spire very plainly fix its date at the early part of the fifteenth century ; and the pinnacles and canopies grouped around its base, belonged to the same age, and bore very distinct marks of insertion into older work, thus justifying my idea, that the base of the spire had been commenced long before.

Of Ryman's tower there is a popular legend as to its origin, and this legend is not without authoritative support. The name is that of a family long settled at Appledram, a village two miles to the south of the city ; and one of them, it is said, intending to build a house or castle for himself,

collected a quantity of stone. King Edward III refused him permission to possess a fortified mansion, and the bishop of Chichester purchased the materials he had prepared. The king's inhibition is well established ; moreover, there is at Appledram a part of an ancient crenellated mansion, now used as a farm-house, and the stone of the belfry tower is different in kind from any used elsewhere in the cathedral precinct ; in date the two buildings agree ; their age is, however, later than the time of Edward III, as I have already pointed out with respect to the belfry.

Not before, and it may be later, than this time, an alteration took place in the north transept ; an immense perpendicular window was inserted in the end to correspond with Langton's window in the south transept. It is very inferior to it in beauty, and seems to have weakened the end of the transept so seriously, that it became necessary to buttress it sideways with a large flying buttress, which itself has yielded considerably to the pressure.

An important work which belongs to this age, although we have no authority beyond architectural features to guide us as to date, is the cloister. Bishop Langton's cloister disappeared entirely, and with it his chapter-house ; and the builders of the fifteenth century gave us a complete cloister of their own age, yet leaving evidences of an older one, and raised a new chapter-house on the top of the ancient sacristies, to the west of the south transept. This cloister and chapter-house have come down entire to our own day. The chapter-house yet retains some of its oak seating and panelling ; some of it we are expressly told was destroyed by the parliamentary soldiers, who tore it down in search of treasure. The stall, or state-chair, for the presiding dignitary yet remains, and close to it a sliding panel in the wainscot discloses a massive oak door, strongly bound with iron, which opens into a space over the south part of the cathedral, and which formed the treasury. For access to this chapter-house a large stair was cut in the transept wall, which makes us wonder at the hardihood of the builders, who having placed a spire on the already weakened Norman legs, yet ventured to weaken the wall which supported them. I hesitate to attribute to builders of that age a yet more reckless act, and yet must admit that there is evidence against them ; and if it were possible to make it conclusive it would show, that the

complete state at which we have seen the cathedral arrive, was marked by a singular carelessness on the part of the builders who ought to have preserved it. Under bishop Arundel, who presided from 1459 to 1478, was erected at the west end of the nave a screen, intended to be used as a chantry, and designated in the *Liber Regis* of 1535, "*Cantaria Johannis Arundell Epi. ad ostium chori.*" Before his time the shafts under the east and west arches of the tower had been cut away for a height of twelve feet, to widen the space of the choir-stalls. Arundel's screen just touched on the western angles of the two western tower piers, and some portion of the face of the piers was further concealed by stone stairs, giving access to the top of the screen, and placed between the screen and the stalls. On the removal of the screen and fittings last year, not only was it perceived that the tower piers were more seriously rent than was before known to be the case, but a piece of one of them was entirely cut away at the base, and an important part of the superincumbent work carried upon two slight oak props.

Bishop Sherborne, who resigned the see in 1534, and died two years after at the advanced age of 96, is the last prelate whose celebrity is connected with the fabric of the cathedral. In liberality he was not surpassed by any of his predecessors, but the exercise of it was directed to the addition of painting, gilding, and ornament, generally far more gorgeous than tasteful. To his munificence we have owed the possession of those singular decorations, the historical pictures in the south transept. They were painted by Theodore Bernardi,¹ upon oak panels, and depicted on one side the foundation of the see at Selsey, and the confirmation of its privileges by Henry VII and Henry VIII, with a portrait catalogue of the kings of England. On the other side was a similar catalogue of the bishops of Selsey and Chichester. Under several of the portraits the inscriptions recorded events connected with the construction

¹ The paintings were first attributed to Theodore Bernardi on the authority of G. Vertue, who supposes a Flemish painter of that name to have settled in the city. Dallaway shews, from the parish registers, that a family of that name continued to exercise the profession here. Anthony Bernardé, "the old painter," died in 1619, aged a hundred and five years. Contemporary with his latter days was one Lambert Bernardé, whose son, Edward, was baptized in 1624, and a second son, Lambert, in 1627. The last, it is probable, is identical with the person who, in 1675, gilt the cathedral weathercock. His name is thus engraved upon it: "Lam. Bernard, Pict. 1675."

of the cathedral. The paintings had been more than once re-coloured, and could not, therefore, be regarded as original productions. A large part of the catalogue of the kings, and the two large historical pictures, were destroyed by the fall of the spire. The catalogue of the bishops, however, sustained but little injury ; nevertheless, during the short time that they remained exposed afterwards, it became evident that the exposure would soon destroy them. The whole have consequently been taken down with care, and with the intention of re-erecting them hereafter, an intention which the state of decay of the woodwork may after all frustrate.

The inscriptions referring to the fabric were these :

Radulphus primus reedificavit ecclesiam Cicestr. igne combustam.

Seffrid secūd. reedificavit ecclesiam Cicestren. igne secundo cōbustam et domos suas in palacio Cicestren.

Radulphus secūd. multa huic fecit eccl'ie et Epātui cōstruxit capellam S. Michaelis extra portam orientalem.

Gilbertus epus. de Sancto Leofardo construxit a fundamentis capellam B. Mariæ virginis in eccl'ia Cicestren.

Johannes tertius dictus de Langton ædificavit magnam sumptuosam fenestram australem ecclesie Cicestrensis.

Adam Molens dedit eccl'ie panōs et serico velveto factos rubii coloris non minoris pretii ad orrandū altare sūmū.

Edwardus Story sacre. theol. prof. fecit ædificari novam crucem in mercato Cicestr.

Robertus Sherborne x' x' suam eccl'iam cathēm Cicest. multo decore magnifice adornavit.

From hence we have only to note the decline of the structure. The first information of its subsequent state with which I am acquainted shews, however, some appendages which, if they really existed, enhance the dignity of the cathedral, namely, two western spires. The only authority for this is, however, a small but well executed view on Speed's map of 1610. Although the view is generally faithful, I must discover some confirming authority before I can consider it established that these spires really existed. The neglect with which the building soon came to be treated, may be gathered from archbishop Laud's instructions to the dean in 1635. He requires the building to be put in repair, and that "the paradise within the cloisters, theretofore a

burial place, and then, by reason of a lease of his (the dean's) predecessors, converted into a private garden, shall be by some fair means restored and reduced to its pristine and consecrated use." The dean was Richard Stuart, a man of considerable eminence and in favour with Charles I. He no doubt seconded the desires of the archbishop, and it would appear that some repairs to the top of the spire were effected in his time, as we find his name, with those of the contemporary canons, engraved on the copper weathercock now so lately thrown to the ground. It also bears the inscription, "Daniell Seymor Goldsmith, made t'is December 1638." Further inscriptions upon it testify to repairs in 1675 and 1698.

Immediately after dean Stuart's time came the Great Rebellion. The historians of the city have certainly attributed to the fanatical puritans far more of active destruction than I can find it just to lay to their charge. I have already pointed this out with respect to the parish churches. It is commonly believed, on the authority of Hay and Dalway, that sir W. Waller's batteries destroyed the north-west tower of the cathedral. Contemporary accounts shew that his first battery was upon the Broil to the north of the city, probably too far off to have done any serious damage to this building. The second battery was planted in Cawley's almshouse (the present workhouse), three hundred yards in front of the north gate of the city, and from this point the north-west tower was completely covered and protected by the belfry tower, which itself bears no signs of battering. It must have covered it almost equally from the position of the first battery. There was a vigorous assault at the west gate, but no breaching artillery was used there, and the damage to the buildings outside arose probably quite as much from the measures of the defenders as from the efforts of the assailants. This was the point from which the tower was most likely to have suffered. But the dean Bruno Ryves, who himself gave an account of the proceedings of the rebels (in *Mercurius Rusticus*) makes no allusion to any such destruction, and speaks only of the wanton damage done by the soldiery within the cathedral to the monuments, pictures, and fittings after the surrender of the city. A second visitation for the purpose of wilful destruction, which is said to have taken place under sir A. Haselrig,

proves on examination to have been the same with the first, this officer serving then under Waller, and his share in the spoliation being the pillage of the cathedral treasury, as stated by Bruno Ryves, six or seven days after Waller's men had fulfilled their mischievous mission ; a treacherous officer of the cathedral having giving him notice where the plate was deposited. In the account of Bruno Ryves we also have proof that the Subdeanry church (or St. Peter the Great) then formed an integral part of the cathedral, which bears out what I have already said on that subject : "having made what spoyle they could in the cathedral," he says, "they rush out thence and breake open a parish church standing on the north side of the cathedral, called the Subdeanry."¹

After what I have now said of the north-west tower, we may take Hollar's engraving, made for Dugdale at the expense of the bishop in 1673, as positive proof of its state at that period. According to his drawing of the north side of the cathedral the tower in question was then perfect, and strictly like the south-west tower. I must own, however, that there is a plate by one Daniel King, which (although he was a pupil of Hollar's) may (according to Walpole's *Engravers*) be as early as 1656, and if so it throws some doubt on Hollar's accuracy. It appears to belong to King's work on cathedral and conventual churches ; I have only seen this single plate, but cannot avoid thinking that Walpole is in error as to date, and that, as his pupillage would suggest, the view is later than Hollar's ; when it was taken the outer or north-west angle of the tower in question had fallen out from top to bottom. Willis's *Abbeys* (1719), in

¹ The north transept of the cathedral was used as the Subdeanry parish church till ten years ago. It was shut off by a high and close oak screen, of the fifteenth century ; and some few fragments of oak seating of that date remained within it. In the note, pp. 122-123, some questions concerning the supposition that Subdeanry church was once a separate and independent building, have been considered. If we except the doubtful authority of John Swaine's table in 1635, there is no positive evidence that it ever was so. On the other hand, the allusion by Bruno Ryves shews that only seven years later than Swaine's table it was in the north transept of the cathedral. The oak screen and fragments of woodwork afford the strongest presumption that this arrangement had existed for at least a hundred and fifty years. Then the St. Peter-the-Great, or Subdeanry of the *Liber Regis* (1535), must have been this church within the cathedral ; and there is no reason for supposing that the St. Peter-the-Great, of the Taxation of pope Nicholas (1291) was different. The conclusion is almost inevitable, that, from the first foundation down to our own days, this church has been within the cathedral.

furnishing the dimensions of Chichester cathedral, has "height of *towers* at west end ninety-five feet." Stukeley's view, 1723, shews the tower standing. Buck's view, 1738, shews the north side of the tower wholly fallen out. Further decay may be traced in subsequent views until, some time before 1780, the remnants of the tower appear to have been taken down and reduced to the form in which they exist at the present day. Extensive repairs, though their nature is not stated, were executed at the cathedral in 1791. Twenty-five feet of the summit of the spire was rebuilt in 1814, when the battlements at the top of the tower were also renewed. In 1818 some extensive re-arrangements were made in the interior, by no means to the advantage of the building, fixed pews being substituted in the nave for moveable seats; about ten years later all this was again swept away, the nave abandoned, and the service confined to the choir. On one of these two last occasions two doorways were cut in the back of the Arundel screen, and some alterations were made in the stairs behind it. I cannot say precisely what was done here now; but it is quite possible that, after all the reckless cutting away of the tower pier, it may at least have been placed in its worst condition at this time. From that occasion down to the year 1859 nothing has been done which affected that part of the structure.

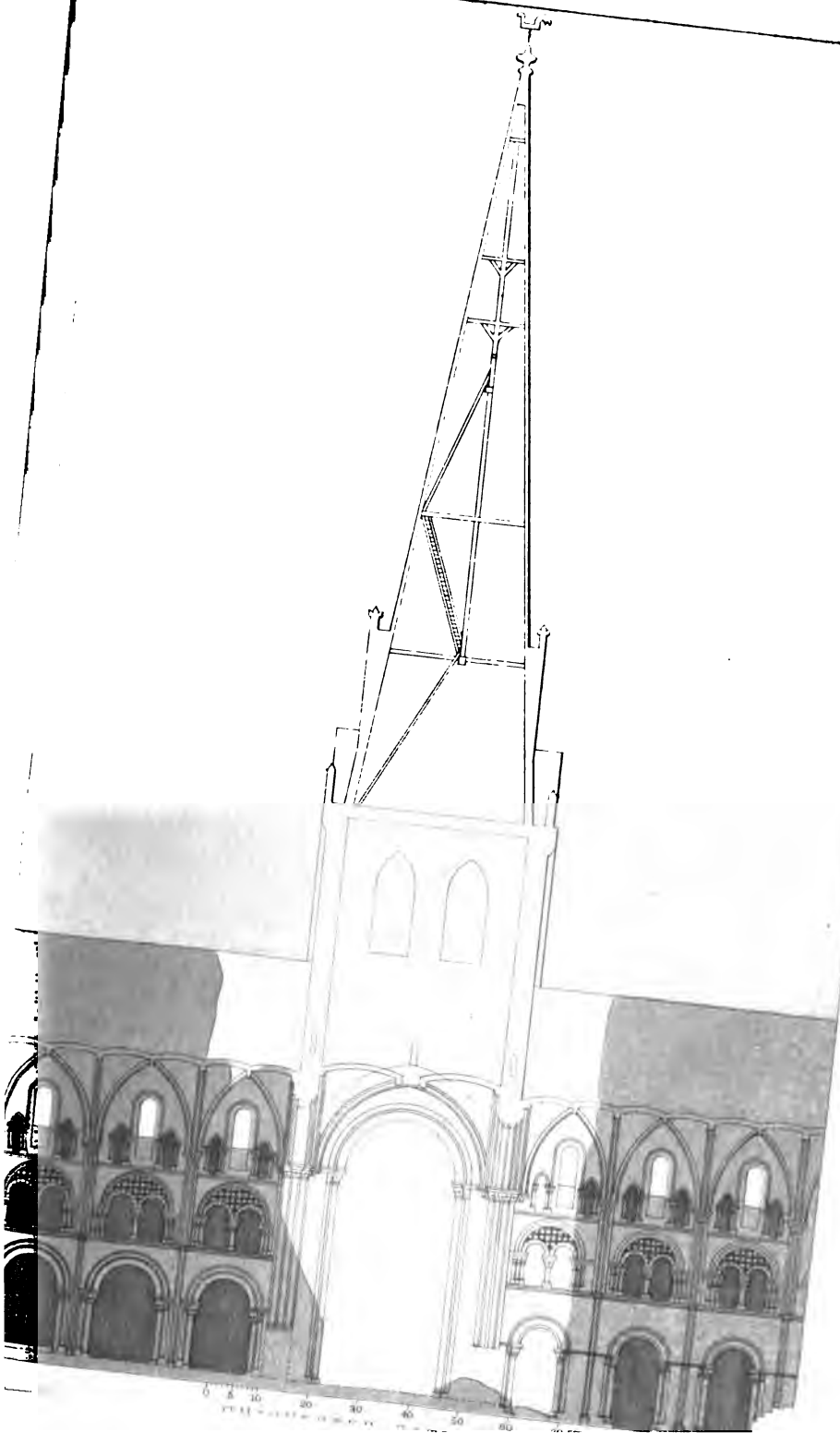
In the autumn of that year the well-known architect, Mr. Slater, was charged with the duty of opening out the choir to the nave to increase the space for divine service, the project being in accordance with the long cherished desire of Dr. Chandler, the late dean, and aided by a bequest from him of £2,000. The old stalls were to be taken down for repair, and the Arundel screen and stairs behind it wholly removed. According to the published statement of the architect, the removal of these fittings exposed to view a state of decay in the lower parts of both the western piers which had not been anticipated. Large and important parts of the masonry were entirely separated from the piers by cracks and fissures, and the destructive cutting into the south-west pier previously spoken of was brought to light. Under the circumstances, and after taking fresh professional advice, it was determined to rebuild the detached portions and bind them effectually to the old work, a process which was carried out to a very large extent in the north-west

pier, and in a much less degree in the south-west pier, these operations being conducted during the summer of 1860. Some minor repairs to the other two piers were not completed till February of the present year.

It cannot now be doubted that the piers were already too weak to bear these operations. The new work in the western piers began to shew signs of failure soon after its completion. The signs increased, but so slowly as not to excite apprehension in those who saw them from day to day, and to whom, therefore, the change was not apparent; the crack which was observed not having opened so much as the eighth of an inch in three months. At the end of January in the present year, the true character of the warning began to be appreciated, which led to the preparation of additional supports to those which had been already erected for safety's sake whilst the work was proceeding, and to the suspension of all work in the building which could have any tendency to shake or jar the trembling piers. On the fifteenth of February the crushing of the tower piers under the weight of the lofty tower and spire had advanced so decidedly, that it was felt that most energetic exertions must be used to keep them in their place and relieve them of weight. The measures were taken without delay, and all the force employed that could be made available. The result is well known. All efforts proved too little for the emergency, and at half-past one on Thursday, the 21st of February, the whole tower and spire fell in the centre of the building, a quarter of an hour after the workmen had been withdrawn from the work.¹

So great a calamity has not befallen the structure since the days of Seffrid the Second. We hope and believe too that our own generation will not be surpassed by Seffrid and his coadjutors in the heartiness and vigour with which the work will be replaced, and in far better condition than before. Encouraging proofs of determination in this respect are already produced, in the subscription in the neighbourhood of half the sum required for the rebuilding; and in full hope of realizing the remainder, the work of restoration has already been commenced.

¹ The effect of the catastrophe upon the building is shewn by the accompanying illustration (plate 17). It presents a section, looking south, at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts. The parts which fell, or were crushed and destroyed by the fall, are left white.



Proceedings of the Congress.

(Continued from p. 53.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

THE Association proceeded by special train to Albrighton to inspect the church and its monuments.

The name of this town is derivable from a Saxon founder "Alberic," and it is described in Domesday as Albricstone. Mr. Eyton has illustrated the point in his *History of the Antiquities of Shropshire* (ii, 149 et seq.) The church, to which a visit was now paid, presents, according to this authority, some architectural remains of as early a period as the twelfth century, and the first known incumbent was Nicholas, priest of Albriton, *circa* 1186-7. After him a wide period occurs, as the next recorded as collated to the church by bishop Walter de Langton, was William de Picheford, on June 4th, 1300. The lower part of the tower of the church is the portion appertaining to the twelfth century, whilst the upper, bearing great similarity to that of Shiffnal, Mr. Petit appropriates to the fourteenth. The east window of the chancel the same authority attributes to the Decorated period, and instances it as a curious specimen of its class, with a transom which is usually considered to belong to the Perpendicular. Rich flowing tracery distinguishes the head of the window.

To the rev. Mr. Eyton we are indebted for the account of a curious discovery during some recent alterations in the church, in order to reduce the floor of the south aisle to what would appear to have been its original level. This brought to view an altar tomb which had long lain buried about a foot and a half beneath the surface. It was carefully removed and has been placed outside the church in a situation approximating to its former one. It is of stone and covered with coats of arms, some of which Mr. Eyton has satisfactorily made out. It has escaped the notice of our earlier antiquaries, and is highly deserving of a more special notice than it has yet received. It appears to belong to the thirteenth century, and when a satisfactory drawing of it shall have been obtained, it will form an interesting subject for the *Journal*.

The unpropitious state of the weather rendered it impossible to fulfil the programme, and the visits to Boscobel and the White Ladies were necessarily omitted; the reader is therefore referred to the rev. George Dodd's paper on these subjects. (See pp. 50-53, *ante*.)

Proceeding from Albrighton to Tong, the party were first received at the castle on the part of capt. Thorneycroft by Mr. S. I. Tucker, who conducted the members of the Association and the visitors over the mansion, and upon their assembling in the drawing-room, delivered the following account of the castle and its possessors:—

“A notice of Tong cannot be better commenced than by the following extract of Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. ‘If there be a place in Shropshire calculated alike to impress the moralist, instruct the antiquary, and interest the historian, that place is Tong. It was for centuries the abode or heritage of men, great either for their wisdom or their virtues, eminent either for their station or their misfortune.’¹ The present structure is the third, if not the fourth, that has been reared on the same site (or nearly so), and which has been known by the name of Tong, or Thong Castle. The present building was commenced now nearly a century past, and its predecessor is said to have been a *rebuilding* of the first (or as I have suggested possibly the *second*) castle, by sir Henry Vernon, about the year 1500. The tradition relative to the origin and etymology of Tong, and which is referred to by Mr. Phillips in his *History of Shrewsbury*, is that on Hengist the Saxon proving successful in the task for which he was invited to this country by Vortigern, he begged of the king as a reward, as much land as he could compass with an ox-hide. This apparently modest request being granted, he cut a hide into fine thongs and obtained this manor, upon which he erected a castle (afterwards his residence), and which from that circumstance was called ‘Thong’ Castle. Mr. Eyton appears to wholly reject even an allusion to this tradition, from the fact, probably, of its being unsupported; but I hope to be able to show, from an analogy of dates and circumstances, that it is not only credible but founded on fact. That the ‘prophet’ Merlin, or Ambrosius, was during his life associated with Salop, as well as other parts of the border of this county, there can be little doubt. That we should find, therefore, any connection between his history and the important contemporaneous circumstance of the erection of a castle in his locality, is not to be wondered at, and that connection I will endeavour to show. I have in my collection a portrait of Merlin, probably a copy of a rare print. It represents him reclining beneath a tree, with an open book in his lap, with the heading ‘*The Red Dragon*.’ In the back ground are various savage as well as monstrous animals, and a representation of a castellated building, with the superscription, ‘*Thong Castle*.’ In a life of Merlin by Thomas Heywood,

¹ Vol. ii, p. 191.

published at Carmarthen, in which *the same story* of the building of Tong, by Hengist, is told. It is worthy of remark that the author apparently gives the venerable Bede and William de Regibus as authorities for this tradition, as well as for other particulars relating to the Saxon brothers. Now when it is considered that Hengist landed in Britain in the year 449, and that he died in 488, and consequently flourished contemporaneously with Merlin; when also the identity of the locality is admitted, and the strange coincidence of the mention of the building of Tong in his life, and the representation of it on the same print with his portrait is discovered, it appears to me that there are not only grounds for accepting the tradition, but for acknowledging its probability. It is the possession of these facts which has led me to assume that there may have been *four* castles at Tong; for it can hardly be supposed that the castle of Hengist was standing in the year 1500, when the last structure was made by sir Henry Vernon. I will leave surmise, however, and apply myself as briefly as possible to a history of the descent of the castle and manor from the time of Edward the Confessor, all of which is gleaned from ample authority. By Domesday we are informed that in that monarch's time—the middle of the eleventh century—'*Thange*' was held by Morcar, earl of Northumberland, by whom it was declared to be forfeited, but more probably from whom it was wrested in 1071; in which year it was conferred by the conqueror, with other lands, on the great earl Hugh de Montgomery. As a subject pertinent to Tong, I must mention the fact of the foundation of the churches of Tong and Donnington by the earl during his tenure. Robert de Belesme forfeited Tong and all his other possessions by an act of treason in 1102, and thus reverting to the crown, we are enabled to claim Henry I as one of the lords of Tong. How long it was held by the king is uncertain; but eventually he conferred it, with Donnington, on the great and powerful Richard de Belmeis, who was consecrated bishop of London in 1108. For an account of this important personage, who appears to have figured in most of the recorded events of the period, I must refer to Mr. Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*. The bishop died in 1127, and was buried in the priory of St. Osyth, which he had founded. On his death-bed he appears to have had a qualm of conscience with respect to some harsh dealings with Shrewsbury abbey, to which he directed restitution to be made of the manor of Betton. His successor in Tong, etc., was his nephew (the son of his brother Walter) Philip de Belmeis. This Philip must have been an obstinate, unprincipled fellow; for he not only refused to relinquish Betton to Salop abbey, in accordance with the direction of his uncle, but he went to law right and left with the clergy. Æsop's fable of the dying fox was never better exemplified than when bishop Belmeis suggested the probability of his nephew's being able to get Betton manor back again from the monks, if he yielded it with a good

grace; but Philip seems to have formed his own conclusions on that head, and hence his difficulties. He is mentioned as a supporter of king Stephen in his attempts against Matilda. Philip de Belmeis, however, performed the atonement so usual with medieval sinners, viz., by attempting to pacify the wrath of God with some outwardly religious act. He made an important grant to Buildwas abbey (circa 1138), and a few years subsequently founded, in conjunction with his brother Richard (afterwards bishop of London), the Augustine abbey of Lilleshall. He died probably about the year 1150, and was succeeded by his eldest son (by his wife Matilda, daughter of William Meschin), another Philip de Belmeis, who confirmed his father's grants to the Canons Regular of St. Mary, Lilleshall, and dying in 1159, was succeeded by his brother, Ranulph de Belmeis, who appears to have been the first of his kin who was awakened to a sense of the enormity of their hereditary transgression. In the Salop Chartulary (No. 294) is a certificate whereby this Ranulph, addressing all his 'heirs, kindred, friends, and vassals,' tells them that 'he came before the full county of Salop, and there acknowledged that he wrongfully held Betton, which belonged to the monks of Shrewsbury, and which his ancestors had unjustly held.' He gave it up to them; and, elated with this tardy justice, the monks consented to receive Ranulph into their society. Ranulph de Belmeis was employed by Henry II in Wales, and he must have died prior to 1167, in which year the sheriff of Salop accounted to the crown for £3 10s. 6d. 'of the *ferm* of Twanga, the land of Randulf de Belmeis.' In the same year, 'Tonge et Norton Randulfi' (Tong and Tong Norton) had been amerced one merk by Alan de Nevill, for an offence against the forest laws. Ranulph de Belmeis dying circa 1167, without issue, the elder male line of his family terminated, and he was succeeded by his sister Alice, or Adelia, wife of Alan la Zouche, son of Geoffrey, Vicomte de Rohan, who was of the princely house of that name. The heiress of Tong and her children seem to have styled themselves indiscriminately De Belmeis (or De Beaumeys) and La Zouche; but it is shown by Mr. Eyton that a junior branch of the family of De Belmeis was seated at Donnington till the fourteenth century. To proceed, however, with Tong, Alice, the heiress of her brother, Ranulph de Belmeis, in her turn added to the endowment of Lilleshall, by the gift of the 'Mill of Tong,' and, in conjunction with her husband, confirmed the grants of her ancestors to that abbey, and considerably increased them. Alan la Zouche and his wife were succeeded by their eldest son, William, who confirmed the grants to Lilleshall, and laid claim to the right of presentation to Tong by forcibly ejecting a clerk, who had been inducted by the bishop at the nomination of the monks of Salop abbey. He died circa 1199, and his estates passed to his brother, Roger la Zouche. In June 1199, he was fined £100 for his lands, and the sheriffs of Devon, Sussex, and Salop were

each 'ordered to take security for a third of this debt.' At Michaelmas, 1201, the sheriff of Devon received the last instalment of £40. It is assumed that this Roger la Zouche, when excusing his attendance at the Salop assizes, in October 1203, on the ground of being beyond sea before the issuing of the summons, was actually engaged in the attack, headed by Philip Augustus in Brittany, against king John, to avenge his murder of his nephew, Arthur, and which resulted in Normandy being wrested from him. John, in his turn, was avenged on La Zouche; for in the following year he granted all his Shropshire possessions to William de Braose, upon the unsupported assertion that they were held of the house of Brecknock and barony of Braose. Thus, for a time, Tong was held by this great but unfortunate feudal baron. His tenure, however, was not a long one, for La Zouche was again taken into favour; he was fined for seizing of his lands on their being restored to him, forgiven the fine on undertaking to serve the king a year in Poitou with another knight, and then borrows fifty merks of John, for the repayment of which William Fitz-Warin was liable. Without borrowing further from the large amount of material which Mr. Eyton has collected respecting this prominent and influential man, I will only add of him that he received constant grants of land from the crown in several counties for various services, and that the fidelity he evinced for John was continued to his son, Henry III. I must not omit, however, to refer again to the old bone of contention—the manor of Betton. In 1221 he went to law with Salop abbey for its recovery, and the suit 'continued for years,' and is probably undecided to this day. At the same time he brought another unsuccessful suit to try the right of presentation to Tong. He died about 1238, on the 3rd November of which year his son, Alan la Zouche, receives a license or permission to pay his father's debts by annual instalments of forty-five merks. This eminent man was not long connected with Tong, giving it, about 1250, to his sister Alice, in frank marriage with William de Harcourt, who no sooner became possessed of this estate than he was embroiled in the litigation which seemed to have been an inseparable consequence of the heritage. The abbot of Lilleshall called him to account for laying waste 300 acres of wood, by the sale of 3,000 oaks, and the gift of 3,000 more, thereby deteriorating his privilege of *Estovers*, to which the abbey had been entitled from its foundation. This difference was made up; but William de Harcourt's troubles increased, till, by siding against the king in 1265, he forfeited all his estates. Two years later, however, through the powerful influence of Alan la Zouche, their uncle, Orabell and Margery, the daughters of sir William de Harcourt, and heiresses of their mother, Alice la Zouche, were reinstated in Tong, and another estate forfeited by their father. The elder of these ladies conveyed Tong by her marriage to Henry de Pembruge, to whom, in 1271, Henry III granted a charter for

the holding of a market at Tong every Thursday, as well as an annual fair to be held on the vigil, the day and the morrow of St. Thomas the Apostle. Henry de Pembruge and his wife both died about this time, leaving Fulk de Pembruge, an infant successor to Tong, who had his share of legal difficulties, during a short life of twenty-four years. Dying in 1296, he left Fulk de Pembruge, his son (by Isabel, his wife), owner of Tong at the age of five years. His mother, however, appears to have held the castle in dower for many years. Oliver de Bordeaux, not being appointed guardian to the minor till the 4th Edward II (1310-11), arriving at manhood he must have been knighted, as he claims that degree in a deed of quit-claim, bearing date 1314; and it is worthy of remark also, in confirmation of the tradition of Hengist's having built the first castle, that in a deed of appointment, whereby this sir Fulk de Pembruge nominates one Nicholas le Taylour, his attorney, mention is made of some land at Tong which he calls the 'Old Castle.' He represented Salop and Gloucester in two parliaments, both held at York in 1322. He died in 1326, and was succeeded by his son, a third Fulk de Pembruge, who was born 1310, and died about 1334. The descent of Tong at the death of this Fulk de Pembruge is not recorded. Mr. Eytton, on the authority of Shaw, assumes that it passed to a Robert de Pembruge, whose name occurs 1346, and who he imagines to have been a younger brother of the previous possessor. At any rate, in 1371, a fourth Fulk de Pembruge occurs as lord of Tong, and he is presumed to be son of Robert. It was to Isabel, second wife and relict of this fourth Fulk de Pembruge, that the present church at Tong owes its existence. The collegiate church was founded by her in 1410, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The fourth Fulk de Pembruge died without issue in 1309, and then terminated the succession of his family in the male line. His widow probably held the castle in dower till her death, in 1446, when it went to sir Richard de Vernon (sometimes called 'DePembruge'), grandson of the marriage of Juliana Pembruge (sister of the fourth Fulk de Pembruge) with Richard de Vernon of Harlaston. Sir Richard Vernon of Tong, was speaker of the parliament held at Leicester, 4th Henry VI, and treasurer of Calais. He was buried at Tong in 1452. His son and successor, sir William Vernon, knight, was knight-constable of England, and also treasurer of Calais; he also is buried at Tong. By his wife, who was a Swynfen, but co-heir of sir Robert Pype, he left, at his death in 1467, sir Henry Vernon, knight, K.B., lord of Tong and Haddon. He was governor to Arthur prince of Wales, who spent much of his time with sir Henry; one of the apartments occupied by him at Haddon was called 'The Prince's Chamber,' and it is not improbable that the prince was also an occasional visitor at his governor's more stately castle of Tong. About the year 1500 this sir Henry Vernon *rebuilt* Tong Castle. I have in my possession a repre-

sensation of the 'east view,' of this building, some of the gabled front windows of which are yet to be seen in the top room (still unfinished) of the present one, showing that Mr. Durant, who erected the present edifice, must have placed its frontage some twelve or fifteen yards before its predecessor, and there is no doubt but that much of sir Henry Vernon's castle must, from this circumstance, necessarily have been built in and preserved with the new one. I may also mention some very early stone-carved work, which is let in to a comparatively modern building by the stable, and which is probably the only remnant of the castle of the De Belmeises, the La Zouches, and the Pembruges. Although, also, the gift of the 'Great Bell of Tong' by this sir Henry Vernon, I allude to with a view of suggesting that the proper reading of the condition which accompanied the gift, viz., that it should be rung 'When any Vernon comes to Town,' is 'When any Vernon comes to Tong.' Sir Henry Vernon died in 1511, and his eldest son, sir Richard, in 1516. The only son of this last was sir George Vernon, of Tong and Haddon, who was seized of thirty manors at his death, in 1565, when he left by his wife Margaret, daughter of lord Talboys, two daughters his co-heirs. The eldest, Dorothy Vernon, conveyed Haddon in marriage to sir John Manners, ancestor of the duke of Rutland, the present possessor; and her sister, Margaret, married the hon. sir Thomas Stanley, knight, second son of Edward, third earl of Derby, K.G., and conveyed Tong Castle to him. He died in 1576, leaving an only son, sir Edward Stanley, knight, K.B., of Tong Castle. This gentleman, by his wife, lady Lucy Percy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, seventh earl of Northumberland, was father of two daughters, his heiresses—the elder, Frances, was wife of John Fortescue, of Salden; the second was the renowned and lovely Venetia Digby, wife of sir Kenelm Digby. Tong was, doubtless, the birthplace and scene of the early years of this celebrated woman, for it was not till she was twenty-three years of age that her father sold it (1623) to sir Thomas Harries, knight, an eminent lawyer, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Harries was created a baronet in the year he became owner of Tong, and left at his death a daughter and eventual heiress, Elizabeth Harries, who married the hon. William Pierrepont, of Thoresby, in Lincolnshire, second son of Robert, first earl of Kingston, who thus became of Tong Castle. This gentleman's son, Robert Pierrepont, esq., succeeded him, and marrying a daughter of sir John Evelyn, left a son Robert, who became third earl of Kingston on the death of his great uncle; but dying in 1628, he was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother William, fourth earl of Kingston, lord of Tong, who also leaving no issue at his death in 1690, these honours reverted to his youngest and only brother, Evelyn, fifth earl, who was created *duke* of Kingston in 1715, and K.G. By a daughter of the earl of Denbigh the duke had issue a son (who prede-

ceased him) and three daughters, the eldest of whom was the celebrated lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who is said to have been born at Tong castle. In some biographies, however, I have seen Thoresby, the ancient seat of the Pierreponts, in Lincolnshire, given as the place of her birth, and the date 1690 (the year her father succeeded to the earldom and estates). Be this as it may, the association of her name with this place cannot be disputed, as it was the residence of her father. I may here also mention a tradition, generally believed (but on what authority I know not), that Mrs. Fitzherbert was born at Tong. Whether true or not, it is not a little singular that one house should be the reputed birthplace of three women so conspicuous in the secondary annals of English history, as Venetia Digby, Mary Wortley Montagu, and Maria Fitzherbert. The first duke of Kingston died in 1726, and his son, lord Dorchester, having predeceased him, he was succeeded in his title and estates of Tong and Thoresby, by his grandson, Evelyn, second duke. He was the husband of the duchess of Kingston, who, three years after his death, was tried for bigamy, in having married his grace during the lifetime of her first husband, captain Hervey, afterwards earl of Bristol. The duke sold the castle and manor of Tong in 1762, to George Durant, esq., a gentleman of an ancient lineage, who, as paymaster to the forces at the taking of the Havannah, had amassed a considerable fortune. He demolished the castle built by sir Henry Vernon in 1500, and built the present one in a fantastic style of amalgamated architecture, which, while admired by some, is ridiculed by others; but which nevertheless presents a very pleasing and stately appearance. Mr. Durant, who represented Evesham in parliament, married Maria, daughter of Mark Beaufoy, esq., and dying August 4th, 1780, aged forty-six, was buried at Tong, where there is a monument to his memory. He was succeeded by the late George Durant, esq., of Tong Castle, better known as 'colonel' Durant, from the fact of his having commanded a troop of yeomanry volunteers. Of this gentleman it may be said, 'Si monumentum quæris, circumspecte.' His eccentric character is evidenced in whatever direction you roam about his demesne. Inscriptions, hieroglyphics, quaint buildings, and monuments, alike to deceased friends, eternity, and favourite animals, meet you in every path. As his history comes so closely down upon the present time, and as so many of his family survive, it would be unseemly to dwell further upon his remarkable character. I will, therefore, only add of him, that he married, first, one of the daughters of Mr. Eld, of Leighford, county of Stafford, by whom he had a numerous family; by a second wife, a Mlle. Celeste Lefevre, he also had several children; but on his death in 1844, his grandson, the present captain Durant, an officer in one of the cavalry regiments, succeeded during his minority his father, George Stanton Eld Durant, having died *vita patris*. In 1855 captain Durant sold his castle

and estate of 3000 acres, with the advowson of the living, to the present earl of Bradford, the fortieth lord of Tong from the time of Edward the Confessor ; and the contents of the house were also sold by public auction. These consisted of a noted collection of paintings, and many rare and curious cabinets, etc. Lord Bradford contemplated pulling down the castle, and we are probably mainly indebted to the antiquarian spirit of captain Thorneycroft that that intention was not carried out. He became in 1857, conjointly with Mr. Hartley, his brother-in-law, lord Bradford's tenant, and thus averted the noble owner's resolve. On Tong knoll colonel Durant erected a monument to celebrate a victory over a very near relative in a law suit. This his sons always determined to destroy, and they did so by blowing it up with gunpowder immediately after his death."

Mr. Pettigrew returned thanks to Mr. Tucker, expressing the regret of the members at the unavoidable absence of captain Thorneycroft, but acknowledging their obligations to him for his kind attention and welcome hospitality.

The Association then proceeded to Tong church, which was examined and commented upon by Mr. R. Horman-Fisher, jun., Mr. Gordon Hills, Mr. C. E. Davis, Mr. Roberts, the rev. J. L. Petit, and the rev. C. H. Hartshorne, whilst the monumental effigies received due attention from Mr. Planché, Mr. Horman-Fisher, and others. In the course of examination Mr. Horman-Fisher read various notices relating to Tong church, from which the following are subtracted :—

"The present structure was nearly all built by Isabel, widow of the fourth Fulk de Pembruge, who procured a royal licence to purchase the advowson from the abbey of Shrewsbury, on a payment to the abbot of an old pension of six shillings and eightpence,¹ in accordance with the patent of Henry IV, dated 24th November, 1410. It was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; also the college, which was endowed for the maintenance of a master, four priests, two deacons, and thirteen infirm men. It was enjoying these privileges in 1537.² Of the college there are very slight remains, and little record exists of its form, having been pulled down by G. Durant, esq., in 1760, as being to him an unsightly object from the castle, and the ground was appropriated to the estate and park.

"The church, now reduced from its former collegiate qualifications, is the parish church of Tong, and consists of a beautiful chancel, a nave, with north and south aisles, a south porch, and formerly a north and west door. On the south side of the chancel is a door for the entrance of the clergy and choir, opposite the door to the vestry, which is on the north side of the chancel; while rising over its centre, where the nave and chancel are crossed by the transepts, is an octagonal tower, surmounted

¹ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, viii, p. 1402.

² Valor Ecclesiasticus, iii, 189, 196.

by a spire almost unique. In its form it is a cross church, though not so strongly developed as in some instances. There is also a handsome chapel, added to the south transept in the sixteenth century.

"The interior of the church is architecturally much plainer than the exterior. The piers of the nave are all octagonal, those on the south side being shorter, and certainly, as indicated by the capitals, are of earlier date than those on the north. The arches also seem to be of earlier date, being lower and merely chamfered, while those on the north side have a convex moulding. On the south side of the south arches there are some corbels or brackets of an early date, and rising from them are labels, which are not carried out on the other side, nor are they on the north arches. The arch also dividing the transept from the south aisle is slightly different from any other, which leads me to suggest that this formed part of the old church before restored by lady Pembruge, and was built in with the new; but over what now forms the chancel arch there is a similar label, which undoubtedly has run round the other arches of the tower, but been destroyed at some time when more masonry was added to strengthen the tower, possibly when the large bell was placed there.¹ The roof, which is rather flat pitched, is supported from carved brackets of wood, some of foliage, others angels bearing shields. The principal intersections of the beams are marked with rich bosses, some of the beams of the side aisles are also carved and bossed, especially at the east ends of each, which formed the roofs of two chapels; the northern being dedicated, as at Ely cathedral, to the blessed Virgin, the southern probably to St. Bartholomew, the patron saint. There are no traces left of the altars, but in the windows of the northern chapel may still be seen the monogram of the Virgin in painted glass. The screens also exist of each of these chapels, which present good specimens of the wood carving of the period. The windows seem all of the same date. The west window is large, has four lights, upon which rests a transom extending to the points of the outside lights. In the upper part of this window there still remains some of the original painted glass, but very much broken and disfigured by having been mended at different times with fragments from other parts; still I consider that the subject represented was the first part of the Te Deum. In the centre compartment is a figure draped in green, which I believe to represent the first person of the Trinity below; and in the next compartments are figures represented in the attitude of praise. These figures seem to be of different nations, being of different caste; there are remnants of several

¹ This bell is said to be between four and five thousand pounds weight. Around it is inscribed: "Henricus Vernon, miles, istam campanam fieri fecit 1518, ad laudem Dei et Omnipotentis Beatæ Mariæ et Bartholomei"; and below,—"Quam per duellionum rabie fractum, sumptibus parochiæ refudit Abr. Rudhall, Gloscester, anno 1720. L. Peitier, min.; P. Woodshaw, P. Peyton, ædituiis." There are six other bells.

scrolls, among others: "In eternum Patrem omnis terra," evidently part of the second verse, "Te laudamus Deum," "rex gloriæ, Christe." To wanting in this, also other single words. Among other figures is one wearing a crown and vestments of a bishop, the jewels in the crown being beautifully represented by coloured glass, and inlaid as jewels would be in a crown. From the other windows nearly all the coloured or painted glass has been removed, except the east window, near the top of which, above the transome, may yet be seen some figures of angels and draped figures in their original places, from the hand of one a scroll, "Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus." Below may be seen a larger figure of St. Peter; also in two shields emblems of the Passion of our Lord, the ladder, spear, sponge and rod, cross, hammer, nails, pincers, dice and dice-box, and the garment without seam.

"Dugdale, after his visit here in 1663, gives an account of the coats of arms he found emblazoned on the other windows in the chancel, but they have all disappeared. The seats have bold and well-carved square ends of different patterns. The chancel screen, as now placed, is a fine specimen of carving; but I believe that it formerly was below where it now is, and formed part of the rood screen, the entrance to the rood loft being still in the north-west pillar of the tower. The stalls in the chancel have been handsome, particularly the centre stall on the south side. The poppy heads have been richly carved, judging from the few that remain. The piscina is certainly of the same date as the church, and has a shaft supporting a shelf in each of the inner angles, but the sedilia have been renewed at some time with indifferent taste. The golden chapel as it is called, added to the south end of the transept in the sixteenth century, is of the same width as the transept, and is open to the church through an elliptical arch, under which is a monument to the memory of sir Henry Vernon, the founder of the chapel, who died 1515, as we find by the following inscription on the east wall of the chantry:—

"'Pray for the soule of syr Hary Vernon, knight, and dame Anne, his wyfe, whych lye here, . . . of our Lord m.cccc.xv, made and flounded thys chapell and chantry; and the sayd departed the xiii day of Apryl in the yere abowe said. And of your charyte for the soll of . . . Vernon, praye, some of the sayd syr Hary, on whos sollys I.H.S. have merry. Amen.'

"Over this inscription has been a painting, probably of the crucifixion; and on the opposite wall is a half length upright figure, having a rich canopy round the bracket. There are still visible enough letters to inform us that it is to the memory of the Vernon priest mentioned in the inscription on the opposite wall; he was rector of Whitchurch, Salop, and died 1517. The roofing of this chapel shews how beautiful it must have been originally. It is fan-vaulted, and in the spaces between the fans there are circles, from which drop pendants enriched with mould-

ings, and foliage richly gilt and painted. I think that this chantry has been much altered and its original design changed when the monument was placed there, that the arch now over the monument has taken the place of some brass screen or other more slender partition between the chantry and the church.

"The exterior is architecturally much handsomer than the interior. The south porch, which is very lofty, has a fine oak roof with carved bosses, the same as the roof the church; and lately, during some cleaning of the walls, I discovered traces of paint or colour on the stone mouldings, which possibly was carried to a considerable extent in the interior. It is to be hoped that, should a restoration, which is much wanted, be decided on, care will be taken to discover this. The parapet of the porch, as also of the church, both chancel and nave ends are embattled with pinnacles which surmount the buttresses, each of the pinnacles has a small embattled string round it, and on the top are finials. The faces of these pinnacles are all set cardinally; the roof is nearly flat, and the east and west ends, instead of being gabled, are finished with an embattled parapet which slopes corresponding with the roof; in the centre of each end there have been crosses, the sockets for them still remaining. The tower, which is rectangular in its base, becomes octagonal, and having a pinnacle at each corner is also embattled; rising from this is a short spire. On the north and south sides of the lower part of the tower there are windows, and on the east and west are two doors opening on to the roof; within is the large bell, being six feet high, and under which many persons could stand. In the upper or octagon part are also six fine bells. Here there are four windows on the cardinal sides. The spire also has windows or spire-lights on all its sides, and surmounted with pinnacles or finials as below, those only on the cardinal sides being open. A ball surmounts the spire, thought by some to be of modern date, out of which rises the vane."

Departing from Tong, the Association proceeded to Shiffnal, to inspect the church, under the guidance of the rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A., to whose paper and illustrations, printed in the first part of the first volume of the *Collectanea Archaeologica* (pp. 90-98), the reader is referred. Having duly examined the church, the party quitted Shiffnal to attend the invitation of the president to his mansion at Dekker Hill, where luncheon had been arranged, and every preparation made that could contribute to the comfort of the guests. The thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation to Mr. and Mrs. Botfield for their great kindness and attentive reception. Time was too far advanced to admit of the whole party completing the arrangements as proposed in the programme, and it was necessary that some of the officers should return to Shrewsbury in time for the evening meeting; a division of the excursionists therefore took place, and a party proceeded to view Lilleshall

church and the remains of the abbey under the guidance of Mr. Edward Roberts, F.S.A., whose researches will be detailed in a future number of the *Journal*.

At the evening meeting, the president in the chair, the rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., read a paper on "Wroxeter Church and its Monuments" (see pp. 85-99, *ante*), and the rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A. another on "Powysland and Powis Castle" (see pp. 22-28, *ante*). The following communication from Thomas Salt, esq., of Shrewsbury, was also read:

"Threatening applications and excommunication recorded in the registry of Hereford concerning the three towns of Chastrok (or Chestroc), Aston and Muleton (or Moleton), taken by Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

"These towns are now called Churchstoke, Aston, and Mellington. Churchstoke and Mellington are townships in Churchstoke parish, and Aston is a township in Lydham parish. Each of these parishes lies partly in Shropshire and partly in Montgomeryshire; but the above three townships (which adjoin each other) are wholly in the latter county, and were anciently part of the lordship and principality of Powys. In 1257 and 1258, prince Llewellyn, lord of Snowdon, conquered the whole lordship of Powys from *Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn*, the lord thereof, who was the enemy of Llewellyn, and the ally of king Henry the Third. The three townships above named formed a very small part of this conquest.

"In 1268 a peace was concluded between king Henry and Llewellyn at Montgomery, and a charter was granted by the king to Llewellyn that he should be thenceforth lawfully styled prince of Wales, and receive homage and fealty of all the nobility of Wales (except one), who were to hold *in capite* from him. This peace was brought about by the pope's legate, and was ratified by the authority of the pope, as well as by the king and prince. It was mutually observed until the king's death in 1272, but was broken early in king Edward I's reign on both sides, each laying the blame on the other. Robert Kilwarby, archbishop of Canterbury, interposed between, but unsuccessfully; and in 1274 prince Llewellyn finally refused to do homage to the king for his principality of Wales, which occasioned him to lose his life and principality in 1282.

"In 1274 the whole power and influence of the Romish hierarchy began to be used in favour of the king and against the prince, and this continued to the last. The following documents (though worded so respectfully to Llewellyn personally) show that in 1275 or 1276 the bishop of Hereford, who had previously only entreated prince Llewellyn to restore the three towns, now excommunicated his tenants and adherents, and threatened to use the same then great power of the church against himself:—

"To the illustrious friend in Christ, Llewellyn, prince of Wales and lord of Snowdon, Thomas, by divine permission, etc., greeting, and the

favour of our Savior. We lately caused your highness to be affectionately required by our letters, that you would condescend to restore to us and our church without controversy the towns of Chastrok, Aston and Muleton, appertaining to the manor of us and our church of North Ledebury; which you have long, but not without a day, held and occupied to your peril, against justice: And you answered that you would inquire concerning the said towns, and would freely do us justice therein. And whereas we again requested by our letters the restitution of the aforesaid towns to be made to us, to which you have not hitherto cared to answer, on which account we and our church, desiring by a memorial that we may be bound to sue in our power to your nobility, do now a third time beseech you that you would restore the said towns by the inward moving of God, and Saint Mary his Mother, and for the health of your soul, to us and our church with effect; And because we are unwilling that you should incur peril to your soul by detaining thereof, we do by these presents admonish and exhort you in the Lord to make restitution thereof to us and our church. What upon the premises it shall please you to do, you will please to write in your letters by the bearer of these presents. Farewell, etc. Dated, etc, in the Kalends of January, in the year of our Lord 1275.'

“‘To the illustrious friend in Christ, the lord Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and lord of Snowden, Thomas, etc., health and the grace of our Savior.—The Prince of all things hath willed and permitted to be on earth distinct kings, kingdoms, and principalities, and the inferior princes chiefly honour the high prince in giving to every one his right. Hence it is that whereas we lately caused your highness to be affectionately required by our letters that you would condescend to restore to us and our church without controversy the towns of Chastrok, Aston and Moleton to the castle of us and our church of North Ledgbury appertaining, which you have long held and occupied against justice, not without peril to your soul: And you answered us by your letters that you would solicitously inquire the truth concerning the said towns, and would freely do us justice therein. And whereas we after an interval of some time again requested by our letters the restitution of the said towns to be made to us, to which you have hitherto not cared to answer; and because we are bound with an oath, desiring the rights of our church to prosecute with all our power, and because we know not whether our letters to you upon this business directed have come to you on account of the various impediments which happen (as it is said) in a journey to your parts; we beseech your nobility now a fourth time, with all the devotion we are able, that by the inward moving of God, and Saint Mary his mother, and for the health of your soul, you would restore the said towns to us and our church with effect: and because we are unwilling that you should incur peril to your soul by detaining thereof, we do by

these presents admonish and exhort you in the Lord to make restitution thereof to us and our church; so that, if you shall please justice to be done to our prayers in the premises as a Christian deed, we shall be in friendship with you and your neighbourhood in the Lord. What upon the premises you shall please to do, you will please to write in your letters by the bearer of these presents. The Lord preserve you. Dated at Winchester the 13 of the Kalends of February in the year aforesaid.'

“To the illustrious lord Llewellyn, prince of Wales, and lord of Snowdon, Thomas, etc., health and the grace of our Savior.—We remind you of your prudence concerning the restitution to be made to us and our church of Hereford of the towns of Chestrok, Aston and Moleton to our castle of North Ledebury appertaining. Our letters have been many times directed to you; and you lately have sent your letters to us, amongst other things, containing that you did not intend to spoil or unjustly detain in your occupation our church or other lands or goods clearly appertaining to the same; which answer we considered grateful, proper, and acceptable, if your highness would please to cause compensation to be made by writings restoring to us and our church the said towns as you lately freely restored to the lord bishop of Saint Asaph the goods and rights which you lately took away from him as it became you fearing the snare of excommunication. Because you did not add in your letters that you would inquire by any true persons concerning our presents upon the full truth about the said towns, and afterwards you would cause to be done according to right and justice, we are neither willing nor able to prohibit a right to inquire of our supposed rights, or having such for certain as new. It is true and so notorious that you ought to know the said towns to appertain to our church in full right, and by you to be unlawfully occupied. We supplicate you as before, with all the humility we can, that you would be pleased to restore the said towns to us and our church with effect, lest the sentence of excommunication against those who spoil the rights of the church should be therefore promulgated and confirmed by the apostolic see, which will hold you damnably connected: and lest we should be against our will compelled to make denunciation thereof against your person. And because we intend to remain in those parts for fifteen days, you will please to rejoice our heart by your letters concerning the said towns, otherwise than you have hitherto done by your pleasing mandate. Farewell in the Lord. Dated at Leominster.’

“‘Excommunication against rebels.’ ‘Thomas, by divine mercy humble minister of the church of Hereford, to his beloved son in Christ, the dean of Clunne, health, grace, and blessing.—Although the men of the three towns of Chastrok, Aston, and Moleton, to our castle in full right belonging, who have turned from the lordship of our church of Hereford

by their own temerity, contending against the lordship of the church aforesaid, and our hitherto lawful and competent authority, and the same men by name in all the churches of your deanery on account of their manifest offence you have caused to be denounced as excommunicated, as in your letters certificatory more fully is contained : nevertheless, the same men, a few excepted, wholly despising the keys of the church, to the damage of its safety and of our church, and to the no small damage of our rights, not regarding the aforesaid sentence of excommunication, but from day to day adding evil to evil, have not feared incessantly with a strong hand and armed force to spoil us and those adhering to us in the said three towns in our goods, grass, and other things, to the prejudice and contempt and great loss of our ecclesiastical liberty : because therefore it is proper that a necessary penalty should be inflicted in such cases, we command you, under the pain of canonical distress, that you cause all persons communicating with the men of the aforesaid three towns whose names you know (except those only who shall take care to reform to our church and us) on every Lord's day and feast day by the ringing of bells and lighted candles publicly and solemnly in every church of your deanery and other public places to be denounced excommunicated; so that they shall not communicate with them, either in bargaining, selling, abiding, treating, doing their work or works, or in giving counsel or aid, or otherwise in any manner whatsoever in their merchandise or in the market or elsewhere, unless they shall allow our right; and putting all places where they shall tarry, in our name and by our authority under the ecclesiastical interdiction: Inquiring the names where and in what churches the aforesaid excommunicated persons are admitted to hear divine service, and of those who have communicated with them. And if they shall be elsewhere received to the ecclesiastical sacraments, we strictly forbid the aforesaid excommunicated persons departing this life to be given to Christian burial; and if after the aforesaid sentence of excommunication the body of any of the aforesaid persons shall be buried in a sacred place, you shall cause it without delay to be taken up again. And shortly we will and command that all ecclesiastical sacraments shall be wholly denied to them as well alive as dead until they shall deserve to obtain the benefit of absolution in form of law. And those who shall do contrary to this our inhibition shall certainly be subject to due and heavy pains. And also you shall in like manner cause all those who on the Saturday next after the Ascension of our Lord plundered our land at the castle of Lydburie North, and slew our men, and took away our goods, and who hereafter by an inquisition of the premises shall be found guilty thereof, with all those who shall communicate with them, in the same manner as before mentioned to be denounced excommunicated by name. And how you shall execute this our command, and the names of those who shall communicate with the

aforesaid excommunicated persons, and those who shall admit them to ecclesiastical sacraments or to hear divine service, you shall cause to appear to us or our officers before the feast of Saint Matthew the apostle, by your letters patent containing the same in order. Farewell. Dated at Bikenore the 4 of the Nones of September.¹

(No year stated, but probably 1276).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

The Association quitted Shrewsbury by special train for Stokesay Castle, over which they were conducted by Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A.

He stated that the license to crenellate Stokesay, obtained by Lawrence de Ludlowe in 1291, could be but little guide in ascertaining the date of the present castle, for it was quite clear that it must have existed previously, as two portions (the two towers) were of earlier date. The southern tower resembles very much the Peel Towers of the Borders, and is, doubtless, a complete fortress. The lower storey was entered by a large doorway, and all the other storeys were approached by a staircase within the thickness of the walls. The storey above has an entrance which was approached by a small bridge. These two were, doubtless, ordinarily used; but in case of defence being necessary, Mr. Davis had no doubt that the lower door would be walled up and the upper one only used. On the storey above, singularly enough, one of the windows was inserted in an archway—that is, it had the remains of door-hinges, proving most certainly that this must have been an entrance also that might be used, closing both lower doors, and making this tower resemble in all particulars the border castles. The great hall is clearly the erection of Lawrence de Ludlowe, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the period.

The party then proceeded to Ludlow, where they were received by sir Charles H. Rouse Boughton, bart., high sheriff of Salop, and R. Anderson, esq., mayor of Ludlow.

Proceeding to the church of St. Lawrence, Mr. T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., addressed the party assembled, and pointed out the chief points of interest in this noble building, and the importance of the restorations it had recently undergone. He said that at present the history of the church was rather obscure, but a record accidentally preserved had made us acquainted with the fact, that a church existed here at the close of the twelfth century, and that it was then pulled down as being too small for the population of the town, and a new one built in its place. It is probable, from several circumstances, that this original church was Saxon; but the new church would be in the style called technically Early English. The clerk of the works of the restoration, Mr. Irvine, had told him that the foundations of the original church had been traced

in the course of the repairs, and that it coincided nearly in extent with the present nave. The new church built at the end of the twelfth century, was apparently co-equal in extent to the present church, but it had undergone such great alterations in the fourteenth century, probably through the munificence of the Mortimers, that hardly a trace of Early English architectural decoration was visible in the present edifice. Further alterations had been made in the building, probably in the reign of Edward IV, which included the noble tower. Portions of molten bell metal, and other objects which had been burnt, left no doubt that the original tower of the church had been burnt, and this perhaps occurred at the time when the town was taken and sacked by the Lancastrians during the wars of the Roses. Mr. Wright told the often-recorded story of the Ludlow Palmers, who brought the ring from the Holy Land to Edward the Confessor, as illustrating the early history of the church, and then proceeded to point out to the visitors the particular features which merited their attention. He then called upon Mr. Roberts to make some remarks on the archæological character of the church.

Mr. Roberts regarded the edifice as an exceedingly curious and interesting specimen of the utter obliteration of the preceding work by the casing of the interior of the wall at a later period, the present general appearance being that of late Perpendicular work. He observed many earlier portions remaining in the lateral chapels which are curious and hitherto unnoticed. In the south chapel there is a piscina within a semicircular arch, with splayed jambs and mouldings of the latter part of the thirteenth century, this being another example in this county of the continuance of that outline after the complete adoption of the pointed arch; there is also the repetition of the horizontal drain. Adjoining this piscina there is another, trefoiled, which appears to be later than its neighbour, and to have been inserted. The north chapel contains much valuable early painted glass, and both these chapels have escaped the "restoration" which archæologists so much deplore.

The east end of the chancel has a chamber behind the reredos which may probably have been used for leprous communicants to be shriven, and to have the sacrament administered, without entering the building; the chamber, however, had no other outlet than the door in the reredos.

The remarkably beautiful and perfect woodwork of the fifteenth century is worthy of careful examination. The rood lofts and galleries, with their fan traceries, are among the rarest in this country, and their careful preservation calls forth the highest praise on those who have had charge of this edifice. The stalls also are worthy of study, not only from the carvings,¹ but from their being frequently met with in churches not collegiate.

¹ Some of these have already been figured in the *Journal*, and for information regarding them the reader is referred to Mr. T. Wright's paper, "On the

The church is a fine example of a cruciform parish-church, and the general effect is much enhanced by the abundance of painted glass inserted in the windows.

Mr. Bartholomew, the organist of St. Lawrence, delighted the Association by his masterly execution, on the fine organ, of some superb pieces of sacred music by the most celebrated composers, after which the members proceeded to the outer court of the castle, where, after an interruption by a heavy shower of rain, and assembled under the shelter of a large tree, Mr. T. Wright, the historian of Ludlow, related the principal events of the history of this magnificent ruin, as far as regarded the erection of different parts of the buildings. He said that Mr. Eyton had distinctly shown that the first Norman castle could not have been erected, as had been generally supposed, by Roger de Montgomery, but that it was probably the work of one of the Lacys, and he saw no reason to doubt that it was as old as the reign of William the Conqueror. The castle had been increased to its present extent in the course of the twelfth century. At the end of the thirteenth century the castle had come into the possession of the great border family of the Mortimers, and the fine state buildings of the Edwardian period, which formed the northern side of the court, were no doubt built by the celebrated Roger de Mortimer, the favourite of the queen of Edward II. From the Mortimers the castle passed to the Plantagenets, and became the favourite residence of that branch known as the House of York. It thus acted a prominent part in the wars of the Roses. After the triumph of the House of York, and the establishment of Edward IV on the throne, that monarch made it the residence of his two infant sons, who, after his death, were taken hence to perish in the Tower of London. Henry VII followed the example of Edward IV and sent his eldest son, prince Arthur, to reside in this castle. At this time began the court of the principality of Wales and the Marches, of which Ludlow Castle continued to be the seat until it was abolished at the end of the seventeenth century. After the conclusion of his address, Mr. Wright conducted the company first through the keep tower and Norman parts of the castle, then through the stately buildings of Roger de Mortimer, and so over the whole of the castle, pointing out and explaining to them the different characteristics and purposes of the various parts of the buildings, and the alterations they had undergone at various periods of history. He afterwards led them round the exterior of the castle, and thence across Dinham Bridge over Whitcliffe, where they were delighted with the beauty of the town and river, and the magnificence of the view, and so over Ludford Bridge, through the Broadgate—the only remaining gate of the town—and to the Feathers Inn, where a sumptuous luncheon

Carvings of the Stalls in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches," vol. iv, pp. 203-216, for October 1848.

had been provided, at the expense of sir C. H. R. Boughton, bart., the high sheriff of the county.

The president of the Association said that when he relinquished the office of President of the Shropshire Natural History Society, he felt gratified to be succeeded by a gentleman so admirably qualified to fill the post as his friend sir C. H. R. Boughton, bart., who had also shown the interest he felt in archæological subjects by his hospitable reception of the members of the congress that day. Sir Charles held the position of first gentleman in Shropshire, and his courtesy and urbanity caused him to be beloved and respected by all who had the happiness of being associated with him. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure, that he proposed the health of sir Charles H. R. Boughton, bart., their hospitable entertainer.

Sir C. H. R. Boughton, bart., thought the society had much overrated what little he had done to entertain them; what little it was, had, however, given him the greatest satisfaction. The president particularly, he thought, must have allowed his friendship to put too great a value on his (sir Charles's) efforts, as no one knew better than he did that Shropshire gentlemen do not think they do more than their duty when they offer hospitality to their friends, more particularly would they feel so on an occasion like the present, when gentlemen of such ability and deep research came from a distance to throw light upon their old architectural buildings, and describe the origin and source of the wealth of old families. He expressed the great pleasure it gave him to have entertained them, and hoped that though that repast was inferior to the one they enjoyed yesterday, it would still recruit them sufficiently to do justice to the many beauties of his native town, which he was most anxious they should do.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., of Liverpool, proposed the health of Mr. Wright, a gentleman whose talents had been, he might perhaps say, better appreciated on the continent than amongst his own countrymen, and had gained for him the high honour of being elected a member of the Institute of France, a title given to him as an offering of honour of kindred spirits, to his profound knowledge of ancient as well as modern literature. The inhabitants of Ludlow might well be proud of Mr. Wright as a townsman, for in this place he was born, and at the Grammar School here he received the first rudiments of that learning which had made him a distinguished reputation amongst the learned men of Europe. As an author he was so well known to all, especially the antiquarian students of England, that he needed not to enlarge on the high confidence placed in him by the government in putting into his hands the editing of the *Political Ballads of England*, now publishing by the master of the Rolls. Mr. Mayer added that he thought it a duty when met together in the place that gave him birth to do honour to him, and

to show the inhabitants of Ludlow that they are honoured in having a townsman who has raised himself up to rank with the eminent literati of the world ; and he was glad to find Mr. Wright always received a hearty reception from his fellow townsmen whenever he visited the scenes of his boyhood.

Mr. Wright, in returning thanks, said that he felt much affected by the manner in which his friend Mr. Mayer had spoken of him, and by the warmth which all present had shown in responding to it. He feared that Mr. Mayer's friendship had led him to exaggerate greatly any merits which he was supposed to possess. Although he knew that he had little claim to the eulogy which had been passed upon him, he must confess that he felt deeply gratified by the way it had been received, and doubly gratified in the circumstance of receiving it in his native town.

After other complimentary notices, the company withdrew to examine various parts of the town prior to departure for Shrewsbury, where an evening meeting was held, the president in the chair.

Mr. T. Wright read a paper on the Local Legends of Shropshire, printed *in extenso* in the *Collectanea Archaeologica*, vol. i, pp. 50-66.

Want of time, added to the variable state of the weather, had prevented the following paper on the History of Ludlow Castle by Dr. Wm. Beattie being read at the castle ; it was therefore reserved for one of the public meetings of the Association, and is here presented to the reader as belonging to the Congress.

"LUDLOW CASTLE.

"The history of Ludlow has so recently engaged the attention of my learned colleagues (Mr. Thomas Wright and the rev. Mr. Eyton) that little has been left to any follower in the same track. With such authorities before me, any attempt to be 'original' would only lead to error, and inflict upon my hearers a dry and uninteresting paper. This I shall endeavour to avoid by limiting my remarks to a few salient points, which may engage the attention of a mixed audience, without overlooking the claims of the antiquary, or the leading objects of our Congress. •

"The castle occupies one of the finest positions in the county, and rich as it is in vestiges of feudal grandeur, Ludlow takes a well-merited pre-eminence in the list. The picturesque grouping of its broken walls, lofty towers, and time-worn pinnacles, arrest the eye at every approach. To the imaginative spectator, they throw open a world of romance ; to the antiquary, a wide field of investigation, in which he may luxuriate for months. In its original position (selected by a Montgomery or a Lacy), embellished and enlarged by a long line of feudal descendants, it stands forth as a great native landmark in the stream of ages, and records, in its very scars and outworks, the history of eventful times. Every feature is powerfully suggestive.

"Among the fortresses that sprung up after the Conquest, and, like jealous sentinels planted on every height, watched the consolidation of the new dynasty, that of Ludlow was conspicuous. Its site was well chosen. The old Norman was a practical adept in *castrametation*. Built on the verge of a rocky steep, which at that day formed a natural rampart, it was only necessary to construct defences on one side, where it lay open to an enemy. But this approach was effectually secured by the interposition of a broad *fosse*, now converted into a beautiful promenade, one of those peaceful triumphs which never fail to mark the progress of national freedom and security.

"From the walls of the castle the eye wanders over a country on which moral and physical changes, changes of government and vicissitudes of fortune, have left indelible impressions, all indicating the slow but certain progress of freedom and its blessed fruits. But to confine our remarks to the ruins immediately before us. Roofless and dismantled, as it now is, shorn of its honours, and in a military sense defenceless and degraded, it is, nevertheless, a monument that rivets attention, that forms a connecting link between the dark ages of chivalry and that meridian light of science under which it is our privilege to live, and to hold our present meeting. Bold, imposing, and defiant as it was in the olden day, bristling with arms, gaudy with military ensigns, and filled with the chivalry of a feudal court, the castle is still a monument of deep interest. Its solitary grandeur offers to the contemplative mind no slight compensation for the pomp and circumstance which once pervaded its courts. It is only (as the poet tells us) when mouldering away in a sort of oblivious repose, that those strongholds of a warlike ancestry become sublime. Like patriots and warriors, who have stood the brunt in many a victorious field, but bend at last under the weight of years, they still command respect, and overawe our minds in the very decrepitude of age.

"The ruins of Ludlow castle present features to which even the magic colours of the pencil can give but faint expression. In the grey light of morning, the blaze of noon, the ruddy sunset, and pensive twilight of an autumn day, the painter observes what is justly called a perpetual interchange of new features, and each as it comes into view more striking than the former. It is a subject—tableau—he assures us, on which he might employ the labour of years, and still leave much of its beauty unpourtrayed. 'Observe,' says the poet, 'the objects as they severally present themselves to the eye, and listen for an instant to the *reflections* which they force upon the mind. Every department has a voice, which comes to us through the long vistas of the past. In that cold, dismal, prison-like chapel, the knight of Ludlow, a Lacy, a Dinan, a Paganel, once knelt with their household devout in fellowship: here they returned thanks for victory, implored counsel in danger, or sought refuge in defeat. There,

under a canopy of state, the betrothed daughter was united to her chosen knight, with the congratulations of kinsmen, and a merry peal from the chapel bells. There, the infant heir was presented at the font, prayers were offered for the dying, and masses chanted for the dead. In yonder prison-tower warrior knights have languished in captivity, deplored their evil destiny; but once more at large, have plotted afresh, outraged humanity, and doomed to despair and death the very instruments of their escape. Within these embattled walls, how many conflicting records of siege and storm, banquet and tournament! In the alternate assault and defence, how much gallant blood has flowed that found no sympathy, how many heroic deeds that left no historian and perished with their authors!

"Into the details (antiquarian and architectural) of this magnificent castle, it is happily not my province to enter. That department has been so admirably filled by my able and learned colleague, the 'historian of Ludlow,' that I need only refer to his works as at once the most accurate and comprehensive that have yet appeared.¹ In a merely cursory glance at these ruins, we have very clear evidence that, for the fortified residence of a great Norman lord and his numerous household, Ludlow was not deficient in anything that regarded arrangement, strength, beauty, and security. It narrates its own story with much 'candour and distinctness.' Every stone built into its walls is an intelligible sentence, every naked court is a sort of historic folio, on which the practised antiquary may decipher the records of its foundation, progress, alterations, and final decay.

"Earl Roger, or Delacy, may have been its founder; but their numerous successors, each in his turn, contributed to its strength and enlargement, according to the various exigencies of the times. At the death of Roger Montgomery, ten years after that of the king, his vast possessions in this county descended to his son, earl Hugh, who fell in conflict with Danish marauders in the isle of Anglesea, and was buried in Shrewsbury. Hugh was succeeded by his brother, Robert de Belesme,² who, on payment of a heavy fine to the king, took possession of the estates. But, far from satisfying his ambitious and turbulent spirit, the vast accession of territory served only to embroil him still more in a course of systematic rebellion. Cited to answer for his conduct in person he made bold to face his accusers, but soon discovering that the evidence against him was too clear to be rebutted or excused, he consulted his safety by a hasty flight into Wales; and there, placing himself at the head of a lawless faction, openly avowed his designs, and hoisted the standard of rebellion. The sequel, so familiar to every reader, may be comprised

¹ History of Ludlow; Historical Sketch of Ludlow Castle; Our Town, a lecture. By Thomas Wright, esq., M.A.

² See Castles and Abbeys, by Dr. Beattie, vol. i. Arundel.

in a few words. Followed in rapid marches by the king's army, and threatened with a siege in Shrewsbury, he was suddenly reduced to the necessity of surrendering at discretion. With his brother Arnulf and certain Border chiefs, his abettors, he was condemned to forfeiture and banished the kingdom, while Ludlow castle and its vast demesnes reverted to the crown.

"In 1121 Ludlow castle was given to Joce de Dinan, a 'strong and valiant knight,' whose prowess and loyalty in the king's service were thus amply rewarded. Under his direction the original plan of the castle was completed, and during twenty years that it continued in his possession, nothing that the military science of his time could devise for strengthening the works was neglected.

"Early in the reign of king Stephen (1138) the strength of Ludlow was put to the test by a rival knight, sir Gervase Paganel (in the interests of the empress Maude), who conducted the siege with such determined vigour and strategy, that, after an obstinate resistance, the gates were forced, and the banner of Paganel planted on its walls. In his possession, though often disputed, the castle remained for twelve years.

"After a successful expedition to the Scottish Border, king Stephen directed his march into Salop, and having strong grounds of quarrel with the new lord of Ludlow, he laid siege to the castle. The beleaguers, however, though flushed with recent victory in the north, were foiled by the vigorous tactics of Paganel and his small garrison, and forced to withdraw. In one of the assaults it happened that prince Henry of Scotland (the king's hostage) approached so near under the walls that he was caught by a grapple-iron, unhorsed, and nearly captured; when the king with characteristic bravery flew to the rescue, and saved him at the imminent risk of his own life. In the same reign (A.D. 1150) Paganel was once more put on his defence, and once more the king drew up his forces under the castle. After a siege of some duration fortune at length pronounced in favour of the king, Paganel surrendered, and the castle, by royal grant, reverted to its former chief, Joce de Dinan.

"About this time a new combatant entered the lists, Mortimer, lord of Wigmore (Henry II), a name closely identified with Ludlow and its history. This formidable chief lived in open hostility with Joce de Dinan, who could not pass his own drawbridge without incurring personal risk from the secret agents of Mortimer. But, whilst laying traps for Joce, Mortimer himself was captured, and safely imprisoned in what is still called 'Mortimer's tower.' He was liberated on payment of a heavy ransom; and the heavier the ransom in those days, the fiercer the feud that succeeded. Between Joce de Dinan and Walter de Lacy life was a perpetual warfare. Irreconcilable hatred, jealousy, and revenge were the moving principle of their actions, and the fertile cause of blood-

shed which no human authority could arrest. Between them a spirit of vengeance was enkindled that called for more and more blood. Siege and sortie, assault and defence between the rival chiefs, often covered the fields and trenches with their dead. Incidents on which the reader can pause with satisfaction are few and far between. Here and there, perhaps, he may discover a solitary act of generous bearing, a chivalrous deed, a noble sentiment practically illustrated, which throws a transient gleam of light on the picture; but its general character is that of human nature in a revolting and most degraded aspect.

"In that unhappy period, the feudal standard was too often a rallying point for every unprincipled adventurer capable of wielding sword or battleaxe, and by no means scrupulous in lending himself to a bad cause!

"Between this period and that of the seventeenth century the characters and events that figure in the history of Ludlow include personages of the highest distinction, extending from the reign of king John to that of Henry VIII, each of whom, in one way or another, is identified with its history.

"In the glorious struggle between the king and the barons, the Mortimers and De Lacys espoused the royal cause, Fitz-Alan and Fitz-Warine that of the barons. On the death of king John, his son, Henry III, in his progress from Wales to Hereford, paid a visit to Ludlow castle; and it was here long afterwards that the famous Roger de Mortimer entertained the young king (Edward III) and his mother with more than regal magnificence. In these now desolate courts, every day presented some new and gorgeous spectacle, on which the royal visitors might look with surprise and admiration. Sumptuous banquets, tilts, tournaments, all the wild music, all the martial display of a chivalrous age, all that genius could invent or wealth supply, conspired to throw an air of enchantment over the scene. These splendid entertainments at Ludlow, and the ignominious fate that awaited its proud lord in London, rise up in startling contrast before us, as we muse in its now cold and deserted halls. Terrible is the downfall of human greatness, that has sprung up during a long career of unrepented crime.

"When the Welsh Marches were again threatened by the great Glendower (1423), Ludlow was still a fortress of such importance as to be placed under the command of sir Thomas Beaufort, afterwards duke of Exeter. In July of the same year was fought the famous battle of Shrewsbury, in which Henry Percy (Hotspur) was slain, and most of the rebel chiefs killed or made prisoners. That morning the sun rose brightly on Ludlow castle, but before it left the battlements ten thousand gallant hearts had ceased to beat. Among the towns that supported the duke of York none suffered more than Ludlow, which had long been his favourite residence. But as soon as he came to the crown, he acknowledged their loyal devotion, by granting the townsmen a royal charter.

"In the reign of Henry VII Ludlow became the residence of a court and presidency of the Welsh Marches. It was honoured by frequent visits from the sovereign, and selected as the residence of his son, prince Arthur. Here was celebrated the marriage of the prince with Katherine of Arragon, and here they lived in regal magnificence until April 2nd, 1502, when he died, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence. In its new character of a royal palace that medieval structure underwent many alterations and embellishments in order to keep pace with its new era, and the accommodation of a court.

"Previously to this (in 1472), Edward, prince of Wales, then an infant, and his brother, the duke of York, whose mournful story is so familiar to every one, as the 'Two Princes,' were sent to Ludlow castle, there to be trained in all princely accomplishments, under the guardianship of their uncle, earl Rivers; and hence they departed for the tower of London; there to become victims in one of the saddest tragedies that history has ever recorded.

"Early in the reign of Henry VIII, the special attention of government was directed to the so-called 'improvement and civilization' of Wales. In forwarding that grand object, they were eminently indebted to bishop Lee, who discharged the duties of lord-president with a zeal and ability which were followed by the happiest results.

"Henry VIII made Ludlow the seat of a 'council in the marches of Wales,' constituted as a local government, and consisting of a lord-president, counsellors, and four judges or justices of the peace. This council continued to act until the accession of William III, who abolished the court, and appointed in its place lords-lieutenants of Wales.

"From the death of sir Henry Sydney until the castle surrendered to the parliamentary forces, the presidency was held by several peers of distinction; but of the success of their administration few traits are discoverable in the political chaos that immediately followed.

"[1616.] Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, was here entertained with great pomp and loyalty by the lord president, earl of Bridgewater.

"But there are other memorials, which fall pleasingly on the ear; peaceful reminiscences that awaken the finer emotions of the soul, in these desolate courts. With Ludlow castle are associated the classic names of Milton, Butler, Sydney, and their tuneful satellites, of whose songs the echoes have hardly yet died away.

"It was in the great hall of this castle, that in 1634 the 'Masque of Comus' was first represented by members of the lord-president's household. It was written at Ludlow, at the request of his friend Lawes, and nothing Milton ever wrote bears clearer testimony to his genius.

"Here, also, while secretary to the lord president, earl of Carberry, Butler composed the first three cantos of his *Hudibras*, a startling contrast to its predecessor, 'the Comus,' but original in design, and in execution inimitable!

"In 1688, lord Herbert of Cherbury and sir Thomas Hawley met at Worcester, and, supported by many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, declared for the prince of Orange, and in his name took possession of Ludlow castle.

"From that time the once princely apartments were deserted, or only occupied by some retired officer, as a sinecure, until, by total neglect the noble pile was reduced to the condition in which we find it.

"Thus, through the lapse of ages (to quote from its historian) the castle of Ludlow has been the theatre of stirring events, great political changes, domestic tragedies, courtly pageants, knightly achievements, an endless vicissitude of state affairs and private fortunes; one day the head quarters of rebellion, another the stronghold of royalty; one day resisting, another applauding, tyrannical men and measures; 'everything by turns, and nothing long.' To-day in the decrepitude of its age, it is become the proud centre of constitutional freedom; green and perennial as the ivy on its own walls, and the temporary seat of a congress such as earl Roger never anticipated.

" 'May Ludlow flourish ! and the green bay tree
Be fitting type of her prosperity :
May peace and plenty, art and science, fann'd
By general freedom, bless Salopia's land !' "

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

APRIL 10.

JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Capt. W. E. Amiel and John Savory, esq., the auditors, delivered in the following report, accompanied by the balance-sheet of the treasurer's accounts for the past year :—

“As auditors for the examination of the accounts of the British Archæological Association for the year 1860, appointed at the general meeting held in April 1859, we have the pleasure now to report :—

“That we have diligently examined the same, together with the necessary vouchers, and find that, during the year there has been received by the treasurer the sum of £514 : 18 : 1, and that payments have been made by him to the amount of £376 : 18 : 6, leaving a balance in favour the Association of £137 : 19 : 7; which, added to a previous balance of £97 : 2 : 1, as appears by the preceding audit, increases the amount to the sum of £235 : 1 : 8. This sum, it is necessary to remark, includes various contributions paid in aid of the *COLLECTANEA ARCHÆOLOGICA*, the first part of which is just issued, and the accounts for which are not yet rendered. All other debts are, according to the judicious system adopted by the Association, discharged. There is, therefore, ample room for offering congratulation to the general meeting upon the flourishing state of the Association.

“During the past year sixty new associates have been added to the list of members; nineteen have withdrawn; and by death the Society has been deprived of ten associates. It is also proposed to erase from the list two members, whose subscriptions for several years have remained unpaid, and to whom repeated applications have been made without effect.

“We cannot submit this altogether satisfactory statement, in regard to the funds and condition of the Association, without expressing our satisfaction at the manner in which the accounts are kept, the economy practised, and the objects of the society carried out,—a condition mainly owing to the untiring zeal and activity of the treasurer, to whom our thanks are most eminently due.

JOHN SAVORY
WM. EARDLEY AMIEL }

April 8, 1861.”

1860.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.
Balance due to the Association at the audit of 1859		97 2 1
Annual and life subscriptions		288 15 0
Donations :		
Rev. Henry Jenkins, B.D. £1. 0 0		
J. R. Jobbins, esq. 1 1 0		
William Salt, esq., F.S.A. 10 10 0		
<u>Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A. Five plates,</u>		<u>12 11 0</u>
to illustrate his paper on Shifnal church,		
printed in the <i>Collectanea Archaeologica</i> .		
J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S. Plate of Jack		
of Newbury's house in the <i>Journal</i> .		
G. R. Wright, esq., F.S.A. Plate of fac-simile		
of list of plays acted before the court in		
1638, in the <i>Journal</i> .		
Donations and subscriptions at Shrewsbury Con-		
gress, and for the <i>Collectanea Archaeo-</i>		
<i>gica</i> (see list)		141 16 0
Balance on Congress account, exclusive of dona-		
tions, etc.		63 2 1
Sale of <i>Journal</i>		18 14 0
		<hr/> £612 0 2
Balance brought forward	£235 1 8	
JOHN SAVORY } Auditors. WILLIAM EARDLEY AMIEL }		
April 6, 1861.		

1860.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
Printing and publishing <i>Journal</i> for the year		188 12 6
Illustrations to the same		83 14 0
Binding of vol. xv. <i>Journal</i>		5 0 0
Miscellaneous printing		16 11 6
Rent of rooms for public meetings		13 13 0
Delivery of Journals		25 0 0
Postage, advertisements, notices, etc.		26 0 6
Stationery		4 14 0
Petty expenses, carriage of antiquities, and gra-		
tuities to servants		13 13 0
Balance in favour of the Association		235 1 8
		<hr/> £612 0 2
JOHN SAVORY } Auditors. WILLIAM EARDLEY AMIEL }		
April 6, 1861.		

List of donations and subscriptions made at the Shrewsbury Congress, and for the publication of the *Collectanea Archæologica* :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
B. Botfield, M.P., President	18	0	0	S. R. Solly, esq., M.A.	2	2	0
Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A. Five plates of illustrations to paper on Shiffnal church				Capt. A. C. Tupper	2	2	0
Hudson Gurney, esq.	21	0	0	Capt. Amiel, R.N.	2	2	0
The earl Powis	10	10	0	J. H. Markland, esq., D.C.L.	2	2	0
Sir C. Rouse Boughton, bt.	10	0	0	George Vere Irving, esq.	2	2	0
John Knight, esq.	10	0	0	Sir J. G. Wilkinson, D.C.L.	2	2	0
A. R. Boughton Knight, esq.	5	0	0	Adam Sim, esq.	2	2	0
Rev. W. F. Hope, M.A., D.C.L.	10	10	0	George Maw, esq.	2	2	0
Daniel Gurney, esq.	5	5	0	William Leuchars, esq.	2	2	0
Walter Hawkins, esq.	5	5	0	J. O. Halliwell, esq.	2	2	0
The late duke of Sutherland	5	0	0	Jas. Copland, M.D.	2	2	0
The earl of Dartmouth	5	0	0	Alexander Zanzi, esq.	2	2	0
John Jones, esq.	5	0	0	George Godwin, esq.	2	2	0
John Savory, esq.	5	0	0	Charles Kean, esq.	2	2	0
Edw. Leven, esq., M.A.	5	0	0	Alexander Murray, esq.	2	2	0
John Rocke, esq.	4	0	0	Edward Roberts, esq.	2	2	0
T. J. Pettigrew, esq.	2	2	0	John Alger, esq.	2	2	0
W. V. Pettigrew, M.D.	2	2	0	W. H. Forman, esq.	2	2	0
Rev. A. F. Pettigrew, M.A.	2	2	0	George Patrick, esq.	2	2	0
Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M.A.	2	2	0	Nathaniel Gould, esq.	2	2	0
F. W. Pettigrew, esq.	2	2	0	Thos. Wakeman, esq.	2	2	0
G. R. Wright, esq.	2	2	0	W. H. Slaney, esq. Annual	1	1	0
				Dr. W. Beattie ditto	1	1	0

Elections, 1860 :

Rev. John Adams, M.A., Stockcross, Newbury
 George Atkinson, esq., Highbury Park
 Arthur Bass, esq., Burton-on-Trent
 William Harley Bayley, esq., F.S.A., Shrewsbury
 Sir Chas. H. Rouse Boughton, bart., Downton Hall, Ludlow
 Hon. and rev. Geo. Orlando T. Bridgeman, M.A., Blymhill Rectory, Shiffnal
 William Burr, esq., Shrewsbury
 James Corbould, esq., Newbury
 Capt. Philip H. Crampton, Shrewsbury
 Hillary Davis, esq., Shrewsbury
 Rev. Edward Egremont, M.A., Wroxeter
 J. Walter King Eyton, esq., F.S.A., Portsdown-road
 Rev. Robt. W. Byton, M.A., F.S.A., Ryton Rectory, Shiffnal
 Charles Faulkner, esq., F.S.A., Deddington, Oxon
 Mrs. Freake, Cromwell House, South Kensington
 William Freudenthal, M.D., Newington-place
 Henry Gaze, esq., High-street, Southampton
 Francis Godrich, esq., Sydney-place, Brompton
 Henry Gray, esq., Holly Lodge, Wandsworth
 Edward Greenall, esq., Grappen Hall, Warrington
 Thomas Greenhalgh, esq., Astley House, Bolton-le-Moors
 Rev. A. R. Hamilton, M.A., Greenham, Newbury
 Rev. Chas. Henry Hartshorne, M.A., Holdenby, Northamptonshire
 Henry Hensman, esq., Garway-road, Westbourne-grove
 William Charles Hood, M.D., F.S.A., Royal Hospital, Bethlem
 Henry Hope-Edwardes, esq., Netley Hall, Salop
 James Hughes, esq., Mannamead, Plymouth

Rev. John James, M.A., Avington Rectory, Berks
 John Knight, esq., Henley Hall, Ludlow
 John Dunkin Lee, esq., Welwyn, Herts
 William Leman, esq., Porchester-terrace
 Edw. Levien, esq., M.A., F.S.A., British Museum
 George Lewine, esq., Jagerstrasse, Berlin
 Rev. John M'Caul, LL.D., University of Toronto
 Rev. John C. Macdona, Mossley, near Manchester
 George Maw, esq., F.S.A., Broseley, Salop
 John Millard, esq., Charing Cross
 Rev. John James Moss, M.A., Upton Parsonage, Birkenhead
 J. T. Mould, esq., Onslow-crescent
 William Mount, esq., Wasing House, Berks
 Lord viscount Newport, M.P., Wilton-crescent
 Edw. W. Smythe Owen, esq., Condoover House, Salop
 Thomas Page, esq., C.E., Tower Cressy, Campden-hill
 The earl of Powis, Berkeley-square
 Rev. James Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A., Oakley-square
 John Roche, esq., Clungerford House, Aston-on-Clun
 Reginald Scaife, esq., Woodlands, Aston
 William Henry Slaney, esq., Katton Hall, Shiffnal
 Samuel Leigh Sotheby, esq., F.S.A., Wellington-street
 Capt. Thorneycroft, Tong Castle
 A. B. Trevenen, esq., Danes Inn
 David Tweedie, esq., Castle Crawford, Lanarkshire
 George Tuck, esq., Victoria-street, Windsor
 Samuel T. Unwin, esq., Barracks, Turnham-green
 Henry T. Wace, esq., Shrewsbury
 Thomas Walcot, esq., St. James's-square
 Henry Algernon West, esq., Mottram-in-Longerdale
 Charles White, esq., Warrington
 William White, jun., esq., Broomhall Park, Sheffield
 Samuel Wood, esq., F.S.A., Shrewsbury.

Resignations, 1860 :

W. F. Ainsworth, esq., F.S.A.
 Rev. S. C. Tress Beale
 E. G. Bradley, esq.
 George Carthew, esq., F.S.A.
 B. W. Falconer, M.D.
 W. E. Goulden, esq.
 Rev. F. Lear, M.A.
 Lord Leigh
 Lord Llanover
 Harry Lupton, esq.

F. Macdonald, esq.
 P. M'Dowall, esq., R.A.
 W. H. Nicholson, esq.
 Benjamin Oliveira, esq., F.R.S.
 Henry Rodwell, esq.
 Coard Squarey, esq.
 C. T. Swanston, esq., Q.C., F.R.S.
 George Virtue, esq.
 James Wilson, esq., F.S.A.

Deaths, 1860 :

Lord Londesborough, F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, bt., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Capt. Leicester Vernon, M.P.
 Sir F. Dwarria, B.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 George P. R. James, esq.

Gen. sir R. Harvey, C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Major J. Arthur Moore, F.R.S., F.S.A.
 Thomas Smith, esq.
 Christopher Lynch, esq.
 John Adey Repton, esq., F.S.A.

Upon the recommendation of the council, Thomas Jackson, of Grove House, Hampstead, and Robert Boyd, M.D., were removed from the list of associates, they being in arrear of their subscriptions each for four years.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the auditors for their report.

Thanks were also voted to Beriah Botfield, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; to the treasurer, vice-presidents, officers, contributors of papers, and exhibitors of antiquities, during the year.

A ballot was taken for officers and council for 1861-2, and the following elected :

PRESIDENT.

SIR H. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART., C.B., M.A., M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JAMES COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S.
GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A.
NATHANIEL GOULD, F.S.A.
JAMES HEYWOOD, F.R.S., F.S.A.

GEORGE VERN IRVING
JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A.
SIR J. G. WILKINSON, D.C.L., F.R.S.

TREASURER.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A.

SECRETARIES.

J. R. PLANCHÉ, *Rouge Croix*.

H. SYER CUMING.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence—WILLIAM BEATTIE, M.D.

Palæographer—W. H. BLACK, F.S.A.

Curator and Librarian—GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

Draftsman—HENRY CLARKE PIDGEON.

COUNCIL.

GEORGE ADE
JOHN ALGER
WM. HARLEY BAYLEY, F.S.A.
JOHN EVANS, F.S.A.
J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A.
GORDON M. HILLS
THOS. W. KING, F.S.A., *York Herald*
EDWARD LEVIEN, M.A., F.S.A.
WILLIAM CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.

J. W. PREVITÉ
REV. JAS. RIDGWAY, M.A., F.S.A.
EDWARD ROBERTS, F.S.A.
S. R. SOLLY, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
ROBERT TEMPLE
ALFRED THOMPSON
ALBERT WOODS, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*
THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A.

AUDITORS.

OSCAR BRENT

J. SULLIVAN.

The treasurer then read the following notices of the deceased members ; after which the thanks of the meeting were voted to him for the same, and the society adjourned to dine together at the St. James's Hall, and celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the Association.

Obituary for 1860.

SEVENTEEN years have now elapsed since the formation of our Association. This period of time, according to the usual order of things, must necessarily occasion the loss of some of our oldest Associates, and embrace those whose zeal led to our establishment, and whose continued attention has served to raise us to our present state of prosperity. We have, during the past year, to lament the decease of four of our earliest members, and of those, both in regard to priority and rank, must first be named a nobleman who was the earliest president of our body, and filled that office during the period of six years.

LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNGBAM, afterwards LORD ALBERT DENISON, and finally LORD LONDESBOROUGH, K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born October 21, 1805, and died January 15, 1860, at the age of fifty-four years. He was the second surviving son of the first marquis of Conyngham, and his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of William Joseph Denison, esq., M.P. for Surrey. The godson of his uncle and named after him, he also inherited by will his vast possessions, and was thereby enabled for a few years prior to his decease to gratify his taste, I might almost say his passion, for the acquisition of objects of archaeological and antiquarian interest. To Mr. J. Y. Akerman, the late secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, is to be attributed in great measure the development of lord Londesborough's labours in regard to antiquarian investigation, promoted by excavations of Anglo-Saxon tumuli upon Breach Downs, near to Bourne Park, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, where he resided and where he commenced his collection of antiquities, and formed acquaintance with many now distinguished archaeologists. Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. Thomas Wright were early known to lord Londesborough, most assiduously promoted his researches, and placed him in the correct road for discovery. Hence, upon the formation of the British Archaeological Association in 1843, originally suggested by these gentlemen, lord Londesborough became connected with it, and in my house first took the chair at our Central Committee meeting. Prior to this period his talents had been exercised in a different direction. He had, early in life, entered the Royal Horse Guards, but soon quitted military for diplomatic service. In 1824 he was made *attaché* to the British Legation at Berlin, thence he removed to Vienna, and was afterwards promoted Secretary of Legation at Florence. He continued in diplomatic life until 1831, and subsequently entered parliament, repre-

senting Canterbury from 1835 to 1841, and again in 1847 to 1850, when he was elevated to the peerage by the title of baron Londesborough.

It is with lord Londesborough as an archæologist that we have to record the sense we entertain of his labours and his devotion to antiquarian literature. No one felt greater anxiety in the pursuit, and the possession of great wealth enabled him to bring together a very fine collection of antiquities, several specimens of which have been laid before the Association. The members of our body will be gratified to know that it is to be preserved in its entirety.

The earlier volumes of our *Journal* exhibit instances of lord Londesborough's devotion to archæology. In the first number (i, 59) he called our attention to the sitting posture in which interments had been made in a cist on an estate belonging to his father in Ireland. In 1847 (iii, 346) he exhibited a curious figure, the eyes of which were represented in red stone or paste, found near some Saxon tumuli on the Breach downs, and figured by us in the *Journal*. In 1848 he commenced researches in the tumuli upon Seamer Moor, on the right of the high road from Scarborough to York, the results of which have been given in the *Journal* (iv, 101). Several fine specimens of ancient British pottery, together with flint arrow heads and other objects, were obtained and have been illustrated. These were from barrows of considerable magnitude. In the same year Mr. Tissiman, of Scarborough, made excavations in barrows in Yorkshire, especially of a tumulus at Way Hagg, upon the top of Ayton Moor. The results of this excavation and others of a like description were forwarded to the Association by lord Londesborough, and have been recorded in the *Journal* (vi, 1).

But lord Londesborough's chief services were rendered to us at the Congresses of the Association. His address at the first meeting of the kind held in this country was delivered at Canterbury in September 1844, in which he dwelt upon the objects of archæological investigation, the growing taste for such researches, and the necessity, by intimate scrutiny, of placing archæology on a sound footing and making it go hand in hand with history. After adverting to the arrangements made for the pursuits of the Association, and the number of objects in relation to which Canterbury offered so excellent a field, either in regard to primæval or mediæval remains, and to architecture as exhibited in the cathedral, he took a general historical view, tracing from aboriginal periods to the present day, detailing the principal events illustrative of the history of Canterbury. Lord Londesborough attended throughout the Congress, superintended the excavation of tumuli on Breach Downs made on that occasion, exhibited his collection at Bourne Park, and elegantly entertained the members of the Association and their numerous visitors.¹

¹ The most interesting and accurate account of the first Congress of the Association will be found in the *Archæological Album*; or *Museum of National*

The second Congress was held at Winchester, on which occasion lord Londesborough contributed a letter from lord James Stewart to queen Elizabeth, preserved among the Conway Papers, announcing the consent of Mary queen of Scots, sister of lord James Stewart, the writer, to the coronation of her infant son James, and to James Stewart becoming Regent.¹ The third Congress, held at Gloucester, he was unable to attend, and his place was, I fear very inadequately, supplied by myself. The address I had the honour to deliver on that occasion is printed in the Gloucester volume of *Transactions*.²

The next Congress was at Warwick, which illness prevented him from attending, but his place was supplied by lord Brooke, now earl of Warwick, an associate of our body, and by whom we were elegantly entertained at Warwick castle.³

In the holding of the fifth Congress at Worcester we were more fortunate, having the attendance of the president throughout, and honoured also by the presence of his lady, whose courtesy, combined with the interest she took in the proceedings, could not fail to render the meeting most agreeable and successful. The president's address on this occasion has been printed in the *Journal*.⁴

The last Congress attended by lord Londesborough was that of Chester in 1849, and during its progress he was summoned away to attend the decease of his uncle, from whom he inherited his large possessions. On this occasion he delivered an address, printed in the *Journal*, and rejoiced that the state of his health enabled him to do so, as he had been under the necessity of travelling in search of that greatest of human blessings; and in this endeavour he judiciously combined the exercise of his taste for archæology in an examination of the objects presented on the classical soil of Greece. The results of this tour have been given by him in a work which he entitled *Wanderings in Search of Health*, privately printed, in which it will be seen that he was not unmindful of the British Archæological Association; for in the capacity of president he was introduced and recognized with distinction at the court of king Otho. His state of health, which had always been delicate, he having a consumptive tendency, added to the new and multiplied demands upon his time occasioned by his access of fortune, are certainly sufficient to account for his desire to retire from the chair of the Association, which he had filled during a period of six years, and by his attention greatly aided to establish.

Antiquities, from the pen of Mr. T. Wright, and illustrated by Mr. F. W. Fairholt. Lond., 1845. 4to.

¹ *Transactions* of the British Archæological Association at its Second Annual Congress, held at Winchester, August 1845, p. 85. Lond., 1846. 8vo.

² *Transactions* of the Association at the Gloucester Congress, held in August 1846, p. 1. Lond., 1848. 8vo.

³ See *Journal*, vol. iii, 133.
1861

⁴ *Ib.* iv, 288.

⁵ *Ib.* v, 285.
23

I should not have made any allusions to this withdrawal beyond specifying that it occurred in October 1849, but for a statement which has appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and other periodicals, in which it has been erroneously reported as having originated from dissatisfaction at our proceedings.

"When (says the *Gent. Mag.*) the British Archæological Association was formed, he (then lord Albert Conyngham) accepted the office of president; and by his personal exertions and influence mainly contributed to the triumph of the new institution at its first Congress at Canterbury. Happily the misunderstandings which occurred soon after, and for a time separated congenial minds, can now be referred to as one of those untoward events which so often check the purest and best undertakings, but which, where the objects are worthy, cannot permanently affect rectitude and energy of purpose. Lord Albert Conyngham remained as president of the re-modelled Association, and for some years warmly supported it; but eventually he saw reasons for resigning the presidentship (as others did their places in the council), and at the time of his decease he was (we believe) one of the vice-presidents of the Archæological Institute," etc.

I have no desire, nor do I feel it at all necessary, to enter into any explanations or to say one word calculated to reflect upon the conduct of any one, as harmony now exists between our Association and the Institute, and I shall therefore confine myself to a distinct and unqualified denial of this relation, by stating that lord Londesborough addressed the following letter to the Council in acknowledgment of their vote of thanks for his services upon his retirement, and by adding that he continued to be a subscribing member of our body to the time of his decease. The letter is addressed to our honorary secretary, Mr. Planché.

"DEAR MR. PLANCHÉ—I beg to return through you to the members of the Council of the British Archæological Association, collectively and individually, my sincere thanks for the expressions of personal esteem and good will which they have conveyed to me through you; may I request that you will assure them that this good will is mutual, and that I shall always entertain the best feeling towards themselves personally as well as take a lively interest in the success of the Association.

"I remain ever sincerely yours,

"ALBERT DENISON.

"90, Pall Mall, 8th Nov., 1849."

It remains to notice lord Londesborough's further contributions to archæology. They are to be found in the *Archæologia*, and in publications edited by others under his lordship's sanction and direction. To the *Archæologia* there are six communications:—

1. "Account of the Opening and Examination of a considerable number of Tumuli on Breach Downs, in Kent." This communication was made

through Mr. Akerman, and gives an account of the examination of thirteen tumuli opened in 1841. Lord Londesborough counted no less than one hundred and three tumuli near the village of Barham. The results are Anglo-Saxon, and many specimens are engraved.¹

2. "Description of some Gold Ornaments recently found in Ireland."²

3. "Account of the Opening of some Anglo-Saxon Graves at Wingham, in Kent." From these a bronze patera, golden bullas and fibula, beads, urn, etc., were obtained.³

4. "Exhibition of an Egyptian Vessel of Bronze, supposed to have been used for Sacrificial Purposes."⁴

5. "Account of Various Objects of Antiquity found near Amiens, in France, in the Spring of 1848." These are of Gallo-Roman period, and consist of a pair of gold ear-rings, gold armillæ, fibula, etc.⁵

6. "An Account of the Opening of some Tumuli in the East Riding of Yorkshire."⁶

The *Miscellanea Graphica* appeared in parts during the years 1856-57. In forty-four plates, drawn, engraved, and designed by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, are given representations of Antient, Mediæval, and Renaissance remains selected from the collection of Lord Londesborough; and to this elegant volume is prefixed an Essay, being a Historical Introduction by Mr. Thomas Wright. This Essay is also illustrated by numerous woodcuts, displaying some of the most interesting objects referred to in the discourse, which is distinguished by that knowledge for which its author is so justly esteemed. The subjects enumerated in the *Miscellanea Graphica* are too numerous to be here specified, and it will be sufficient to remark that they are not confined to any particular department of archæology, but embrace jewels, combs, watches, decorative vessels, arms, armour, ivory carvings, enamels, altars, etc.

Of a similar character, but of less pretension and elegance, is a small quarto volume descriptive of the rings collected by Lady Londesborough, and described by the late Mr. Crofton Croker. Lady Londesborough has also privately printed an *Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Antique Silver Plate formed by Lord Londesborough, now the Property of her Ladyship*. The descriptions and illustrations are by Mr. Frederick W. Fairholt.

With unfeigned respect and veneration I approach the next name on the list of our obituary for 1860. It is of one who was ever an active labourer in archæological pursuits, and whose accurate pencil will serve to hand down to posterity many a monument which, without his aid, could not now be properly appreciated.

JOHN ADEY REPTON, F.S.A., lived to a good age. He was born in

¹ *Archæologia*, xxx, 47.

² *Ib.* p. 137.

³ *Ib.* p. 550.

⁴ *Ib.* p. 551.

⁵ *Ib.* xxxiii, 174.

⁶ *Ib.* xxxiv, 251.

1776, and died on the 26th November last, having completed eighty-five years. He was one of our original members, associating with us from the commencement, and contributing largely to our information. We rarely had an opportunity of seeing him at our meetings, for he resided in the country, independently of which a very severe degree of deafness deprived him of the power of enjoying, as he was otherwise most qualified to do, the advantages of oral intercourse. This infirmity had prevailed with him from his infancy, if not from his birth, for in a letter I received from him about two years since he thus writes to me : "My good Friend,—You will say this is a very strange letter in bad English. In truth it is written by one who was born deaf and dumb, and of course could not be able to comprehend any language or grammar. At the age of forty I had a taste or fancy to teach myself Italian, and puzzled myself over the nouns, pronouns, verbs, etc., while every school-boy at the age of ten or twelve became a good Latin scholar. As I have always mixed with good society, I therefore do not say *don't* nor *oughtn't* for 'do not' and 'ought not'. I will turn over another leaf and write like a brother antiquary. Archæology is my favourite hobby."

His deafness must have operated greatly against his advancement in learning at the Grammar School at Aylsham, in Norfolk, at which he was placed. His taste and powers of application, however, remedied the otherwise loss of information occasioned by his deafness.

Mr. Repton was the eldest son of a most eminent landscape gardener, Humphrey Repton, whose works are well known. His brother, George Stanley Repton, was an architect, brought up in the office of Mr. Nash, well known for his buildings in Regent-street and on the site of Carlton House. Mr. George Repton married the lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late lord chancellor Eldon, and retired from his profession. The well known canon Repton was also a brother of our associate and died only three months before him, and another brother was a solicitor at Aylsham. His decease took place in April, and affected John Adey greatly. He wrote to me : "I have lost my dear brother William. He was buried in Aylsham churchyard last Friday, April 30."

Our associate was brought up as an architect, and at fourteen years of age placed with a most excellent and worthy man, with whom I had the gratification of being acquainted, William Wilkins, M.A., R.A., F.R.S., the translator of Vitruvius, and the author of the *Antiquities of Magna Græcia*, etc., at that time a resident in Norwich, and to whose pen and pencil we are indebted for the valuable paper and illustrations in the *Archæologia* on the castle of that city. Repton acquired much information from Mr. Wilkins, and also from Mr. Frederick Mackenzie, a most skilful architectural artist, who died about six years since, and to whom we are indebted for some of the best illustrations in Britton's architectural publications. Repton afterwards became assistant to his

brother for four years, when he joined his father in Essex, aided him in the construction of many buildings, and created many a design in landscape gardening. He was a successful competitor in designs for public buildings proposed to occupy Parliament Square, Westminster, and also for the new Royal Hospital of Bethlehem. He assisted his father in the publications relating to the Brighton Pavilion, and *Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*. One of his last professional engagements is stated to have been the restoration of the ancient seat of the Sackvilles, at Buckhurst, where he fitted up with great taste some ancient carvings obtained from the old mansion of Halmaker, near Chichester. His infirmity of deafness was however a serious hindrance to the progress of his engagements, and he felt under the necessity of retiring from the active pursuit of an architect, reserving to himself the exercise of his pen and his pencil, and enjoying his collection of books, which were of a curious description. He contributed several papers to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to our *Journal*. The communications to the former are of too miscellaneous and casual a character to render specification necessary. Those to our *Journal* are numerous. In February 1845 he presented to us a series of piscinas of various dates, one of which he presumed to be of the time of Edward I or II, discovered by him at Springfield, Essex, the place of his residence.¹ In May following he communicated observations on two early fonts in the same county.² In June he sent drawings, with remarks on ornamental wood carvings. He says he rescued nearly one hundred feet of strawberry leaf cornice from a carpenter's shop, and placed it appropriately in the new chapel at Springfield.³ He also exhibited drawings of two Norman capitals found in the old monastery of Bury St. Edmund's.⁴ Also drawings to establish chronological dates of capitals.⁵ A letter to Mr. Roach Smith on carvings in Norwich cathedral,⁶ and another on the curious church of Little Maplestead.⁷ In the second volume of our *Journal* there are two communications from Mr. Repton, one on a tablet in Pleshey church,⁸ the other on the effect produced by removal of the whitewash from a capital in Winchester cathedral.⁹ In the third volume is a paper "On the General Size of Stones in Norman Architecture;"¹⁰ on a mural painting, with texts from the Old Testament, found behind the pulpit of Springfield church;¹¹ a map of Roman roads in Essex, with notes;¹² on the painting of St. Christopher in Brisley church and in Norwich castle.¹³ In the sixth volume a Notice of Tapestries of about the date of 1500, drawings of which Mr. Repton had sent to me.¹⁴

In the seventh volume we have three contributions: "Observations on Ancient Timber Houses in England;"¹⁵ "On Urns found in Barrows,

¹ *Journal*, i, 54. ² *Ib.* p. 151. ³ *Ib.* 240. ⁴ *Ib.* 244. ⁵ *Ib.* 254.
⁶ *Ib.* 319. ⁷ *Ib.* 335. ⁸ *Ib.* ii, 102. ⁹ *Ib.* 195. ¹⁰ *Ib.* iii, 105.
¹¹ *Ib.* p. 251. ¹² *Ib.* p. 317. ¹³ *Ib.* 324. ¹⁴ *Ib.* vi, 347. ¹⁵ *Ib.* vii, 97.

and on Early Church Windows,"¹ a subject more amply treated of by him in the eighth volume.² In the ninth volume we have a paper "On British and Roman Urns,"³ and in the fourteenth "Some Observations on the Strawberry Leaf as used in Architectural Ornamentation."⁴

In addition to these numerous contributions, we have also printed in the Winchester Congress volume a paper by him "On the Architectural Character of Windows,"⁵ and in the Gloucester volume a paper "On the Shape of the Arch with reference to the Date of Buildings."⁶

This enumeration sufficiently attests the activity of his mind, and the interest he took in our Association. To the *Archæologia* also his contributions have been valuable. At the time of his decease, there were but two members who ranked above him in seniority in the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Fowler of Salisbury, whom we had the honour of seeing at our Congress in that town, and who acted as a Vice-President on the occasion, now in his ninety-fifth year, and sir Henry Bunbury, who dates only one week earlier than Repton, whose admission was March 17, 1803. Sir Henry Bunbury has since followed Repton to the grave. Mr. Repton's first contribution to the Society of Antiquaries consisted of the correction of a date, 1490 instead of 1090, occurring on a shield at Colchester.⁷ Of shields, as architectural ornaments, he could trace none prior to the thirteenth century; and in this communication, from examples afforded by Norman MSS., fonts, sculptured effigies, and monuments, cathedrals, etc., he traces them from the earliest period down to the reign of Elizabeth, when superabundant ornamentation prevailed. His other communications rapidly followed: "On Fonts from Different Churches;"⁸ "Account of the Opening of the Great Barrow at Stow Heath," thirty yards in diameter, and twelve feet in height;⁹ Drawings of Architectural Antiquities from Rochester Cathedral; the Abbey Gate at Bristol; St. Cross, near Winchester; Wolvesey Castle; West Gate and Cathedral, Winchester; Oxford; St. Faith, near Norwich; Norwich Cathedral, and Capitals from Churches with Pointed Arches;¹⁰ a paper "On the Posts anciently placed on each side of the Gates of Chief Magistrates of Cities in England;"¹¹ Observations upon ancient Charity Boxes, exhibiting curious contrivances to prevent the abstraction of money therein deposited;¹² Observations upon some ancient buildings in Prussia of the latter part of the twelfth century composed of moulded bricks,¹³ of which we have no examples in this country so early except in the works of the Romans; on two ancient instruments for catching a thief,¹⁴ found among old iron from Aylsham Bridewell, and assigned to the sixteenth century. They are formed of

¹ *Journal*, vii, p. 443.

² *Ib.* p. 452.

³ *Archæologia*, xvi, 194.

⁴ *Ib.* xix, 383.

⁵ *Ib.* viii, 6.

⁶ *Ib.* p. 303.

⁷ *Ib.* 335.

⁸ *Ib.* xx, 532.

⁹ *Ib.* ix, 59.

¹⁰ *Ib.* p. 354.

¹¹ *Ib.* p. 361.

¹² *Ib.* xxi, 158.

¹³ *Ib.* xiv, 341.

¹⁴ *Ib.* p. 361.

¹⁵ *Ib.* xxii, 417.

a wooden handle or pole with iron springs; and he ingeniously suggests the word catchpole to have arisen from this instrument rather than from *catch* and *poll*, as given by Johnson, a serjeant or bum bailiff. The Swedish and Danish watchmen, he acquaints us, used them at the date of his communication.

The *Archæologia* also contains some interesting papers by him relating to the history of costume. His article "On the Various Fashions of Hats, Bonnets, or Coverings for the Head" is very curious, and examples are given chiefly from the time of Henry VIII down to the eighteenth century. He revels in the English beaver, and quotes a song from Heywood:

"The Turk in linen wraps his head,
The Persian his in lawn too,
The Russe with sables furs his cap,
And change will not be drawn to;
The Spaniard constant to his black,
The French inconstant ever;
But of all felts that can be felt,
Give me your English beaver."

"Female Head Dress in England," chiefly subsequent to the date of Mr. Strutt's remarks in his "Habits of the People of England," is another no less valuable communication, taken from tapestries, brasses, old paintings, early prints, etc. He also printed "Remarks to assist in ascertaining the Dates of Buildings," a contribution to architectural antiquities, concerning the form of the arches, the mouldings, capitals of columns. string courses, etc.

Mr. Repton travelled all over England making sketches, and many must be remaining in his portfolios, for rarely did a Congress take place that I did not receive from him some contribution, always most welcome, for the drawing is accurate, and executed with great taste, as those engraved in our *Journal* relating to Norwich Cathedral¹ will show. Not less meritorious are those of the wooden houses at Salisbury² in his day. I have still some of his sketches not yet used, but which it is probable will appear in our *Journal*, for I must not omit to observe that our publication was an object of great interest to him; he anxiously looked forward to its arrival, and generally favoured me with a letter containing remarks on its contents. Many valuable suggestions I have received from his intelligent mind, and I can assure you that it was a great gratification to me to minister to his comfort and satisfaction. He was repeatedly boasting of his "complete set," and contrasting the variety of the contents with those of other bodies. His sincerity led him sometimes to make remarks of severity, and he was unsparing in his denunciation of the frequent appearance of Saxon urns and others, not particularly remarkable for the elegance of their forms, which he would

¹ *Archæologia*, xxiv, 168.

² *Ib.* xxvii, 29.

³ *Ib.* xxxiii, 136.

⁴ *Journal*, xiv, 20 et seq..

⁵ *Ib.* xv, 19.

ingeniously, and to their disparagement, incontrovertibly compare with the more graceful belonging to Roman times.

In 1830 Mr. Repton privately printed a paper "On the Beard and Moustachio from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century." Also a few copies of an imitation of an old romance, entitled—"A Trewe and Faythfull Hystorie of the Redoubtable Prynce Radapanthus." His name is to be made out from the initials which commence the several chapters of the work. He was no inconsiderable contributor to the publications of Mr. John Britton, who ever entertained for him the deepest regard, and to him several of Mr. Britton's works and plates are inscribed. It has even been said that but for his encouragement Mr. Britton's Cathedrals would have stopped short at Salisbury cathedral; but Mr. Repton furnished him with numerous drawings of Norwich cathedral, and this induced the author to continue his proposed series. The "Architectural Antiquities" of Mr. Britton were also aided by Mr. Repton, and the obligations due to his services recognised and liberally acknowledged, as was ever the wont of that laborious and ingenious antiquary.

It remains only to state that our lost associate remained through life a bachelor, and was of a most cheerful disposition. A maiden sister kept his house at Springfield, and ministered to his domestic comforts. In one of his latest letters to me he says: "I am still living in single blessedness, and not being a rich banker am not in danger of being caught in a man-trap. I am told that a beautiful widow (forty years ago) was trying to hook a rich banker without success."

JOHN ARTHUR MOORE, F.R.S., F.S.A., was a major in the East Indian Army, born in Ireland in 1791 and deceased July 7, 1860, at the age of sixty-nine. He was the son of an old friend of mine whose acquaintance I made as a member of the Club of the Society of Antiquaries, a true personification of the "Irish gentleman," whose wit and humour greatly enlivened our society, and who I recollect once gave as a reason for quitting his native country (he being the possessor of the site on which the Battle of the Boyne was fought) that having had two servants shot whilst attending upon him and his family at dinner, he thought it was time to depart. I mention the Antiquaries' Club, because it was the source whence I had the pleasure of introducing the son to our society as also to the club. Mr. Moore recommended his son that upon arriving from India in London he should make my acquaintance, and if possible obtain admission to a society in which he had spent so many pleasant hours. Before the son arrived, death had removed the father from this world; but the major obtained an introduction to me through another departed member of our body, the late air James Annesley, and was no sooner introduced to us than he entered most warmly into our interests, and was ever ready to promote our objects in the most liberal manner.

Major Moore was originally in the navy, and was on board a vessel that took fire; the shotted guns were loosened to be thrown overboard and young Moore was mounted upon one of them, when it discharged and carried itself along with its rider into the waves, but fortunately near enough to the shore to enable him to save his life. I have seen a painting illustrative of this singular event. He afterwards went to India, entered the army, became military secretary to the commanding officer in the Himalayas, and after much service returned to this country, and was ultimately elected a Director of the Hon. East India Company. He attended many of our meetings and most of our Congresses, served as a vice-president of our Association, was present at the Congress at Newbury, and was a visitor of our esteemed president the earl of Carnarvon. His health latterly became much affected, and he came to us at some risk. He is gone, and I am sure no one whom I have now the honour to address but is impressed with great regard and respect for the memory of our late associate.

Among the earlier members of our Association must also be mentioned one who joined us at the Canterbury Congress, but took no active part in our proceedings. His labours are, however, well known, and his fame widely spread.

GEORGE P. R. JAMES is rather the subject of a literary than an archæological notice, yet his novels and his various histories will show how extensive was his information and how vigorous was his pen. He died at Venice, in the sixtieth year of his age, of a fit of apoplexy, induced, probably, by that overwork of the brain which authors and men of genius too frequently indulge in, at a sacrifice of its integrity. Mr. James held the appointment of historiographer for Great Britain made by William IV, an honorary and a useless office now abolished, upon resignation of which he was made consul for the State of Massachusetts, and afterwards Her Britannic Majesty's consul general for the Austrian Ports of the Adriatic. He was the son of Dr. James, of George-street, Hanover-square, with whom I was acquainted in early life, and he received his education principally from a French emigrant at Greenwich, finishing his studies in France. The result of this education will be discovered in his various works, too numerous and too well known to need further notice in this antiquarian obituary.

I now approach the decease of one well-known to us all, a vice-president of our Association at the time of his death, a regular attendant at our Congresses, one whom we have often had the gratification of seeing in the chair at our meetings, and whose information and amiable character insured for him unqualified respect and regard.

SIR FORTUNATUS DWARRIS, Knt., B.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in 1786, and died on the 20th May, 1860, at the age of seventy-three years. I had long the happiness of enjoying an intimacy with him and his family, where he was, as he deserved to be, deeply beloved. Of his legal attainments I am not qualified to speak, but they may be estimated as of a high character from the position he occupied as one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme until a short time before his death, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He is also known as the author of a work of high authority on the construction of statutes. His attainments in scholastic learning were by no means insignificant. He was well known to, and highly appreciated by, my late friend the rev. Dr. Parr, than whom no one could be better qualified to form an opinion of his talents. In the edition of Parr's works and the publication of his correspondence, there appears a letter of sir Fortunatus's addressed to the doctor from Barbadoes in January 1823, to which place he was sent by the government on a commission regarding the administration of the law in the West Indian Colonies. All his colleagues in this commission died, and upon the passing of an Act founded upon his report, his services were acknowledged by the honour of knighthood. In the exercise of his calling he shewed great sense of propriety. He found great dissatisfaction with the system then prevailing and a want of confidence in the administration of the laws, and he was led to think that this arose rather from a want of competent information than any thing corrupt; that it was more to be attributed to defect of skill than the absence of integrity. When the Commission was visited by the Chief Justice upon their arrival he received them with the remark, "Mind, gentlemen, I am no lawyer."

But to refer to the advantages we have derived from our connexion with sir F. Dwaris, I must remind you that the *Journals* bear evidence of the interest he took in our proceedings. In vol. vii, pp. 190-99, we have a valuable paper "On the Local Laws, Courts and Customs of Derbyshire," delivered on occasion of the Derby Congress in 1851. In vol. viii, pp. 172-183, there is a paper of no less interest delivered at the Newark Congress in 1852, "On the Forest Laws, Courts, and Customs, and the Chief Justices in Eyre, North and South of the Waters of the Trent." In vol. xiv, pp. 97-110, there is a valuable and interesting paper "On the Privileges of Sanctuary and Abjuration, formerly accorded to Churches and their Precincts, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses," delivered at the Norwich Congress, where we visited the church of St. Gregory, one of those used as a place of refuge for fugitives.

In addition to those important contributions we are indebted to our late vice-president for occasional exhibitions of antiquities from Ireland, Wales, etc., which are duly recorded in our proceedings. One of the

last acts of Sir F. Dwarris connected with our Association, was to invite a large number of our associates to attend him in the performance of a ceremonial in which he was called upon to take the chief part as the treasurer of the Middle Temple, the laying of the foundation stone of the new library, now rapidly approaching to completion, after which he and his fellow benchers entertained us in the hall in the most sumptuous manner, and from thence conducted us to the Temple church, where he afforded to Mr. Davis and Mr. Planché the opportunity of discoursing upon the architecture and sculptured effigies of this celebrated building.

Sir F. Dwarris wrote many elegant pieces in light literature, in prose and verse, which were privately printed and distributed to his friends, and there is one communication of his to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the *Archæologia*, xxxiii, 55, I must not omit to notice, "Observations on the History of one of the Old Cheshire Families." This was the Breretons, with whom by marriage he was connected. The peerage having become extinct, the heirship and lands descended to the female line. The Breretons form one of the three grantees in Cheshire who can be proved by ancient deeds to have existed at or near the Conquest.

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CHRISTOPHER LYNCH was an associate occupying a seat at this table as long as his health permitted, and, imbued with a strong inclination to the study of antiquities, frequently favoured us with exhibitions for inspection and discussion. His health was bad, his tendency to consumption most marked, and he was affected with repeated attacks of hæmorrhage from the lungs. He was born in 1814, and died 20th of September last, at the age of 46. He became an associate in 1849, and his first contribution is recorded in the sixth volume of our *Journal*, where he is reported to have exhibited a glazed tile from Alhambra. In the same volume we also find a notice of some remains supposed to have been of the ancient church of the Knights Templars, behind a house in Holborn (afterwards figured by the Association, p. 87); an exhibition of early ivory carvings, and some pennies and other coins of Edward the Confessor, Harold II, and William I found at St. Mary Hill. In January 1851 he made some remarks upon a painting exhibited by Mr. Pratt representing the martyrdom of 11,000 virgins at Cologne, which Mr. Lynch proved to be a mistake, XI M V being the initials of *undecim martyres virgines*, not *undecim millia virgines*. The eighth volume of our *Journal* has the communication of three inedited letters relating to king James II and his family, with notes, and a translation from the Italian by Mr. Lynch. In the following volume a rare gold noble of Henry VIII, and a piece of needlework said to have been worked by Mary queen of Scots; and in the fourteenth volume, his last communication, an exhibition of fragments of Roman flower-vases. He was an amiable man, and much esteemed by the Association.

THOMAS SMITH, F.R.C.S., a surgeon of eminence in Bow Lane, Cheapside, joined us as an associate in 1851, and entered with interest into our pursuits, accompanying us in our visits to the City of London antiquities, but his professional engagements prevented his devoting much time to our objects or contributing to our *Journal*. He was born at Cheltenham, July 25, 1809, and died on the 29th August, 1860, being therefore only fifty-one years of age. To the labours of his profession, and his philanthropic attention to the poor of the district in which he practised, may probably in some measure be attributed his early decease, although he laboured under a mortal disease which the powers of art were unable to quell. He was most highly esteemed for his professional talents, his highly moral and upright character; and the vestry of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in the parish of which he resided, passed upon occasion of his death a very flattering resolution expressive of their sense of the loss they had experienced, and offered their sincere condolence to his widow. Such was the regard evinced towards his memory, that the inhabitants proposed as a body to attend his remains to the grave, but this mark of respect was declined by his family.

CAPTAIN LEICESTER VINEY VERNON was the third and youngest son of major-general sir Sigismund Smith, K.C.H., of the royal artillery. He was born March 19, 1798, and received his education at the Royal Artillery Academy, Woolwich, and at the university of Göttingen. He was a good scholar, and possessed many literary attainments. Of a lively imagination, elegant address and warm heart, he endeared himself to every one with whom he came in contact. I had the happiness of enjoying his friendship, and of introducing him into our Association, and I can bear my testimony to his great merits and his many excellent qualities. His death occurred on the 14th of April, 1860, and was attended by circumstances peculiarly distressing, which called forth expressions of sympathy from all classes to whom he had become known by the active part he took in political life, and the happy manner he had of conveying his intelligence. His death was occasioned by efforts made to check the career of the horses in his carriage who had become restive in their progress up St. James's Street. In struggling with the horses he fell, and by the rupture of a bloodvessel connected with the heart, he, upon his return home, breathed his last.

It was in 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, that he entered the royal engineers, and for five years served in the West Indies and at Gibraltar. He also served twice in Ireland on the staff of the army, first as aide-de-camp to his father who commanded the artillery in Ireland, and secondly as assistant deputy quartermaster general from 1842 to 1849. During his service in the West Indies, under sir Charles Felix Smith, R.E., he distinguished himself by saving the lives of several persons

from a wreck at Barbadoes during a storm, and narrowly escaped destruction. He rendered many services to the town of Barbadoes, re-modelled and greatly improved the gaol in his leisure time, in accordance with a desire expressed by the governor, sir Lionel Smith. The house of assembly were so sensible of the benefits he had conferred upon them, that upon his return to England they unanimously voted to him their thanks, accompanying them with a piece of plate of the value of one hundred pounds, to mark the sense they entertained of his great improvement of the island. Connected with our Association I have little to say beyond the interest he took as a scholar and one well read in history, in promoting the objects of our institution. His name appears as a vice-president of our congress at Newbury, on which occasion, however, we were deprived of his attendance by an attack of indisposition; but he transmitted to us for exhibition in the town hall a number of portraits of the highest order and character, part of which had descended to him by his succession to the property of my old and most highly esteemed friend, the late Robert Vernon, esq., whose gift to the nation of his valuable gallery of pictures by English artists must ever occasion his name to be mentioned with the greatest respect. Ardington Hall, in the county of Berks, was a possession of Mr. Vernon, and upon his demise bequeathed to captain Leicester Vernon. Hence his connexion with this county, which he had the honour to represent in parliament at the time of his decease, he having been previously returned for the borough of Chatham, for which he sat from 1853 to 1857, and which is now represented by his distinguished brother, sir Frederick Smith, K.H., R.E. The estimation in which captain Vernon was held in the house of commons, is best shewn by the eulogies made at the time of his decease. The testimonies of sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Collier, and others, are alike creditable to them and worthy of the individual to whom they bore relation. I allude to these as evidences of the feeling so generally entertained in regard to our deceased member, whose loss is so deeply deplored by his friends. He was happy not only in his public but also in his private connexions, and had a partner of congenial tastes and inclinations, admired by all to whom she is known. Emelie, the youngest daughter of William Douglas, esq., of Toddington House, Middlesex, to whom he was married in 1825, and by whom he leaves an only son, alike estimable as his father, Viney Douglas Vernon, born in 1830.

Upon acquiring Mr. Vernon's property, our associate took the name of Vernon, and it may not be uninteresting to know that one of his ancestors was engaged upon the received standard English translation of the Bible made in the reign of James I, and first published in 1611. This was the reverend Dr. Miles Smith, bishop of Gloucester, whose knowledge and learning were so recognized in his day as to have ob-

tained for him the designation of a "very walking library." He admitted that he was covetous of nothing but books, and he was highly skilled in eastern tongues. With Dr. Bilson, bishop of Winchester, he was appointed to revise the translation, and it is said the preface which we still read was from his pen. He began with the first labourers in this grand work, and ended with the last of the translators.

SIR WM. J. H. BROWNE FOLKES, BART. died on the 24th March, 1860, at the age of seventy-three years. His connexion with our body was of comparatively recent date, he having joined us upon occasion of our Congress held at Norwich in 1857. Sir William was descended from a family celebrated in the annals of science and literature. The family is of Staffordshire extraction, though its members have for a long time been located in Norfolk. The earliest of whom any notice can be obtained, and from whom our deceased member can be traced as lineally descended, spelt his name Fowke, and was of eminence in the reign of Henry V. Martin Folkes was distinguished in the law, filled the office of Solicitor-General in 1695, and was Attorney-General to Catherine, the queen-dowager of Charles II. Martin Browne Folkes descended from Wm. Folkes and Mary, daughter of Sir Wm. Browne, knt., M.D., of King's Lynn. He filled the office of President of the Royal Society for eleven years (1741 to 1752), and also of the Society of Antiquaries, and was created a baronet in May 1774. He married Fanny, daughter and co-heiress of sir John Turner, bt., of Warham, Norfolk, and these were the parents of our late associate, sir William, who was born in 1786, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, in which university he graduated in 1813. He married Charlotte, daughter of Dominic G. Browne, of Castle MacGarrett, county Mayo, by whom he had one son, who was killed by a stroke of lightning in 1849. William Howell, his grandson, now in his fourteenth year, succeeds to the baronetcy. Sir William was a whig in politics, and was returned with Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, as member for the county of Norfolk. He was present with us during the Norfolk Congress, and met us at Castle Rising, where he entered into the discussion relating to the confinement of queen Isabella, the particulars of which are reported in the *Journal*.¹ In the latter part of his life Sir Wm. was in indifferent health, and he suffered much from gout. He died at his seat, Hillington Hall, very highly respected by all his neighbours, and by all who enjoyed the honour of his acquaintance.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT J. HARVEY, C.B. is another associate who joined us on occasion of the Norwich Congress. He was a native of Norfolk, being born at Thorpe, Feb. 21, 1785. His father, John

¹ Vol. xiv, p. 152.

Harvey, was of a family of influence in the county, the members of which fulfilled the duties of many public officers—high sheriff, mayor, recorder, sheriffs, councillors, etc. The mother of our deceased member was Frances, daughter of sir Roger Kerrison of Brooke. Our associate received much of his education abroad, having studied at Marburg, Leipsic, Hesse Cassel, and Valenciennes. The knowledge of languages he thus obtained was eminently serviceable to him in his subsequent military career, which he commenced by obtaining a commission in the 53rd regiment in 1803. He was promoted to the 60th as a lieutenant, and subsequently to the 4th Dragoons, performing however only home service. In 1806 he returned to the 53rd regiment, and was stationed in Ireland, where, after having been engaged in quelling disturbances for a year, he entered upon a regular professional education at the military college at High Wycombe. His general attainments and his proficiency in scientific information, obtained for him the good opinion of his colonel, who, upon being appointed brigadier-general, offered to Harvey the position of aide-de-camp, which preferment, however, not advancing his military knowledge during a time of peace, he abandoned, and in March 1809 accompanied an expedition under major-general, afterwards lord, Hill to Lisbon. He thus became under the command of sir Arthur Wellesley, on the march to the north of Portugal, and was engaged in the celebrated contest with marshal Soult in various actions at Alburgia, Oporto, etc. His conduct procured for him the appointment of assistant deputy quartermaster-general to the British army, in which he gained much credit; and he was afterwards attached to marshal Beresford. With the French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish languages he was familiar. In September 1809 he was promoted major and assistant quartermaster-general in the Portuguese army; and to him was entrusted the organising of the Portuguese guerilla force. He was gallant, and his gallantry was rewarded with success. He effectively obstructed and captured many convoys; and on one occasion took possession of a large quantity of lead for bullets, and tobacco sufficient to fill fifty-three country cars, which he delivered over to sir Lowry Cole, and was of much importance. For this service he received from the guerilla forces the present of a testimonial sword, with the names of the contributors engraved on the blade. I must not, however, carry you into the region of military warfare, or take up your time by recounting the many important services major Harvey rendered to his country. He was present at numerous battles of renown recorded in history, and was placed on the staff of the duke of Wellington, whom he attended during the greater part of the peninsular war. In these services he is reported to have performed an extraordinary equestrian feat, conveying despatches from the duke of Wellington to lord Beresford from Paris to Lisbon, a distance of 1,400 miles, which he performed on

horseback in fourteen days, a most remarkable thing considering the season of the year, it being the close of 1814, the nature of the country to be passed through, the dangers to be encountered and to which he must be exposed. In his course, indeed, he was stopped by banditti, and robbed of almost everything except the despatches. His knowledge of languages served him in good stead under these circumstances.

On the close of the war he married a distant relation of considerable wealth, and from that time settled in Norfolk. In 1816 he was placed on half-pay with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; in 1817 he was knighted by George prince regent, and in 1831 he was made a companion of the order of the bath. He now diligently cultivated science; and he then was admitted into the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, was one of the earliest promoters of the application of gas to the comforts and necessities of society, introduced it into the city of Norwich for lighting the streets, and was no less active in regard to the establishment of railways in his part of the country. He died June 18, 1860, having attained the age of seventy-four years. He had acquired the rank of general in 1859. Many honourable distinctions were received by him in acknowledgment of his services, among which may be enumerated the Badge of Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; the Gold Medal for the battle of Orthes; a Medal from the king of Portugal for serving in six campaigns in the Portuguese service; the Badge and Star of Knight Commander of St. Bento d'Avis of Portugal, for military services in the peninsular war; and the silver war medal, with nine clasps.

With the notice of this gallant officer I close the obituary of the past year. It tells a fearful tale of our losses, and it calls upon the surviving associates to increase their exertions to maintain our association in its present state of prosperity. Nothing can be more fatal to an institution than that indifference and apathy which success so frequently induces. Our subjects are innumerable, our progress has been great. By properly directed investigation, the field of antiquarian and historical literature has been fairly laid open, errors firmly rooted and long established have been removed by minute examination, especially by reference to ancient documents, which formerly were almost the exclusive property of a few. Thus results have been obtained which never could have been anticipated. Let us pursue our labours with increased energy, and let us bequeath to posterity the advantages arising from our researches.

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ON THE ITERS OF RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER.

BY GEORGE VERE IRVING, ESQ., V.P.

THE authenticity of the work known as Richard of Cirencester *De Situ Britanniae*, and especially of that part of it entitled *Diaphragmata*, has long been a *quæstio vexata* among antiquaries. I may refer those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the present state of this controversy, to the remarkably clear and able statement of it contained in the *Britannic Researches* of our esteemed associate Mr. Beale Poste (pp. 114 *et seq.*) It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this point in relation to the early history of this island. Although the work can only have the value which attaches to a compilation of a monk of the fourteenth century, the information contained in it, even after every deduction has been made, is so interesting and has been so much relied on by our great fathers in archæology, as for instance by Roy and Stukeley, that it is clear few will have conferred a greater service on this science than he who will furnish us with convincing proofs either that this treatise is genuine, or that we must at once reject it as spurious.

I may premise that it is not my intention to make any attempt at a solution or determination of this important question; but, being convinced that before this can be achieved, every part of the work referred to must be most carefully considered, I venture to hope that the following remarks on a small portion of the ancient roads contained

in the *Diaphragmata*, will not be without interest to the association. They will be confined to those which traverse the district between the two Roman walls.

Four of Richard's iters cross the intramural province. Of these the x, "*Ab ultima Ptorotone per medium insulæ*," calls for no comment, as it only gives the terminal stations on each wall, Ad Vallum and Lugubalia (Carlisle), with eighty miles as the intermediate distance, which is nearly correct.

The part of the ivth iter which relates to this district is as follows: "Trans murum intras Valentiam.—Alaune amne, sup xxv.—Tueda flumine xxx.—Ad Vallum..."—This road evidently led northward along the east coast. The intermediate stations are clearly the rivers Aln and Tweed, although the distances between them are too large. Gordon, whose *Itinerarium Septentrionale* was printed before the *De Situ Britannia*, marks its course under the name of the Devil's Causeway, from the southern wall as far north as Cockburn, in Berwickshire. It is again met with as the Fishwife's Causeway, a little to the east of Edinburgh, and another portion appears at Crammond, to the west of that town. It threw off several vicinal roads into the interior. It would seem that one of these kept up the valley of the Esk, another branched off at Cramond, and ascended the Almond, to the Roman camp at Harburn, or Castle Grey, near west Calder (*Proc. Scot. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 58), from which it stretched westward by Causewayend into Lanarkshire. Its course in the latter county by Greenattan to the great camp at Carstairs, I have pointed out in the *Journal* (vol. x, p. 22), under the title of the "Left Branch of the Drove Loan."

The remaining two iters are the ixth, "A Luguballia,—Trimontio,—Gadenica,—Corio,—Ad Vallum," and the vth, "A Limite,—Curia,—Ad Fines,—Bremenio." It is admitted on all hands that the first of these leads from Carlisle to the northern wall, and the second from that rampart southward through the interior of the country to Bremenium, which has been clearly identified with the great station of Rochester, in Reedsdale. The intermediate stations, however, present great difficulties, and have been assigned to various places. The difficulty of determining them is much increased by the want of the specification of the distances

in the work of Richard of Cirencester; the gross error in Ptolemy's geography, by which Scotland is so completely turned round that the north becomes the east; and by the almost total silence of the Antonine Iters, Ravennas, and the *Notitiæ Imperiæ*, as to the stations beyond the southern wall. As, however, it is probable that these iters coincided for at least some distance in their northern portion, they will be best considered together.

The following are the stations as given by Roy and Chalmers:—

ITER IX.

			ROY.			CHALMERS.
Luguballia	-	-	Carlisle	-	-	Carlisle
Trimontium	-	-	Eildon Hills	-	-	Birrenswark
Gadenica	-	-	near Hawick	-	-	Little Clyde
Corio	-	-	Curie, near Borthwick	-	-	Carstairs
Ad Vallum	-	-	Camelon	-	-	Camelon

ITER V.

A Limite	-	-	Camelon	-	-	Camelon
Curia	-	-	Curie, near Borthwick			Curie, near Borthwick
			Eildon Hills			
Ad Fines	-	-	Chew Green, or Coquet			
Breminium	-	-	Rochester	-	-	Rochester

The first point to be considered is, whether the Corio and Curia of these iters are identical, as Roy assumes them to be, or different, as Chalmers states them. There is no doubt that both Ptolemy and Richard give two stations, one to the north called Coria, and another further south, but still in the district, as Curia; and the question is whether Richard, in the *Diaphragmata*, intended different places, or, meaning the same, made a mistake in the spelling when writing out one of the iters. On Chalmers' side there is nothing to be advanced but this difference in the name, while on the other many reasons may be given.

1st. If we refer to Ptolemy, we find that any line of road from the northern wall to Curia must not only have passed so close to both Corio and Colania (which Richard corrupts into Gadenica), as to render such a road separate from the ixth iter—a most improbable supposition—as it must have returned on itself at something much less than a right angle in order to have reached Bremenium.

Although I am fully aware that more suspicion attaches

to the map which appeared appended to the *De Situ Britanniæ*, than to the work itself, I am still inclined to allow considerable authority to it, as at least embodying the views of the editors, *who, it must be remembered, have alone had access to the MS.*, more especially on a point relating to what would amount only to a transcriber's error. Now in that map we find both the roads connected as far as Corio, and there diverging, while Curia is laid down nearly as far south as Bremenium, and considerably to the west of the fifth iter.

Lastly: Curia was clearly among the Ottadeni, and wherever you place it in their district, the natural features of the county negative the supposition of any direct road running to it from the northern wall. Any route of communication must have run for a considerable distance along either the eastern or western lines of road, from which it seems to follow that Curia was not on either of these iters, as in that case the station at which the road to it diverged from them would indubitably have been mentioned. Again, this iter does not start from the wall, but "*A Limite*,"—i.e. from the *ultima Ptorotone* of the xth iter. It is therefore clear that many stations are omitted, and why? because we are retracing a road included in another iter, in the same way as the stations are omitted between the wall and Carlisle in the xth. It follows that the Curia of Richard must be found on one or other of these routes, which the *proper* Curia undoubtedly cannot, while Corio is. We may therefore, I think, safely assume with Roy, that the Curia in the fifth iter is an error of transcription for Corio; and that this *via* and the ninth coincided from the northern wall as far as this station, where their bifurcation occurred.

The key of Roy's system is the identification of Trimontium as the triple-cleft Eildon hills. With the utmost candour he details the reasons which led him to adopt this as his basis.

"In tracing Agricola's march into Caledonia, we have had occasion to mention the striking appearance of these hills which are joined together at the bottom, and afterwards shoot up into three distinct tops. In returning from the north in 1769, through this part of the county, it first occurred that if such hills as these, with any vestiges of entrenchments near them, or even a Roman way pointing

towards them, had been *situated in Annandale* or any where near the Solway Firth, their remarkable aspect would have suited well with the etymology of Trimontium, whose situation, from want of such appearances in the country of the Selgovæ, where Ptolemy, and after him Richard, places it, still remain a *desideratum*."

He then indulges in some fanciful speculations as to twisting round the stations to rectify the great error of Ptolemy, winding up with a hope that works would be found to support this conclusion. Where there is a wish, of course there is a way, and the discovery of some doubtful earthworks, and some other remains, in anything but a close connection with the Eildon hills, confirms him in his "*eureka*," and from this he places Corio, at Curie on Borthwick Water, and Gadenica on the Jed, or at Hawick.

It will be observed that all this is put forward with many doubts and misgivings, and therefore it is with less hesitation than I would otherwise feel, that I announce my dissent *in toto* from the whole of this supposition.

I object to it because, in the first place, it necessitates a change of position in the first two stations of the ixth iter. Gadenica being placed between Trimontium and Carlisle, instead of to the north of the former, and I do not know any canon of criticism which will permit a commentator to *tourmenter* (if that expressive French word may be used) his author in such a manner.

Again, the distance between Carlisle and the northern wall would be much greater than the eighty miles of the xth iter by this route.

Another objection, which is fairly admitted by Roy, is, that were we to adopt his system, the bifurcation of the fifth and ninth iters should occur at the Eildon hills (his Trimontium) instead of at Corio.

Without, however, extending this paper by the multiplication of objections to former systems, I will now shortly state that which I propose.

1. *Trimontium*. While fully admitting the position of the Eildons as *primus inter pares*, from the elegance of their form, among our Scottish three-topped hills, I may remind you that we have many others of that character; and founding upon Roy's own admissions, I inquire if we have not one of these in the district of lower Annandale,

where his own convictions first led him to expect it. For an answer to this I need go no further than the plans in his own work, where we find (pl. xxvi) Birrenswork, a three-topped hill in that locality, occupied not by faint traces, as at Eildon, but by clearly marked Roman works. It may be objected that the *Blatum Belgium* of Antoninus was here, and that, in consequence, you cannot ascribe two stations to the same place, or must account for a change of the name. To this, however, the reply is ready; independent of the works on Birrenswork hill, we have the camp at Middlely, or Birrens as it is sometimes called, in the immediate vicinity, so close, indeed, that they might be esteemed one station. Numerous altars and other Roman remains have been found here. I, therefore, agree with Chalmers in placing Trimontium at this place, from which there is an undoubted Roman road to Carlisle, on the one hand, and up Annandale, past the stations I next refer to, through Lanarkshire to the wall of Antoninus on the other.

II. *Gadenica*. There can be little doubt that this is a transcriber's error for Colanica or Colonia; indeed the map appended to the treatise of Richard of Cirencester, lays it down under the latter name. It is of importance to observe its position in this map, viz., on the west side, but embedded in a marked corner of the great range of hills, there called the Uxella and Penine Montes. Chalmers places it at Little Clyde; my impression, however, is that this station was Tatiusholm (engraved by Roy, plate viii), which lies on the Annan, a short distance below Moffat.

It may be asked how do you place Colonia in Dumfriesshire, the country of the Selgovæ, when both Ptolemy and Richard give it to the Damnii, or inhabitants of Lanarkshire? We must not, however, too rashly assume that the divisions of our modern counties correspond exactly with those of the ancient tribes. Our modern marches generally run along the water shed of the mountain ranges; but there are many reasons for believing that this was not the case when the country was occupied by separate and, sometimes, hostile tribes; on the contrary, it is most probable that one tribe occupied the plain, and the other the whole of the mountain range. In support of this, I would refer to the course of those long ramparts, such as the Catrail, for instance, which are supposed to have marked the frontiers

of the ancient British tribes. I some time ago inspected one of these in the upper part of Nithsdale, which must have formed a portion of the Damnian boundary, and found that it ran along the foot of the hills during the greater part of its course, and cut off a portion of the upper part of the valley from the Selgovæ. I, at the same time, discovered on Beatoek hill, in the vicinity of Moffat, an ancient British stone fort, of which I present a plan (see plate 18, A). This is so situated, as to be an excellent defence against an attack from the plain; but would be utterly useless against a descent from the higher ranges behind it. I am, therefore, led to believe that the Damnii occupied the whole mountain range, including the retired corner in which Moffat is situated, in which case the proposed site of Colonia would be included within the territories of that tribe.

For the course of this iter from Tatiusholm, I may refer to my paper on the "Lanarkshire Camps" (vol. x, pp. 1-32), and agree with Chalmers in placing Corio at the great station of Castledykes, at Carstairs, from which so many roads diverge; whence its line to Camelon on the wall is not a matter of dispute.

Turning now to the fifth iter, and starting from Carstairs (Corio), I proceed by the branch of the Drove Loan, which I traced in the paper just referred to (p. 23), till it left the county of Lanark, proceeding to Newland Bridge End, and in the direction of the Roman camp, at Lyne. At the time that this paper was written, I was only able to indicate the general direction of the road after it entered Peeblesshire. I have since obtained reliable information, that although obliterated in many places, so much of the road can be traced in others, as to leave no doubt that it proceeded straight to the camp at Lyne. A plan of this fortification is given by Roy (plate 28), and our associate, Mr. Sim, has in his collection fragments of large ampullæ and other remains, which establish that it was an important Roman station.

From Lyne I am informed that a Roman road can be traced descending the valley of the Tweed to Melrose and the Eildons; whence the iter undoubtedly followed the route indicated by Roy, to Jedburgh and Chew Green, at the head of the Coquet, from which it descended the Reed to Rochester or Brenemium.

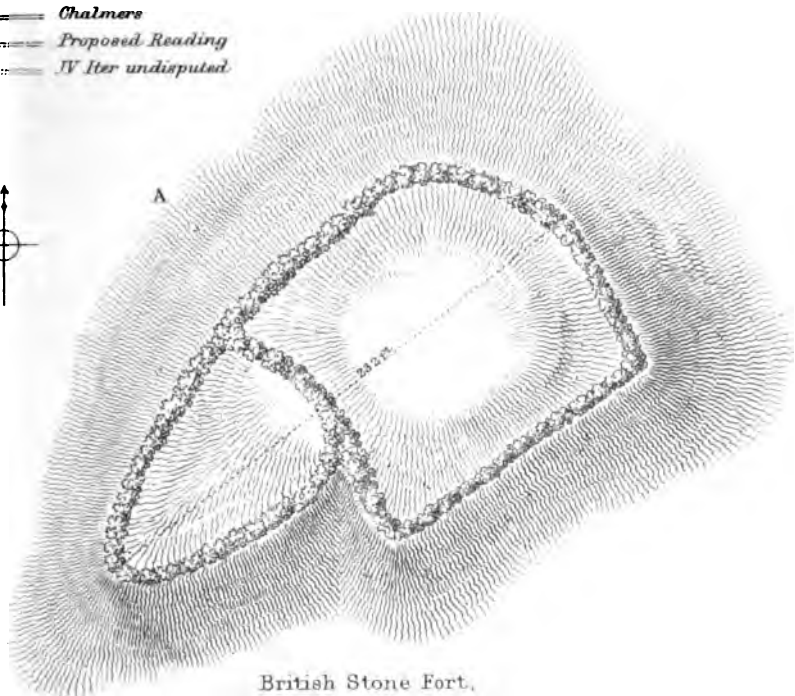
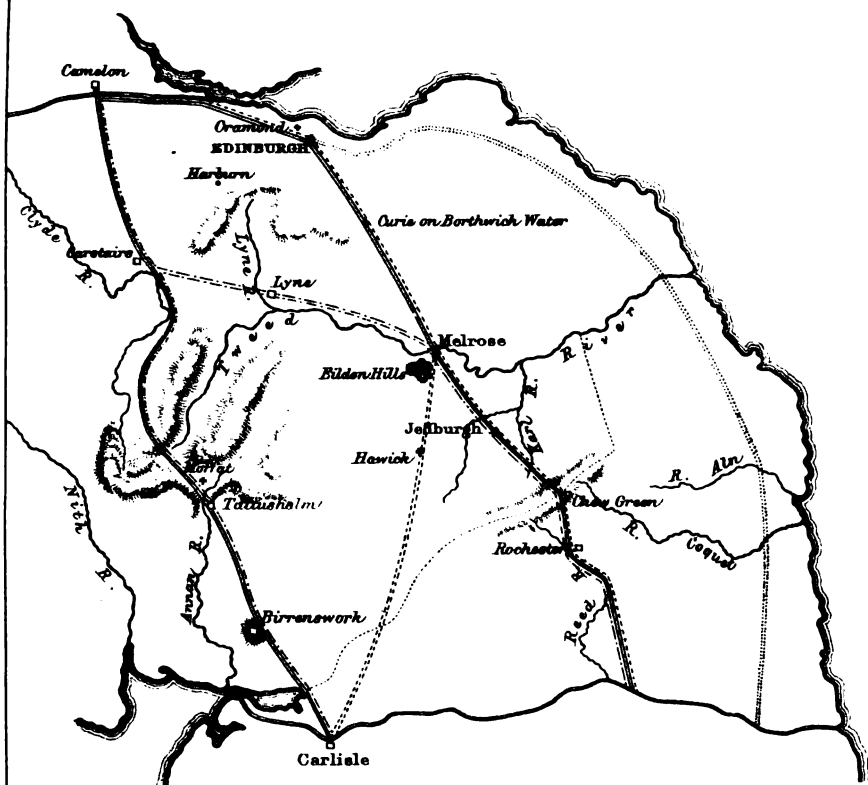
In connection with this part of the iter, I may advert to a circumstance which does not strictly belong to our present subject, but to which my attention has been called while investigating it. When examining the geographical sites of the events related by the great intramural bard, Taliessin, from the definition of the word *ystrad*, by our esteemed associate Mr. Wakeman, I was induced to place the scene of the battle of Gwen Ystrad upon the route of this iter, and to conjecture that the *White Stone of Kalestane*, near which it was fought, would be found in the valley of the Reed or the Coquet. I am now in a position to corroborate this in a remarkable manner, as I find that the stream which the road ascends on the Scottish side is called the *Kail*, which leaves no doubt of the position of Kalestane, and fully confirms the soundness of Mr. Wakeman's interpretation and the lucky nature of my own guess.

It is evident that the station of Ad Fines was contiguous to the boundary between two British tribes. Now it is not improbable that the frontier of the Damnii and Ottadeni passed near Lyne, while Chew Green is situated near that between the latter tribe and the Brigantes. It is, however, impossible to determine between these two points, in consequence of the total silence of Richard as to the distance between his intramural stations. It is, moreover, possible that Ad Fines may have been situated near the point where this iter crossed the Catrail, although I am unable to indicate any Roman station in that locality, and I am inclined to think that this great rampart was constructed later than the times of Roman occupation.¹

In the plan (plate 18) I have marked the different systems of Roy, Chalmers, and that now proposed, and I would claim for the latter the merit of laying open the whole country, and especially the champaign and more valuable portion of it in a more complete manner than the other two. I may also add that it is entirely founded on ascertained camps and roads, while many parts of the others are conjectural, such as Roy's station at the Eildons, and his road from thence to Carlisle.

I may conclude with the remark, that if, with all deference to the honoured names of Roy and Chalmers, it is considered

¹ My own opinion is that the camp at Lyne is the "Ad Fines" of the *Dia-phragmatica*.



British Stone Fort.
On Beatock Hill, near Moffat, Dumfriesshire.



that I have established the correctness of my explanation of these itineraries, it will have an important bearing on the general question of the authenticity of the *De Situ Britanniae*. Mr. Beale Poste has observed, with great truth and force of reasoning,—“Indication of Roman roads in various quarters, corresponding with the Itineraries, is not sufficient evidence; for a person applying himself to forge an Itinerary, would naturally first endeavour to ascertain in what quarters lines of Roman roads, before undescribed, existed, and that such could be found, even now, there is but little doubt.” Now it will be observed that the key of my explanation is the discovery of the road between Carstairs and Lyne. It is perfectly evident that Bertram could not have obtained the knowledge of it from works previously published. Gordon would naturally be his main source of information; but that author is not only silent as to this road, but even omits mention of the station at Carstairs. We learn from the preface to his work how little had been previously published on northern antiquities, and there is no doubt that no assistance could have been obtained from that source on the present point. On the other hand, it seems almost incredible that a foreigner in Denmark, who had never visited Scotland, or his coadjutor Stukeley in London, should have obtained information of a few miles of obscure road in a wild and remote district, which escaped the lynx eye of Roy when on the spot, with the works of Richard in his hand; or if, by any chance, it had reached them, without their making more use of it. For if such were the case, it is strange that Ad Fines should not be laid down on their map, and above all, that when possessed of such wonderfully minute and accurate information in regard to the intramural province, they should have failed to give the distances between any of the stations connected with it.

✓ BRIEF ACCOUNT OF CAVERSHAM, OXON.

BY THE REV. JAMES RIDGWAY, M.A., F.S.A.

DURING a visit to Reading a few weeks ago, my attention was drawn to some inaccuracies contained in the History of that town, written by the rev. C. Coates, which had escaped even the vigilance of Mr. Pettigrew, and have been therefore transferred to the pages of our Journal.¹

Further investigation led me to the conclusion that several historical events, whose scenes are laid at Reading, belong more properly to the neighbouring village of Caversham, a place of great antiquarian interest, aspiring to scarcely less fame than its elder and larger sister. I have therefore drawn out in a brief form some of the associations connected with this village, whose former accidental importance has now sunk into oblivion. Its name is inscribed on the pages of the Domesday Book, from whose records we find, that "Walter Gifford held of the king twenty hides in Caversham"—land to twenty-one ploughs". There were then in the demesne "four ploughs and two bondmen, and twenty-eight villaines with thirteen bordars and thirteen ploughs."

(A.D. 1163). On the island below the bridge (known as Caversham bridge), which crosses a tributary of the Thames at the entrance to Reading and unites the counties of Oxford and Berks, a single combat was fought between Robert de Montfort, appellant, and Henry de Essex, defendant: the occasion of which was as follows; "In an engagement which Henry II had with the Welsh in 1157, some of his nobles, who had been detached with a considerable part of the army, were cut off by an ambuscade; those who escaped, thinking the king was also surrounded, told every one whom they met that he was either taken or slain."

The news of this imaginary disaster put to flight the greatest part of the remaining army. Among others, Henry de Essex, hereditary standard-bearer to the kings of England, threw away the royal banner, and fled with the rest. For

¹ See vol. xvi for 1860, pp. 177-200.

² For many of the historical facts connected with Caversham, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, the rev. J. Bennett, the incumbent, to whose energy is due the recent successful restoration of the church.

this act of cowardice, he was challenged by Robert de Montfort, as a traitor. Essex denied the charge, pleading he was fully persuaded, at the time, that the king was slain or taken prisoner : which probably would have happened, if Roger, earl of Clare, had not opportunely arrived with a fresh body of troops, and by again displaying the royal standard encouraged the soldiers and rallied the remainder of the army.

The king ordered the quarrel to be decided by force of arms, and himself presided over the combat, which took place near Caversham bridge, on the 8th of April, 1163, in the presence of a large number of the nobility and a crowd of other spectators. Montfort began the attack with great fury ; and Essex patiently enduring his violence for sometime, at length turning reason into rage, took upon himself the part of challenger, instead of defender. After receiving many wounds he fell ; and the king supposing him to be dead, at the request of his noble relatives gave permission to the monks of St. Mary's Abbey to bury him. They conveyed him to their infirmary, where his wounds were dressed. Restoratives applied, the knight revived, and eventually recovered, when his lands being forfeited to the crown, he assumed the cowl and remained a monk in the community, to whose kindly offices he owed his life.¹

(A.D. 1216). At Caversham died William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, that brave worthy nobleman, who faithfully adhered to king John in all the vicissitudes of his fortune, who supported the interests of his family on the death of that monarch, and being appointed protector of his infant son not only had him solemnly crowned at Winchester by the bishops of Gloucester, Winchester and Bath, but also planted him firmly on the throne, and routed the army of his rival the Dauphin of France, at the decisive battle of Lincoln.

In the reign of Edward I, the manor of Caversham was held by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, the leader of one insurrection against Henry III, but who in later times, was entrusted by that monarch with the responsible office of administering the affairs of the kingdom during the interregnum which intervened between the death of Henry and the return of Edward from Palestine. On this quondam rebel, whose riotous troops (A.D. 1267) held

¹ Coates' *Hist. and Antiq. of Reading*, p. 6.

possession of London and ransacked the royal palace and abbey of Westminster, devolved, as premier peer of England, the task of proclaiming Edward I king of the realms. He had sought to rule himself, and his hand was one of the first to sign the letter of congratulation to the absent monarch on his succession to the throne. Being a suitor for the hand of his sovereign's second daughter, Joanna of Acre, a princess renowned for her beauty and high spirit, though only eighteen, he submitted to the condition of resigning into the king's hands the inheritance of his castles and all his estates in England and Wales, among which was the manor of Caversham. On this condition his suit was granted, and the nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence in the beginning of May 1290, at the monastery of the knights of St. John, Clerkenwell,¹ when the king restored to the bridegroom all his possessions, entailing them on his issue by the said Joanna, and in case she should survive him on her heirs and assigns². This confiscation of Gloucester's estates was evidently made to prevent any repetition of that earl's rebellion, the king also binding him by oath to maintain the lineal succession to the throne.³

In the reign of Henry VI, the lordship of Caversham had passed into the hands of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick. Richard Beauchamp, in the seventh year of that king's reign, had by his second wife Isabel, daughter of Thomas le Despencer, a daughter named Anne, who was born at Caversham, and afterwards became the wife of that famous general of Edward IV, Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, surnamed the king-maker, whose daughter was the queen of Richard III. He was killed at the battle of Barnet (April 14th, 1471), when the greater part of his possessions were forfeited to the crown; these, however, Henry VII, restored to the widow, in the third year of his reign, and she in the same year, reconveyed them to the king, with entail on the male issue of his body. The will of Richard Beauchamp is dated at Caversham, August 8th, 1437; and his wife, who survived him only a few months, devised, by her last testament, that a chalice should be made, and having been offered to our Lady at Tewkesbury, be given to our Lady at Cavers-

¹ Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*, vol. ii, p. 146.

² Snare's *Environs of Reading*.

³ Thomson's *Survey of London*, p. 44.

ham, with a crown of gold, made of her chain, and other broken gold in her cabinet. The crown weighed twenty-five pounds, and contained the precious stones taken from the tablets of St. Catherine and St. George.¹

The chapel of our Lady at Caversham was the lady chapel of the church, which now forms the eastern extremity of the north aisle, formerly built as a chantry chapel by the canons of Nottely or Nuttley Abbey, near Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire, by whom the original endowment of the church was made, and who planted a small priory of black canons, near the bridge.² To this chantry Gilbert Marischall, earl of Pembroke, gave the tithes of all his mills and fisheries at Caversham, and twelve shillings yearly for the maintenance of two lamps in the chapel of our lady.³ It was, then, to this chapel that Isabel Beauchamp bequeathed the chalice and golden crown. It was here, that the "prety relykes" were shewn, "the holy deger that kyllled kinge Henry (VI), the holy knyfe that kyllled seynt Edward," "the holy halter Judas wasse hangyd withall," and the "anngell with oon wyng, that broust to Caversham the spere hedde that percyd our Saviour is syde upon the crosse;" all which are referred to in the letters quoted by Mr. Pettigrew in the *Journal* for September, 1860 (p. 195).

But this village was the scene of still more important events during the civil wars, to which I wish to draw attention, since it seems to me that successive antiquaries, by a confusion of localities, have considerably obscured the original narrative.

It is a popular saying in the neighbourhood, that Balmer's field "(at the back of the village)" once ran red with blood. This tradition doubtless originated in its having been the fighting ground of the royal and parliamentary forces during the siege of Reading. That a skirmish of some consequence took place here, we learn from a diary of the siege kept by sir Samuel Luke (the original of Hudibras), who

¹ Snare's *Environs of Reading*.

² Ibid.

³ The repairs of this chapel are still charged on what is called the *Cane End* (i.e. *Canon End*) estate, which formerly belonged to Nutley Abbey; but which, at the dissolution of monasteries, was conveyed to Anthony Brigham, cofferer to Henry VIII, the original deed being still in possession of the present owner, Mr. Vanderstegen. A mural tablet to one of the Brighams of "*Canon End*," is still to be seen over one of the pillars on the south side of this chapel. The estate is styled in Coates' map of Reading, "Brigham's Mead."

then held command under the earl of Essex. To quote his own words ; " In the interim, upon Cawsam hill, unexpected to us, came his majestys forces, under the command of general Ruven and prince Robert, consisting of about forty colloms of horse, nine regiments of foot, with ordnance and ammunition ; they fell upon a horse regiment, that lay there to keep the bridge, and gave them a furious assault both with their ordnance and men, one bullet being taken up by our men, which weighed 24 pounds at the least ; this was answered with our musketts, and we made the hill soe hott for them, that they were forced to retreat, leaving behind seven bodies of as personable men as ever were seene, and most of their armys ; besides others which fell in three or four miles compasse, as they retreated. And it is sayed that within five miles there were five hundred hurt men drest in a barne, besides many prisoners which wee tooke, and many hurt men within our precincts, to which we sent the next morning our surgeons to dresse, and gave orders to have the dead bodyes buried by the parishioners, where they were slain."

The cause and nature of this rencontre is more clearly gathered from an account of the campaigns of the parliamentary army, written by John Vicars, called "Jehovah Jireh, God in the Mount, or England's Parliamentary Chronicle, from the yeare 1641 to this present moneth of October 1643 ; dedicated to the Right Honorable Lords and Commons, England's most noble Senatours, and renowned patriots, and ordered to be printed in the year 1644, by the Committee of the House of Commons in Parliament."

From this work it appears, that in April 1643, the earl of Essex, lord general of the parliamentary forces, who was located at Windsor, having learnt that Charles I, who was stationed at Oxford, was about to strengthen his position by fortifying Reading, resolved to arrest it from the king's hand. He therefore advanced upon it from the east ; but wishing to draw off attention from his real design, and throw the governor of Reading off his guard, he gave it out that Oxford was the point of his attack, and therefore he marched past Reading, leaving it on his left. His manœuvre having succeeded, he suddenly wheeled round, and attacked Reading from the Oxfordshire side. Sir Arthur Aston, the royal governor, had however been throwing up fortifications on

that side, the most important of which were those on Caversham hill (about one mile from the town). The parliamentary army faced round behind this hill, and at the same time sent round a body of men to secure the low-land by the river side, at its foot, to stop the supplies which that means of transit afforded, while a third division seized a fortified post near the seat of sir Charles Blount, at Maple Durham (a village about four miles beyond Caversham);¹ "thus ours", says Vicars, "made their approaches especially towards Cawsam hill, which the enemy had fortified (for this hill commands the whole town), which notwithstanding ours gained from the enemy, and drove them into their more inward workes. On this hill ours instantly raised batteries, which much annoyed the enemy, and thus our men drove on the work amaine to the enemies remaining strengths, (though they had many workes one within another) and so brought them in some places within halfe musket shot, maugre their musket and cannon too, which you may easily beleive were not idle all the while. The enemy had planted some ordnance in a steeple, but ours most bravely and quickly made them seek those ordnance in the ruines of the said steeple which they soon battred down about their eares. The like also they did with some other of their chiefe strengths. Some slight sallies they made out of the towne, but were still beaten in again with loss to themselves. Our men were marvellous forward, and would fain have had the town stormed, to have taken it by assault, but the most prudent generall chose rather to lose a little time than so much good blood, as most probably might have been lost that way. Not long after that our men had made themselves masters of Cawsam hill, they beat the enemy from the church in the bottome, and so also became masters of that town on this side the bridge."

In Coates' *History*, and also in our *Journal*,² it is stated, that the church steeple, on which the ordnance was planted, was that of St. Giles, situated on a hill above Reading on the opposite side from Caversham, whereas it is quite evident the steeple in question was that of Caversham itself, "the church in the bottome," under Caversham hill and close to the banks of the river. When the chronicle proceeds to

¹ Coates' *Hist. of Reading*, p. 26.

² *Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Sept. 1860, p. 198.

say they beat the enemy from the church in the bottome, he plainly means the church at the foot of Caversham hill, and not one on the hill beyond Reading ; when too he goes on to say, "and so became masters of the town on this side the bridge, he must either mean that *church*, viz. the chapel of the Nutley friars, or, what is more likely, "that *part of the town*, on this side the bridge ;" certainly he cannot mean St. Giles' church, which was on the *other* side of the town, and of the bridge.

To confirm this view, it is necessary to say something about the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. In 1162 it formed part of the first endowment of the abbey of Nottely, founded by William Giffard, earl of Buckingham, for Augustine monks "to pray for the souls of his ancestors, king Henry II and queen Eleanor of Aquitane." The square tower at the west end is of wood, and on one of the supporting beams, level with the west gallery, is the date "1605," previous to which it seems very doubtful, whether the church ever had a tower, from the apparent line of the water table and string courses.

The original building was evidently of late Norman date, of which there are traces still remaining in the Norman doorway on the south side, and Norman window on the south side of the chancel. Subsequently several alterations were made in the Early English style, the east window and two others in the wall of the south aisle being all of that character.¹ But all remains of the old church are contained on the south side, which would be entirely removed from the attack of the besieging party, whose cannons were placed on the hill overlooking the north side. The ordnance placed by the royalists in a steeple "mentioned by Vicars, were evidently mounted on this tower, which, being of wood, accounts for the assertion, that ours most bravely and quickly made them seek those ordnance in the ruins of the said steeple."

The whole of the northern side of the church presents most indisputable proof of having been battered to pieces, there is not a trace of any old work about it, the windows and mouldings being unmistakably of the time of Charles II, revived Gothic ; and in the year 1857 a portion of the north

¹ Some of these windows were restored in 1857, and their original design strictly copied.

wall having been taken down to construct a recess for the organ, capitals of Early English pillars, fragments of mouldings of the same date, and even the base of the chancel gable-cross, were found imbedded in the masonry.

The appearance of the building in every point supports this view of the question ; as we continue the history, we shall find the whole narrative entirely coincides with it, and would be unintelligible, if we are to imagine the besieging army in possession of the church of St. Giles' on the opposite outskirts of the town.¹

We left the earl of Essex in possession of Caversham church and that part of the outskirts of Reading on the Oxfordshire bank of the stream. On Sunday morning (April 23) they took prisoner Mr. Flower, a servant of sir Lewis Dives, who had been sent to give notice to the town of the approach of ammunition. To convey his message he swam the river, and was captured on his return by the scouts of the rebel army, and having confessed the nature of his errand, the supplies were cut off by troops of cavalry, and the regiment under command of colonel Barclay, together with 200 of colonel Holbourn's men. About the same time a deserter from lord Robert's regiment was hired to blow up the lord general's (Essex) magazine, but was caught, and hung on Cawsam hill, having, as Vicars remarks, found a halter instead of his £5 reward.

The besiegers pressed on with increased vigour ; colonel Aston (the governor of Reading) had been severely wounded by the fall of a chimney, struck by a cannon ball, which injured his head and neck, confined him to his bed and deprived him of speech. Reduced to great straits, the garrison offered to surrender on condition that they should be allowed to march out with arms, bag and baggage, which proposal the earl of Essex refused.

At this moment news was brought, that the king was advancing in person from Oxford to the relief of the town.

A strong body of horse under colonels Middleton and Miles were immediately dispatched to reconnoitre. They fell in with the vanguard at Dorchester (about eight miles

¹ I do not dispute that the parliamentary forces may, with another division of their army, have also battered down the tower of St. Giles' church ; but there is no mention of any attack on that side of the tower ; nor does Vicars's account in any way lead one to suppose that he referred to St. Giles, in the words on which Mr. Coates founded his assertion.

from Oxford) slew sixty men, as they lay asleep, took fifty prisoners, and destroyed or captured one hundred and forty horses.

On Tuesday, April 25th, a white flag floated from the walls of Reading and the earl of Essex consented to a parley. Before, however, it commenced, the king with his two nephews (Rupert and Maurice) led on their army from Wallingford, and two regiments—"a green and a red"—with twelve pieces of ordnance, shewed themselves on the summit of Caversham hill, and endeavoured to force a passage over the bridge. They were said to be followed by forty-five troops of horse and nine regiments of foot; and were opposed by lord Robert and colonel Barclay. To quote the words of the Chronicle. "To it they fell on both sides pell mell, insomuch that very speedily the enemies (i.e. the royalists) two regiments were much disordered, and fell in the presence of ours, like so many leaves from a tree in autumn, or acornes beaten from an oke to feed hogs."¹ Nor was supernatural aid wanting to raise the one and damp the courage of the other party. The Lord of Hosts, even God from Heaven, seemed to fight for us at this time, for it pleased the Lord in the midst of the fight to send amongst them a very violent and vehement showre of haile and rain, which the wind also blew into the faces of the king's cavaliers, and greatly molested and offended them in the fight, and was very advantageous to our men being in their backs."² The royalists were completely routed, tho' they succeeded in throwing some provisions into the town, and fled over Caversham hill towards lord Craven's house, and thence made the best of their way to Wallingford: above one hundred men were left slain on the field, which in Coates' History retains the name of "Battle Farm", tho' now it seems to be known as "Balmer's field". "Besides those left slain on the ground, the cavaliers (as their custom is) carried away three cart loads of their slain, and as the countrymen testified since, about forty more died of their wounds within a day or two, in barns and other places, and that they saw threescore dressed in one house by chirurgions, and about an hundred in another towne."³

¹ *Vicars's Chronicle*, p. 309.

² *Ibid.*

³ This is a similar account to that given by sir Samuel Luke. In digging the foundations of some houses near the site of this battle, a few years ago,

After this defeat, colonel Aston again made offers of capitulation. On his part were selected colonel Bowles, lieutenant-col. Thelwell, and sergeant-major Gilby ; and on the side of the parliament, lord Rochford, lieutenant-col. Russel, and sergeant-major Long. After three hours conference, colonels Bowles and Russel were sent to lay the terms of capitulation before the commander in chief, and brought back a letter of acceptance, addressed "to his Excellencie" (earl of Essex) and subscribed *your servant Rupert*.

The terms of surrender were these :

"To march away with armes and ammunition, colours flying, bag and baggage. That those persons (not inhabitants) that had been accidentally shut up, should have libertie to goe away, with their goods, except any that had been of our armie ; and those goods excepted from their baggage that had been taken from our friends especially the western carriers. That they should have libertie to march to Wallingford or Oxford without let from our forces, if they offer no assault any where by the way. That they carry but foure pieces of ordnance, and the town not plundered neither by them nor us. That twenty-four houres be allowed them for the performance of these articles and that they give up their outworks immediately, and three persons of qualitie as pledges for the faithfull performance of all these articles."

The following morning the royal garrison marched forth from Reading with all the honours of war, and passed over Caversham bridge on their way to Wallingford.

One more episode will close our brief historical notice of this interesting little village.

It was at Caversham park, that on the third of July, 1647, the children of Charles I were allowed an interview with their captive father. The king was then a prisoner at Windsor castle, and the parliament through the mediation of Fairfax permitted him to visit Caversham lodge, where all his children who were then in England resided in the custody of the earl of Northumberland.¹ Two days they spent together in the enjoyment of mutual affection and sympathy which was the greatest satisfaction the fallen monarch could have, and a favour for which he ever felt grateful to Fairfax,

several human skeletons were found, as well as one of a horse ; and only last year, in sinking a well, other skeletons and a nine-pound shot were dug up.

¹ Snare's *Environs*.

and received as a token of the good disposition still felt for him even by the army.¹

"Caversham park" was that old mansion, mentioned by Vicars, as lord Craven's house (being then in possession of that nobleman). Evelyn going there a few years later, records that he saw "my lord Craven's house² at Causham, all in ruins, his goodly woods felling by the rebels". It was here too that, Anne of Denmark, queen of James I, was so splendidly entertained by lord Knowles, when on her journey from Bath in 1613. In front of the mansion were three avenues of trees, of which the central was called the Queen's walk in remembrance of this visit, as another afterwards received the appellation of the king's walk in honor of that sad subsequent sojourn of Charles I.

LANARKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 112.)

PLATE 19.—Figs. 1 and 2 represent front and back views of the remains of a curious relique of the superstition of the middle ages. The metal of which it is composed is latten; and it formed a small shrine or feretrum,—a reliquary, in which it may be presumed was at one time deposited what was deemed sacred. The instrument is somewhat in shape of the sleeve of a sacerdotal vest; the cuff, which slopes off, being provided with broad socket-bands formerly filled with coloured enamels. On the sides and back are seven perpendicular strips, the ends of which are folded over and riveted. It has been suggested by Mr. Cuming, by whom the real nature of the instrument was first detected, that the top of this reliquary was covered with a little hand moving on a hinge which crossed the aperture in the cuff. The front, presenting a fractured appearance, was probably set with glass through which the reliques might be viewed. It is four inches and five-eighths high, and about two in diameter

¹ Clarendon's *Hist. of the Rebellion*.

² The old house was of brick, and stood nearer to the river than the present building.

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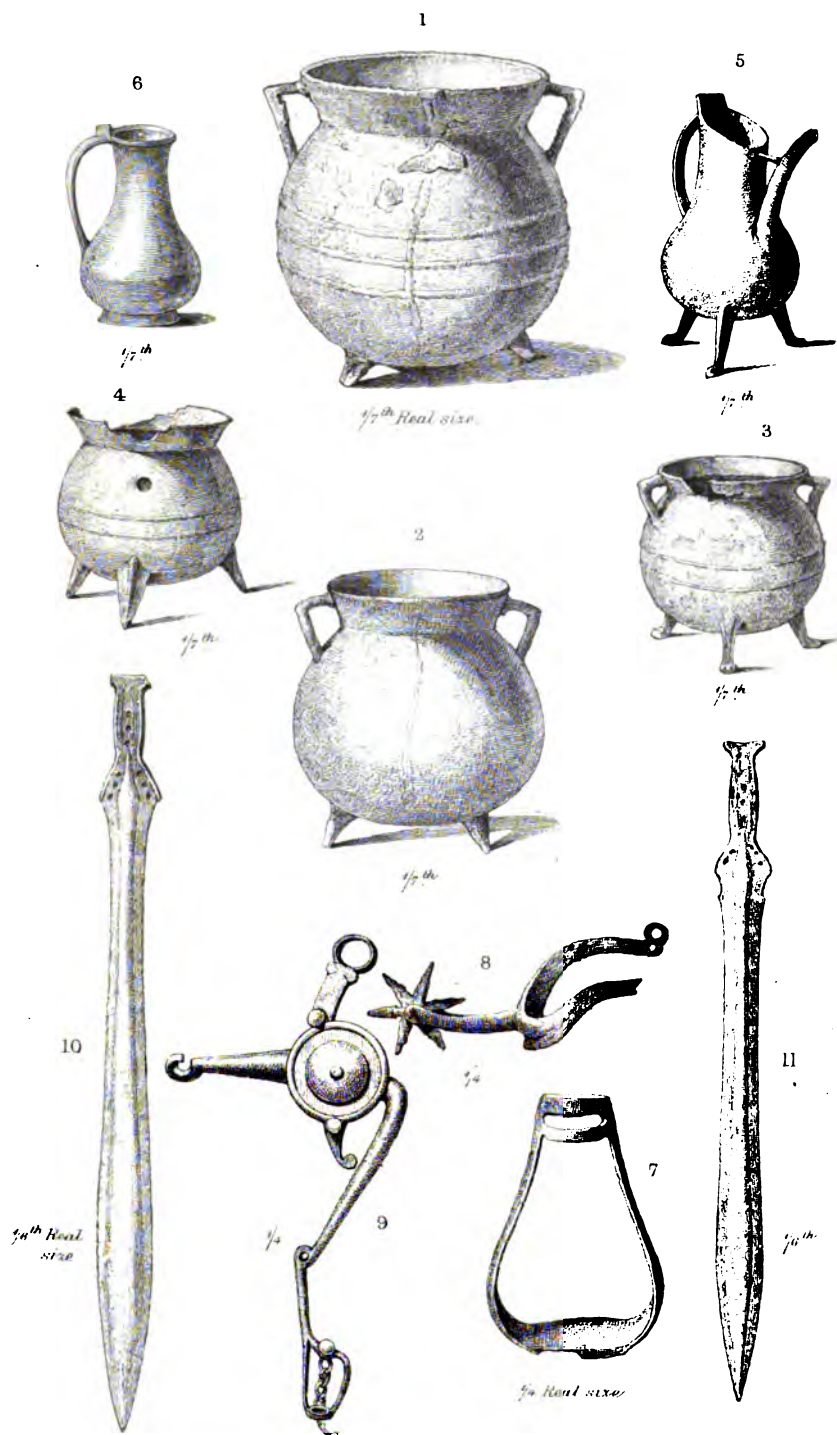


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1/2 Real sixo







1/2 Real Size

at the base. It was discovered at a place called Graves, in the parish of Culter, where tradition avers that a great battle had been fought; and it may have been carried about to stimulate the warriors to exertion. There are only two other examples of this kind known. One of these is in the museum at Copenhagen, known as the shrine of St. Olaf, and is said to have contained the arm-bone of the royal martyr. To do this has rendered its size much larger than the present specimen; and it is recorded to be seventeen inches and a half in length by nine in diameter. It is composed of a gilt metal, is decorated with enamel, and set with a crystal hemisphere. A silver hand was originally attached to the end of the bone, but is now wanting. The work is of the thirteenth century. The second example was deposited in Down abbey, in the year 1186; contained the hand of the apostle of Ireland, and after many vicissitudes came into the possession of the bishop of Down and Connor. It is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1856, p. 585.

Fig. 3 is a rudely shaped hammer of iron, five inches in length, and pierced with two perforations to receive a double-headed shaft. It was found within the walls of Fatlip's castle, in the parish of Symington, and formed, probably, a martial weapon of early date. It bears relation to the French martel.

Figs. 4 and 5 are representations of a silver pommel of a dagger found in the parish of Culter in 1859. The device is of elegant execution,—a shield with a lion rampant, and a sun or star with twelve larger and twelve lesser rays; both devices on the obverse and reverse being surrounded by a border of twelve loops enclosing trefoils. This may be assigned to the fourteenth century, and offers an example of the arms and cognizance of a knight of that period.

Figs. 6 and 7 are two sides of a small bell belonging to horse furniture. The letters, no doubt, refer to the maker or owner of the ornament.

Plate 20 offers several varieties in the form of cauldrons composed of a kind of bronze. Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, were respectively found at Pyet Knoll in the parish of Culter; on the line of the Roman road in the same parish; near to Liberton church; and in Biggar Moss. They are usually called camp-kettles, and have by some been assigned to the

Romans. The objections offered to this opinion may be stated,—1st, that although frequently met with in the vicinity of Roman roads, they have never been found in any of the large hoards of Roman antiquities discovered; 2nd, that no examples of this type of pot occur in the representations hitherto given of implements, etc., on Roman altars or monuments; 3rd, that in some cases cauldrons of this shape bear inscriptions in mediæval characters, as shewn by Dr. Wilson;¹ 4th, that the metal of which they are composed is much superior to modern bronze, but not equal to that used by the Romans.

Fig. 5, an ewer of a tripod form, found near Walston church. These have also been erroneously ascribed to the Romans. Many similar specimens have been found in Scotland and Northumberland. In their composition the metal is inferior to that of the camp-pots; and they have been met with bearing mottoes in the Flemish and French characters of the middle ages.²

Fig. 6, a flagon in latten, discovered at Loanhead in the parish of Lamington; certainly not of an earlier period than the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

Fig. 7, a copper stirrup found in the parish of Culter.

Fig. 8, an iron spur with a six-point rowel, found close to the boundary of the county of Lanark, at the head of Douglas Water in Dumfriesshire. It is of the fifteenth century.

Fig. 9, a bridle-bit, of the same period, found at the same place.

Figs. 10 and 11 present two fine examples of the leaf-shaped sword known as the *cleddyv*. They are of bronze, and respectively measure twenty-three and three-eighths and twenty and a half inches long. Many examples of this weapon have been described and figured in this *Journal*.³ A remarkable specimen reaching the enormous length of thirty-one inches, is recorded, and belongs to Mr. W. H. Forman. It was found in the Thames off Battersea. In Mr. Bateman's museum there are also examples measuring twenty-five and twenty-six inches.

Plate 21 offers representations of two very fine antiquities in gold. Fig. 1 is a personal ornament of a crescent-like

¹ *Archæology and Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland*, p. 277.

² *Arch. Mus.* Edinb., 1856. Pp. 65, 66.

³ See vol. iii, p. 9; xi, 263; xiv, 328; xv, 228; xvi, 357.

form, cut from a thin plate of metal. At its greatest breadth it measures one inch and three-eighths. The ornamentation presented consists of faint lines and small depressions. The terminations are in circular discs. These are not of unfrequent occurrence in Ireland, and have been found of larger size than this example. A variety of opinions have been urged as to their appropriation; but that now pretty generally received is, that they are gorgets worn by persons of certain rank. They would appear to have been affixed to the upper portion of the breastplate or cuirass.

Fig. 2, a torque or twisted circlet, the ends of which form hooks by which the circle may be rendered complete, when its diameter will be found to be four inches. It is, notwithstanding, to be regarded as an ornament for the neck, not the wrist, as has been sometimes conjectured. This and the preceding collar were found in the parish of Culter. Several have been described and figured in the *Journal*; the most beautiful of which is that in the collection of Mr. W. H. Forman, measuring seventeen inches in length, and weighing seven oz., seven dwts., four grs. It is probably an unique specimen.¹

¹ See *Journal* for Sept. 1859, vol. xv, p. 226, plates 20 and 21.

Proceedings of the Congress.

(Continued from p. 165.)

AT an early hour the Association quitted Shrewsbury to visit the Roman lead mines at Shelve, over which they were conducted by T. Wright, esq., F.S.A., who gave a sketch of the manner in which he considered the mining operations had been carried on by the Romans. He said that Shelve Hill was full of lead ore, of which there were about nine veins running nearly perpendicular. When the Romans came here they found these cropping out at the surface, and they followed them to as great a depth as they could, or until they found no more ore. There was a passage in Pliny relating to the lead found in Britain, which probably referred to this very spot. Pliny says that in Britain they found the lead on the surface of the earth: if he remembered right, that author's words were *summo corio*, on the outer skin; and in such abundance that it was considered prudent to forbid more than a certain amount to be taken in a year. Pliny lived in the middle and latter half of the first century; and it is curious that the Roman pigs of lead found in this neighbourhood, and evidently obtained from these mines, all bore the name of the emperor Hadrian, who flourished early in the second century. This shews us at what an early period these mines were worked. Mr. Wright observed also that it was very remarkable that it was in this latter reign Ptolemy, the geographer, mentions for the first time the town of Viroconium, or Uriconium, as the chief place in this part of the country; and he could not but think that our Uriconium derived much of its importance from its proximity to these Roman mining districts. Before leading the visitors up the hill to view the remains of the Roman mines, he pointed out to them some of the objects of interest in the landscape around,—such as the mountain of Corndon with its summit covered with tumuli; the circle of stones at its foot, called Mitchell's Fold, of which he had told them the story in his paper on local legends the previous evening; another circle, called the Hoar Stones, etc. Mr. Wright then conducted as many as felt disposed down into one of the shafts, if such

it might be called. It is now reached by an opening through the side of the hill, not very steep in its descent. It was in this shaft two pigs of lead bearing the emperor Hadrian's name had been found, and are to be seen at Linley Hall, to which the party now proceeded.

Having reached Linley Hall, they were most heartily welcomed by the rev. Mr. More and his family. After having visited the saloon and other rooms, and admired an extensive collection of paintings and other articles of *virtù*, the visitors were conducted to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast was laid out; after partaking of which the president returned thanks to the host for his great hospitality, to which Mr. More responded, expressing himself highly gratified by the honour of the visit.

The party then proceeded to view the remains of a Roman villa discovered in the grounds, the foundations of which had in many places been laid bare, Mr. More being desirous of affording every opportunity to his visitors of forming their own judgment on this discovery. The lines of the supposed outer walls were marked by small red flags. An aqueduct had been found extending for a very great distance. It appeared that there was no water near the villa, and the aqueduct had been formed for the purpose of conveying the water to it from a spring which lay above the hall. Close by was a large mound, which Mr. Wright suggested was a Roman tumulus. At a little distance from this a large quantity of Roman tiles, and also a nice specimen of a tessellated pavement, had been found. In another place close by there was a hypocaust which had been supplied by the aqueduct, the heating apparatus being just below. There were nine or ten pillars similar in form and position to those at Wroxeter, only that they were of solid stones instead of tiles, as at the latter place. These examinations afforded much gratification, and would have been further pursued but that the rain was inexorable, and came down so thickly as to render an adjournment to a place of shelter advisable, which was soon found under the roof of the noble mansion. Coffee was now served; and whilst the vehicles were being prepared, the rev. John Humphreys, of Wentnor, interested the assembly with some explanations of the derivations of several names of places in the locality, such as "Stiper Stones," "Shelve," "Linley," "Wentnor," "Pulverbach," and others; all of which he believed to be of Welsh derivation, but altered to their present forms by corruptions at various times.

Some of the members paid a visit to the church, the tower of which bears every appearance of being early Norman or Saxon. If the former, Mr. Roberts remarked that it is ruder than usual, and than other works in the county. It is square in plan, twenty-four feet by twenty-one feet six inches, the same width as the nave; and is thirty-two feet high, with eaves, the roof being later. It is built of rough stones in random courses, three feet six inches thick, without coigns, and has one floor. The

windows are square-headed loopholes deeply splayed. The church is comparatively modern, but has an early font, quite plain, probably Saxon. The basin is two feet across and ten inches deep. There is some carved pewing of Flemish manufacture. The north transept is a chapel belonging to the family of the De la Mores, the patrons. The present owner, the rev. T. F. More, has enlarged it for monumental purposes.

Upon the return to Shrewsbury, an evening meeting was held, the president in the chair; at which George Maw, esq., F.S.A., read a paper, "On the Pavements of Uriconium," illustrating it by a variety of plans and diagrams. The paper will be found at pp. 100-110 *ante*. Portions of the pavements preserved in the Shrewsbury museum were also exhibited.

The meeting closed with an exhibition by Mr. Wright of a large and very extraordinary collection of flint implements, consisting of axes, spears, arrow-heads, knives, fish-hooks, etc., the property of Mr. Edward Tindall, of Bridlington in Yorkshire, in which neighbourhood chiefly they were found. Mr. Wright pointed out briefly the interest which these objects presented at the present moment; but he said the subject was rather large, and involved so many questions, that he thought it would be advisable, instead of entering upon it at this time, to adjourn the consideration of it to one of the public meetings of the Archæological Association in London. He would make a few remarks, however, on three questions connected with it, which, on such an occasion, should not perhaps be passed over silently. In the first place, as to their antiquity, he gave facts to shew that this was not necessarily so great as some people were inclined to suppose; but that it was the practice at all periods, among people not highly civilized, to use stone for such purposes when metal could not be procured; while it was evident that a good number of these flint instruments had been made in imitation of implements of metal. The second question to which he would allude was the discovery of such implements in the drift, which had lately been discussed so much, and in regard to which he thought that further discovery and discussion would lead in the end to the discovery that the geologists were labouring under a delusion. In the third place, Mr. Wright gave a curious account of forgeries of flint instruments, of which he exhibited a considerable number manufactured by some men who lived on the coast of Yorkshire.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

The morning's labours commenced by an excursion to Battlefield church, upon the restoration of which workmen were now engaged. Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., undertook to conduct the party, and remarked that it was a "collegiate church of secular canons," constructed on two

acres of land "given by Henry IV to Roger Yoe of Leaton, rector of the chapel of St. John the Baptist at Albrighton Husee, in the field called Battlefield, where a battle had been fought between king Henry and Henry Piercy," to build a "chapel to Mary Magdalen."¹ Yoe's will is dated 1444, and in it he leaves his body to be buried near the high altar. The church consists of a simple nave, and a chancel of similar width, and a western tower. From the mention of a high altar, and the dedication, it is likely that the original appropriation was to a choir and Lady chapel; and as we proceed this will appear more probable, although a small nave may have been part of the arrangement. The buildings, except the former Lady chapel, are roofless: the portion covered is used for service, and is the parish church, the enclosing wall being probably on the site of the choir screen. The roof is of yesterday, and supported with the assistance of two ungainly Doric columns on pedestals placed across the chancel. The whole structure is in course of renovation, for the purpose of being entirely brought again into use. It is said to have been entire within the memory of persons living in 1813;² and mention is made of stalls in the choir, as well as to the stained glass hereafter referred to. There are sedilia of late Perpendicular work in the Lady chapel, and a priest's door discovered on the day the Association viewed the church,—all leading to the conclusion that it was subdivided as Mr. Roberts stated. The date of its foundation seems perfectly clear; or at all events the grant of the land, in 1403, would lead to the inference that none of the works were of a prior date, but of that immediately succeeding. It shews, however, with what caution these applications of dates should be made in reference to the peculiarities of architecture, for several of the windows are certainly of an earlier period, and must have been brought at the time from some existing building, or have been subsequently inserted. The neighbouring abbey of Haughmond may have been the fertile quarry whence these gems were obtained, and inserted after the dissolution; or they may have been the windows of a previously existing chapel. The general style of the church is that of the early part of the fifteenth century; but the few windows referred to are a century earlier. There are likewise some sculptures, and probably some of the glass, which are more or less in anticipation of the reputed age. The workmen had this morning laid bare parts of several leaden coffins at the east end of the chancel, at a depth of two or three feet, and the jambs of the priest's door before mentioned. There had also been exposed some very perfect and nearly entire encaustic pavements at about three feet below the present surface; and as it was said that these extended to the outside of the building, and the coffins were not so deep as the pavings, Mr. Roberts thought it conclusive that a chapel, or some

¹ Phillips' *Hist. Shrewsb.*

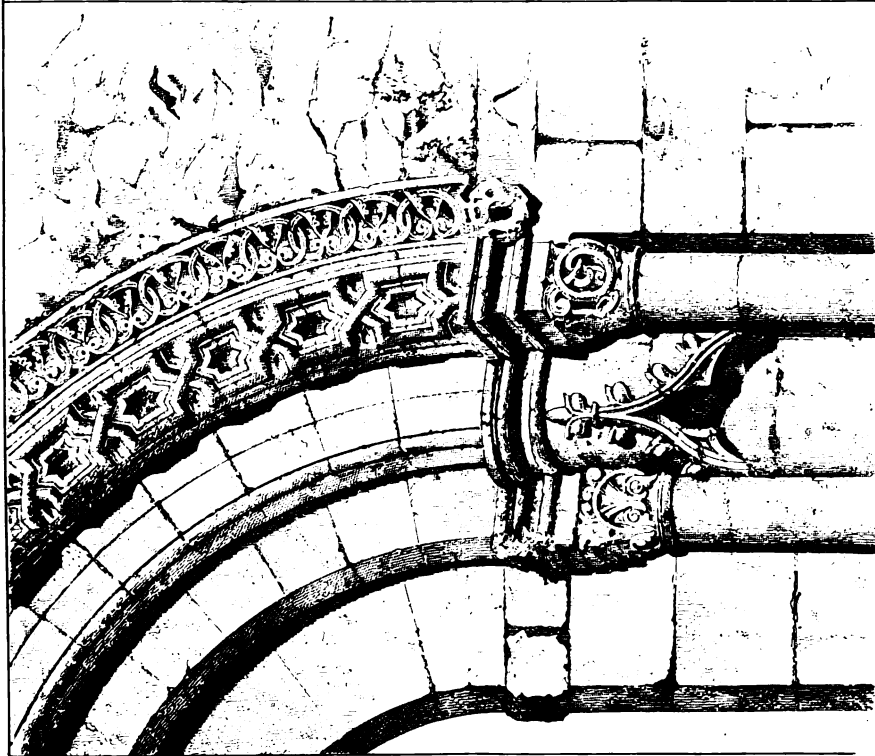
² Beauties of England and Wales.

other building, which perhaps became much mutilated during the conflict, stood on this site prior to the grant, and which made way for the larger building. The earlier windows are evidently from a sacred structure; and unless they came from Haughmond after the dissolution, about a century later, they are likely to have existed in a chapel on the spot. Amongst the rubbish thrown up in excavating the area of the chancel, were some broken pieces of ridge-tiles of a dingy red colour, with grooves for cresting. These also appeared to belong to an earlier building. Mr. Roberts was not aware that any similar ridging had been met with in this country. The east window has much painted glass, but put together without any attempt at arrangement. In the centre is a chalice surmounted by the sacred monogram on a wafer; which wafer formed a nimbus with a radiating glory. These pieces are said to be the remnants of glass which filled all the windows, and represented the history of John the Baptist; also the portraits and arms of the warriors who fell on the king's side in the battle of Shrewsbury.¹ There is lying in the church a rude sculpture of the Virgin with the dead Christ in her lap, which probably belongs to the thirteenth century. On the front of the tower is a statue of a knight in armour, which is said to be intended for Henry IV. From the armour and the circumstance of the grant, this is not unlikely to be the case.

The Association now proceeded to Haughmond abbey, on arriving at which Mr. Roberts remarked that, of all the abbeys visited by the Association, none exhibited so melancholy an example of misapplied zeal as Haughmond, which for many years was in the hands of workmen with the intent of forming what was then supposed to be pretty ruins. Walls were taken down, others built, windows and doors restored in the worst possible manner, mostly with the old materials; so that when the weather shall have equally stained the stones, the cement will be the only test, besides that of the experienced eye, in detecting the genuine from the false. There has been much misapprehension as regards this abbey. The rev. R. W. Eyton² attacks those parts which refer to its history, and deduces from records that the early foundation attributed to it by former writers and antiquaries, is not correct. He places its erection between 1130 and 1138; and from the remains of the semi-Norman work in the cloisters, Mr. Roberts was disposed to coincide with him; those parts having been executed about 1140 or 1160,—certainly not earlier than the reign of king Stephen, and some as certainly in the time of Henry II. The only remains of that date are in the cloisters, and include a doorway into the south side of the nave of the church, near the west end (see plate 22, fig. 1),—which, indeed, is the only part of the church in existence; the three openings into the Chapter House; and part of the south

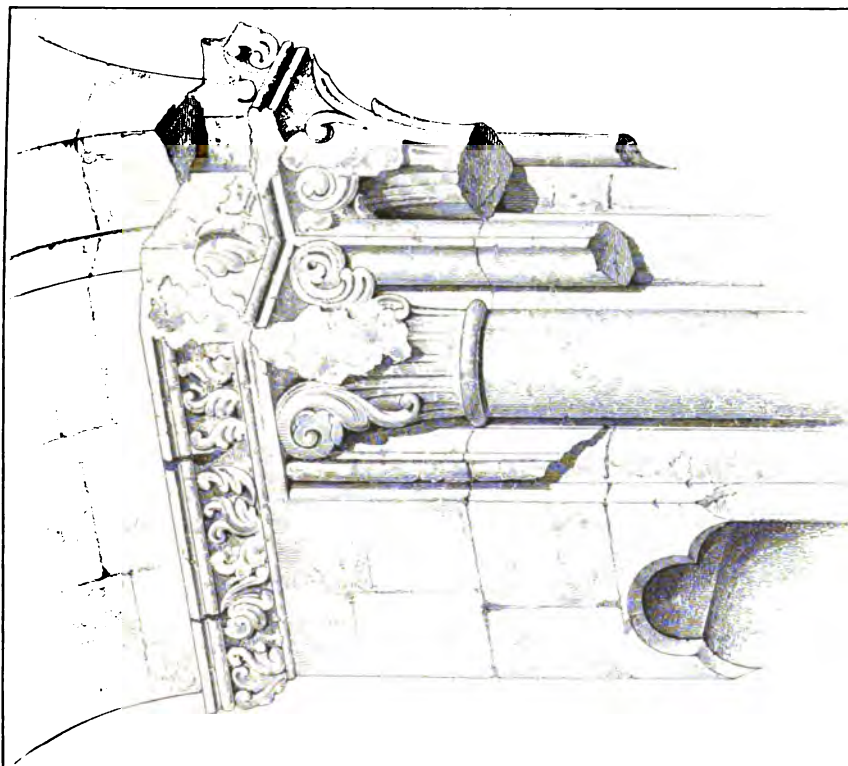
¹ Beauties of England and Wales.

² Antiq. of Shropsh., vii, 282 et seq.



Roberts del.

Part of Doorway from Cloister in Nave.



J.R. Jobbins

Upper part of division in Lavatory.



wall of the cloister, which has been stated with some probability to have been the lavatory (see plate 22, fig. 2),—this, however, is likely to have been some years later than the other two portions. The Chapter House has been frequently described to be almost entirely in the style of the twelfth century:¹ the front, however, is the only part of that date, the interior having been entirely rebuilt in the fifteenth century, when the handsome flat ceiling with its heavy, moulded timbers, was adapted from some previous buildings, and the walls built in their present plan. The front has insertions of canopies and figures of the fourteenth century. The church appears to have been cruciform, without aisles; and on a careful examination of the ground, Mr. Roberts thought he could detect a Lady chapel at the east end, which had escaped other eyes. As the church was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and there were no aisles to the east end, it is probable that there was a Lady chapel in that position, and as indicated by the direction of the foundations. As at Lilleshall and Wenlock, the conventual buildings have advanced before the west end of the church. In a plan made at the time of the visit of the Archæological Institute,² this has been overlooked, the church having been drawn to the full extent, when, in fact, the walls there simply shew the position of a tower or turret. Passing across the cloisters (of which there were evidently two), we come to two large apartments, which have been variously described as the abbot's lodging and the hospitium. The size of these precludes the idea of their being simply the former; and the absence of the evidence of an abbot's lodging (unless it was entirely detached, and on the east of the small cloister), would lead to the conclusion that it was a combination of the two, and used by the abbot and for distinguished guests. These buildings are of the end of the fourteenth century; with some parts, including the bay window (if they are original), quite of debased character, though of perpendicular outline. The windows of the hall have seats in them. These may have been applied to the same purpose as that suggested by Mr. Roberts at Wenlock. There is a view (drawn in 1778) of the exterior of the west end of the abbot's refectory, or guests' hall, in Grose's *Antiquities*,³ which omits altogether the south-western turret, and in other respects shews differences. There is also a view of the front of the Chapter House in the *Monasticon*,⁴ much as it now is, with the exception of the as yet obvious insertion of columns and completion of arches. The views, however, in the *Beauties of England and Wales*,⁵ drawn in 1811, shew both turrets; but the Chapter House exhibits a considerable difference in the upper part, the side having a gable with a three-light window of apparently the same date as the ceiling. The abbey was of the order of canons regular of St. Augustine, and was founded by William Fitz

¹ *Monasticon*, vi, 108.² *Archæolog. Journal*, xii, 396.³ Vol. iii, art. "Haghamon."⁴ Vol. vi, 107.⁵ Vol. xiii, pp. 179-80.

Alan; and a monumental slab lies in the ground (formerly in the Chapter House) to his memory, or that of his son. There is a companion slab to the memory of Isabel de Mortimer, his wife. These have been described and figured.¹ The abbey stood fourth in value in the county. At the end of the thirteenth century its clear income was £156; and at the time of the surrender, it was £259 : 13 : 7. That occurred on Sept. 9, 1539, when the abbot was pensioned with £40. The name appears recently always to have been spelt *Haghamon*. The rev. Mr. Eyton gives an admirable account of the early history in his valuable work,² which has been repeated with some small variations in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute.³ Mr. Eyton also gives the most complete list of the abbots.⁴ In the woods to the east of the abbey is a small well of the fourteenth century, which has been overlooked until recently.

Uriconium was the next object of attention for the Association; and arriving at Wroxeter, T. Wright, esq., F.S.A., described its different features, marking particularly the places where discoveries had been made; and which having been already detailed in his papers printed in this *Journal* (vol. xv, pp. 205-224; *ib.*, 311-317; vol. xvi, pp. 342-349), it is unnecessary again to specify. The excavations are now resumed, and the necessary details of their progress will appear in successive publications.

Wroxeter church was also inspected; and the reader is referred to the paper by the rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., printed pp. 85-99 *ante*.

Mr. Roberts, F.S.A., took a survey of the church architecturally, and has favoured the Association with the following observations:

"There is much that is of early Roman character in Wroxeter church; and it is to be regretted that so many changes should have been permitted, when the result has been nearly to destroy the original and genuine church. The south addition to the nave has the worst possible effect both internally and externally. In the outside of this wall are inserted two pieces of sculpture which would pass for Saxon, and thus their preservation has been insured; but, on the other hand, a really beautiful doorway into the chancel is half concealed. The arch is of excellent masonry, of the transitional period from Norman to Early English, of the date of about 1180 to 1190. The capitals of the shafts look as though they had been inserted, and are of a later date. There is a label on the interior with a dog-tooth ornament. The tower has much work of an early period built into a late construction of masonry. Internally there has been less alteration than externally; but enough has taken place to have caused an entirely different effect from that intended by the first architects. There have been, if not Saxon, at least early Norman windows all round the chancel. The depressed chancel-arch

¹ Gentleman's Magazine, xcv, p. 497.

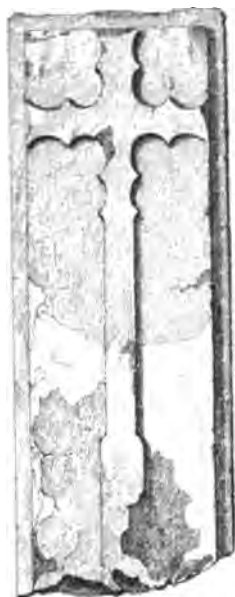
² Vol. vii, p. 282 et seq.

³ xiii, 145.

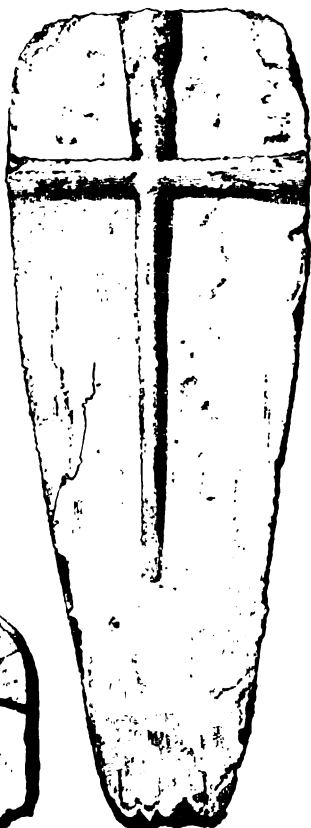
⁴ vii, 229.



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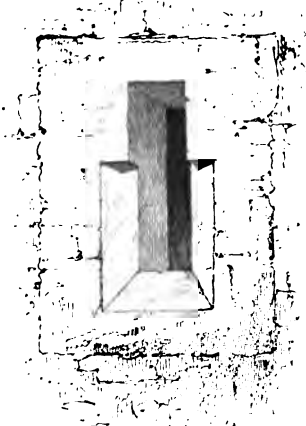
2



4



6



3



Leper's Confessional Window.
Atcham Church, Salop.

was once a simple pointed opening, which, possibly by the removal of the wall when the extension was made laterally, gave way, and became to the eye a Tudor arch. The beautifully carved Norman capitals in the tower-arch have been ruthlessly cut away to make room for a gallery. The oak hammer-beam roof is concealed by plastering. Some high pews of the age of Elizabeth, having coverings or canopies, are in the chancel; and although they are excellent in themselves, they are unfitted for the church, and should be removed and preserved elsewhere."

Quitting Wroxeter, on the road back to Shrewsbury a visit was paid to Atcham church,—originally called Attingham or Ettingham, i.e., the home of the children of Eata.¹ It is dedicated to St. Eatta, and of Saxon foundation. The present church, however, is of much later date. There is a window in the tower, and another in the church, which have shafts of clustered columns not of the same period as the arches which they support. The point of greatest interest is the peculiar arrangement of the east wall of the chancel, which, somewhat like that at St. Lawrence, Ludlow, has two rectangular chambers, one on each side of the altar. In this instance the entrances from the church have been obliterated; and the chambers, which Mr. Roberts probed from the outside, seem to be about three feet by four feet,—and are, in fact, in the thickness of the wall. Each chamber has a small unglazed loophole-light, externally about twelve inches by three inches, splayed for about two-thirds of the height. The only other instance of arrangement at all corresponding to this, with which Mr. Roberts was acquainted, is at Wighton church, in Norfolk, where a dwarf "lean-to" extends under the east end of the chancel. This was in ruins and roofless in 1847, when Mr. Roberts sketched it; and he then judged it to have been a confessional. In all three churches the object was the same; and probably for administering the sacrament to leprous persons, and also for confessing the lepers. At Wighton there are five windows, and larger than those at Atcham, and a greater distance from the ground.

The churchyard of Atcham presents some interesting sepulchral slabs. (See plate 23.)

Figs. 1, 2, 3, have only recently been discovered; and they were found under the foundation of the old south porch, which bore the date of 1665. Figs. 4 and 5 have been lying in the churchyard for years. Fig. 6 on the same plate represents the supposed leper's confessional window pointed out and drawn by Mr. Roberts.

In the evening a meeting was held at Shrewsbury for the concluding business of the Congress, the president in the chair.

Mr. Pettigrew said they had now arrived at that stage of the proceedings when they should return thanks to those who had assisted the

¹ Eyton's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, viii, 239 et seq.

Association at the Congress. Resolutions were then severally moved, and unanimously carried, thanking the patrons, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretaries, and other officers, together with the mayor and corporation, the high sheriff, the town clerk, the liberal entertainers of the Association, the authors of papers, exhibitors of antiquities, the proprietors of the places visited, the rectors and vicars of the several churches for the great attention paid by them to the Association. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Thos. Wright for his unwearied exertions during the Congress, and his most lucid illustration of Uriconium.

Mr. Pettigrew then moved the special thanks of the meeting to Beriah Botfield, esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., for his great attention throughout the week, and the zealous efforts made by him to promote the interests of the Association. The president acknowledged the compliment, which was passed by acclamation, and terminated the meeting by the delivery of the following address :

“When I last had the honour of addressing you, I endeavoured to take a cursory survey of the history of the county in connexion with the objects of interest you were about to visit. It is now my duty to tell you how far those intentions have been fulfilled. I will not attempt to reciprocate the compliments which your treasurer has paid to me ; but I will only add that, if this has, as he says, been a successful Congress, that result is due fully as much to Mr. Pettigrew as to myself. We have had to contend against the most unfavourable weather ; nevertheless, much of that which we proposed to ourselves has been accomplished. We have visited the encaustic tile-works of Mr. Maw, who has introduced a new branch of industry into this country. We have seen how a handful of powdered clay may be converted into the most beautiful and durable material, which has been used in the decoration of the cathedral of Calcutta, and in the adornment of the public buildings of Toronto. We have been enabled to compare the different styles of Gothic architecture employed by the Augustine, the Cistercian, and the Benedictine orders, in our visits to the abbeys of Shrewsbury and Wenlock, Buildwas, Lilleshall, and Haughmond, to note their differences and to remark their peculiarities. One of the chief features of Gothic architecture is its admirable power of adaptation to the different circumstances in which it may be placed, or under which it may be employed. It must be most gratifying to every lover of antiquity to be informed that the inhabitants of Shrewsbury have decided upon restoring their ancient abbey church. All that will be immediately undertaken is to preserve the fabric from decay by such repairs as are absolutely necessary, and to remove the brick parapet from that noble tower, the work of abbot Prestbury, the intimate friend of the great ecclesiastical architect, William of Wykeham. But it is hoped that by the cooperation of all those who feel an interest in church restoration, that much more may be done to render

this ancient fabric less incongruous and more satisfactory than in its present state. Architecture, it may be truly said, is history written on stone; and we have had the pleasure of reading the history of Ludlow in its ancient castle. We have seen the Roman keep erected probably by Walter de Lacy and Joce de Dinan on the rocky eminence above the Teme. We have noted the important additions made to the castle by the Mortimers, who probably fortified the town with walls between the years 1310 and 1318, as we find mention of murage for Ludlow entered on the rolls of the third and sixth years of the reign of Edward the Second; and we have noticed the more recent additions of sir Henry Sidney, to which, indeed, he has affixed his name. We have also visited the noble church of St. Lawrence,—memorial of the piety of the earlier owner of Ludlow castle; and we may congratulate the inhabitants of the town on its recent and successful restoration and on its lofty roof. They may now bend in affectionate adoration to Him who has inspired with the will and endowed them with the means to dedicate afresh such a noble building to his service and to his glory. We have also had the satisfaction of seeing the historic church of Battlefield actually under the process of restoration; and we have dwelt on the storied monuments of the church of Tong. We have visited the lead mines worked by the Romans; and we have been conducted by Mr. Wright over their famous city, Uriconium. There is one feature of the present Congress which has been most gratifying to myself,—that it has been honoured by the presence of several, and those not the least distinguished, members of the Archæological Institute; and I am happy to find, distant as it was from their late place of meeting, at Gloucester, that some of their body visited Wroxeter; and I trust this may be regarded as a sign that the two kindred societies, formed for similar objects, may unite in the promotion of archæological research. We have been favoured by the presence of Dr. Bruce, who is now engaged on the third edition of his *Roman Wall*, and uniting Roman spirit with British energy, very well is called the Horsley of the nineteenth century. We have also had as our visitors those distinguished numismatists, Dr. Ugger and Mr. Bergne. Among the thanks which have been given to many persons this evening, none, in my opinion, deserve them more than those who contributed papers which have been read at our evening meetings. To Mr. Planché our thanks are due for his paper on the Norman earls of Shrewsbury. We know him as a tasteful antiquary; but those who are partial to dramatic entertainments, may unconsciously perhaps have derived their chief enjoyment from the playful genius of Planché. We are indebted to Mr. Hartshorne for his communication upon Powis castle, which I regard as arguing well for the more elaborate work which he has now in hand on the border castles of England and Wales. You must all have heard Mr. Petit's discourse on Shifnal church with the con-

viction that the subject of Gothic architecture was therein treated by the hand of a master; and you must have admired the beautiful drawings by which that eminent artist illustrated his subject. But we are especially bound to thank those gentlemen who, like Mr. Roberts and Mr. Gordon Hills, have illustrated upon the spot the objects we have visited, who for that purpose have previously made ground-plans of the buildings, and so carefully studied their history and peculiarities as to render our own inspection of them much more gratifying and instructive than it would otherwise have been. We also owe our best acknowledgments to the mayor and corporation of this town for the dignified courtesy with which they have received us, and to all those who have afforded us facilities for our excursions, or who have proffered the hand of friendship or extended the rites of hospitality to us during our Congress. I trust that Mr. Wright's labours on the site of Uriconium may be only the prelude to more important discoveries, for which the site of the cemetery will, I trust, be carefully explored, and that he will in the end produce a much more important work than any which has hitherto appeared. I trust that during the week which has thus happily concluded, we have derived many pleasing recollections, and that we may have exercised a beneficial influence on those with whom we have been associated. I beg most sincerely to thank you for the unanimous vote of thanks you have been pleased to accord me. The result of inquiries which suggested themselves during a walk round the castle and walls of Ludlow, in the afternoon of the 9th of August, have been communicated to me by the rev. C. H. Hartshorne in a letter dated Holdenby, 18th August, 1860. "I find the Calendar of Patent Rolls mention (3 Edw. II, 1310) murage for Ludlow; and in the *Rotuli Originales* there is notice of the men of Ludlow fining themselves ten marks for murage for five years, on the roll of the sixth year of Edw. II; so that the walling probably began in 1310, and continued until 1318. This would include the period when I supposed the gateway at the bottom of Broad-street was erected, as well as the greater portion of the church, and all the decorated parts of the castle, popularly called the state apartments,—the whole of which, besides the Edwardian portion of the church, I have little doubt was the work of that Roger de Mortimer who married Jane de Genneville, by whom he obtained Ludlow. I see by Eyton's pedigree that he was born in 1287, and died in 1330; whilst she was born in 1286, and died in 1356. This makes the period I assume for the architecture to be coincident. So that in this, as in every other case, the mouldings, which are very peculiar, but only to be seen in the reign of Edward II, quite agree with the history. In short, the Gate House, walls, north side of the church, and state apartments at the castle, are all so united that they are of the same age, and were built by Roger de Mortimer in the reign of Edward II."

Proceedings of the Association.

MARCH 13.

G. GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THANKS were voted for the following presents :

To the Author. Archæology : its Past and its Future Work. By J. Y. Simpson, M.D., F.R.S.E., V.P., S.A.E. Edinb., 1861 8vo.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for March 1861. 8vo.

To the Society. The Journal of the Royal Dublin Society. Nos. XVI to XIX. Dublin, 1860. 8vo.

Mr. Syer Cuming, hon. sec., read the following communication :

“ON THE REPUTED SIGNET RING OF MARY STUART.

“Having lately had occasion to make some inquiries regarding Mary of Modena, I was induced to turn to the accompanying engraving of her reputed signet, previously given in our *Journal* (xi, 76); but neither the engraving, nor the remarks thereon by Mr. Vere Irving, convincing me that the jewel was rightly assigned to the wife of our second James, and feeling that Mary of Scotland had no better claim to it, I took up an impression of the matrix, and discovered what I believe will dispel the mystery which has hitherto surrounded this curious relic. The monogram on the dexter side of the shield consists, not of one, but *two* letters, the M having a bar across its centre. Thus we have the initials H. M. in combination,—the cipher, some would say, of Mary Stuart and her second husband, Henry Darnley; thereby tending to establish the statement put forth by the venders of the seals at Holyrood. But this monogram is applicable, and to my mind far more apposite, to another unfortunate member of the house of Stuart, who flourished at a somewhat later period, namely, Henrietta Maria, the consort of king Charles I. It can only be by putting forced construction on the H, that the signet ring can be affiliated to



Mary of Scotland; and the presence of the letter is perfectly inexplicable if the jewel belonged to Mary of Modena. But as the property of Henrietta of France, all is easy and consistent; and in confirmation that the monogram in question belongs to her, we have only to refer to Pinkerton's *Medallic History* (pl. xv), where are engraved two medalets of the queen bearing this monogram beneath the arms of Great Britain and France: so that henceforth we may accept as an attested fact that the wax impressions sold at Holyrood palace as mementos of Scotland's fair queen, were really taken from the signet of the wife of her ill-fated grandson.

"It is stated in our *Journal* that the original signet is in the collection of the earl of Buchan; but the gentleman from whom my impression was obtained, informed me it was the property of a Mr. Fielder; and that, according to tradition, it had once been in the hands of Dr. Juxon, bishop of London, who had received it from Mary Stuart whilst on the scaffold, with the injunction to deliver it to her son, king James. But it must be remarked that at the time of the queen's death (1587), the future prelate was barely five years of age! May there not, however, be a glimmer of truth amid this cloud of error? It was the pious Juxon who attended king Charles upon the scaffold: it was he who received the George from the hands of his royal master, and possibly at the same time this precious signet, with directions to convey it to James, not king of Scotland, but duke of York.

"If such be the real facts of the case, the possession of the ring by the earl of Buchan is not surprising; for as Mr. Vere Irving has already shewn, the Erskines were one of the most faithful of the Jacobite families of Scotland, adhering to the persons as well as to the cause of the fallen house of Stuart.¹ Whether these surmises be right or wrong, they do not in the least affect the main question at issue, which I trust I have now set at rest by relieving Mary from the imputation of employing a seal which did not exist until nearly forty years after she had been consigned to the grave, and by restoring the jewel to its lawful owner—the queen Henrietta Maria."

Mr. Vere Irving, V.P., observed that the great historical interest which attached to this ring or signet, arose chiefly from the idea that it had belonged to Mary of Scotland up to the time of her death. Had this been true, it would have furnished the strongest evidence of her duplicity towards queen Elizabeth, to whom she had so often protested that, since the death of her first husband, she had ceased in any way to bear the arms of England. When, in 1855, Mr. Vere Irving first brought this question before the Association, he was only in a position to advance

¹ Since writing the above, Mr. Vere Irving informs me that the original signet is in the possession of Dr. Wiseman, who purchased it at the recent sale of the effects of the earl of Buchan.

negative and circumstantial evidence that this signet had no connexion with Marie Stuart, and therefore could be no foundation for any charge against her. Mr. Cuming's discovery places the matter at rest. There can be no doubt that the letter on the left of the lozenge is not a simple M, but the monogram, M.H.; which leaves no question that the original owner was Henrietta Maria. This style of signet appeared to have been a favourite with the ladies of the royal family of England in the early part of the seventeenth century; and Mr. Irving produced a letter belonging to our associate, Mr. R. Fitch, addressed by the electress palatine to her father, in 1614, to which are appended two impressions of a nearly similar seal.

Mr. Gordon M. Hills read a paper, "On Chichester, the Cathedral and other Ancient Buildings; with Remarks on the Fall of the Spire of the Cathedral." It is printed, pp. 118-138 *ante*.

MARCH 27.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Lord Boston, 4, Belgrave-square,
M. Adderley, esq., Royal Horse Guards Blue,
J. H. Holdsworth, esq., Doombrae, Ayr, N.B.,

were elected associates.

Thanks were given to the Archæological Institute for their *Journal*. No. 68. Dec., 1860; 8vo.

The rev. T. Wiltshire exhibited two forged flint implements obtained from Yorkshire. They strikingly resembled the specimens sent from Abbeville, and were different in character from the Kentish forgeries described in the *Journal* for March 1858 (vol. xiv, p. 94).

Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited three small objects of the seventeenth century, recovered from the Thames: 1, spoon of brass, three inches and three-eighths long, with round bowl and flat handle, the broad end perforated; 2, portion of a leaden toy (?), like a gateway with a clock above, surmounted by a crown; 3, bone handle in form of a female figure,—her bodice cut very low in the neck, fastened at top, and then sloping off to expose the long, striped dress. The hands rest on the hips; but the arms, as well as the head, are broken off.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming made the following communication:

"ON THE CHATELAINE AND ETUI.

"There is a charm about the history of costume and its appurtenances, which renders it a welcome theme to grave and gay, whether they delight in hoary antiquity, or revel in the living fashions of the hour. This fact will, I trust, sanction the attempt now made to trace the genealogy, so

to speak, of the *châtelaine*, and the little magazine of implements to which the French applied the title of *étui*, and which in England bore the name of *equipage*.

"From a remote period, and among the rudest races, it has been the custom to carry about the person certain objects required in the toilet, or needful for ready use. The most ancient and widely diffused instrument, and the one which has maintained its importance with extraordinary persistence in all climes and ages, is the tweezers. This is found in its most primitive form in Guiana and Terra del Fuego, in the Friendly Islands and New Zealand, where the *castalia ambigua*, *mytilus*, *cardium*, and other bivalve shells, are employed by the natives in plucking out the hairs which nature has planted on their faces.

"We know little regarding the toilet furniture of the *stone period*. Sir Richard Colt Hoare did, indeed, discover two ivory objects in Wiltshire,—one in a barrow at Knook Upton Lovel, the other at Kingston Deverill, which have been designated tweezers, and which had perforated hafts to admit of suspension.

"When we arrive at the *bronze period* we find surer ground to go upon; for the researches in the Danish barrows have brought brazen tweezers to light, placed on rings with other objects, manifestly for the purpose of suspension in the manner of the *châtelaine* of modern times. The Scandinavian tweezers, or *pinzettens* as they have been called, have very broad edges, and are narrow upwards to a little circular spring, through which the suspending ring passes, and the limbs are more or less richly graven with parallel lines and scrolls.¹

"Whilst numerous examples of *pinzettens* have been exhumed in Scandinavia, few have been met with in the Britannic islands of a pre-Roman æra. That the Celtæ had their *gefeilan*, or little tongs, is not to be doubted; and there is preserved in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy a pair of bronze tweezers, three inches long, recovered from the Ballinderry Crannoge, by which we can judge of their form and decoration. They have spade-shaped ends incised with circlets, and the straight portion of the limbs with crisscross lines.

"There is abundant proof that the Romans linked their toilet instruments together, to suspend as a *châtelaine* to the girdle. Beger, in his *Thesaur. Brandenburg.* (iii, 420), has figured two varieties of Roman *volselfe*,—one being a narrow strip of metal folded into the required form, the other having a circular spring for the reception of the ring. Three examples of the latter kind are given in this *Journal* (iii, 98, 177), from originals discovered at Hod Hill, near Blandford, Dorset, and at Chesterford, Essex. To the last is attached by wire an *auriscalpium*, or ear-pick, the bowl of which has an upward curve.

"These undoubted Roman *volselfe* may be compared with others

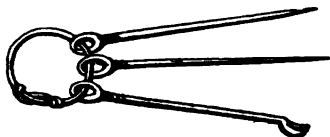
¹ See Worsaae's *Afbildninger*, pl. 51.

engraved in this *Journal* (ii, 56; xi, 187; xii, 236), from examples exhumed at Driffield, E.R. York; in the Isle of Wight; and at Boxley Hill, Kent; the first two having been met with in Saxon barrows. The latter is here reproduced for illustration.



"To an early Saxon period has been assigned the curious tweezers with suspending ring, found in a barrow at Newark, figured in this *Journal* (viii, 189). This specimen closely resembles one in Worsaae's *Afbildninger* (li, 211), which is placed under the *bronzealderen*. The Danish tang is accompanied by an ear-pick with ovate bowl, both being suspended from a ring.¹

"A curious châtelaine, discovered in a barrow at Kingston, Barham Downs, is given in the *Nenia Britannica* of Douglas (xviii, 2), in which the set of instruments consists of two tooth-picks, an ear-pick with circular bowl, and a fragment of a tongue-scraper (?), each having a circlet at



the end of the stem, through which the ring passes by which the group was hung to the girdle. The subjoined woodcut represents a somewhat similar châtelaine obtained from a Saxon barrow at Tanner's Field, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

The presence of two tooth-picks in these Teutonic châtelaines is remarkable; and it is, perhaps, worthy of note that the Chinese girdle-instruments exhibited by Mr. Elliott at a former meeting had also a pair of tooth-picks: indeed, this eastern set offers other points for comparison with examples exhumed in England and the north of Europe,—not the least curious being the glove-shaped nail-scraper, which bears resemblance to an instrument designed for the same purpose, found at Kingston, and engraved in the *Nenia* (xviii, 8).²

"The use of the châtelaine survived the overthrow of the Saxon dynasty, and in the time of the Tudors was almost as rife as in the days of the Cæsars. This trait in the history of costume is well attested by existing examples wrought of gold, silver, and brass. A set of silver implements was found in 1849, in the churchyard of Alfriston, Sussex, represented in the following page. These instruments move on a rivet, and depend from a stout ring, and comprise an ear-pick with long bowl, a sickle-shaped nail-scraper, bringing to mind those on the Teutonic and Chinese châtelaines; a tooth-pick, and a hoe-shaped tongue-scraper, into the blade of which the three other objects turn, so that their extremities are protected. On the inner side of the tongue-scraper is graven,

¹ Tweezers from Saxon barrows are given in the *Nenia* of Douglas, pl. 13, fig. 6, and pl. 15, fig. 15. The former depends from a ring, and has the upper part of the limbs graven with a few lines.

² The Chinese châtelaine is described in vol. xvi, 340.

IHS . HELP . ME . DIO . HERST. ; and on the corresponding part of the pick is repeated the name, DIO . HERSTE. This curious relic is referrible to the middle of the sixteenth century ; and about the close of the same century the little implements were disengaged from each other, and placed in separate receptacles within an ornamental case, or etui, which was suspended to the girdle in the same manner as the châtelaine had been.

"One of the earliest representations of the etui I have met with, is in a print of a French lady, by Peter de Jode, produced at the commencement of the seventeenth century. In this interesting engraving we see a masked female, fan in hand, with purse, mirror, etc., at her right side, and the case hanging by a riband-loop on her left. The top is arched, and the lower part of the body decreases to a point.



"What these old etuis contained is shewn in a rare work entitled *The French Garden for English Ladies and Gentlewomen to Walk in* (1621), where a mistress says to her maid, 'Give me my girdle, and see that all the furniture be at it : looke if my cizers, the pincers, the pen-knife, the knife to close letters, with the bodkin, the ear-picker, and the seal, be in the case. Where is my purse to weare upon my gowne?' Let us pause for an instant over these several objects. In the châtelaines already described no mention has been made of the 'cizers'; but *forficulae* of bronze have been discovered of such small dimensions that they could be easily grouped on the same ring with the *volcella*, *auriscalpium*, etc.; and the tweezers found in the Anglo-Saxon barrow at Driffield were accompanied by the scissors represented in the *Journal* (ii, 56). But it was not until comparatively recent times that scissors assumed a promi-nency in the set of instruments. The bodkin, pen-knife, knife to close letters, and the seal, seem to have been added to the old stock when dis-engaged from the ring and enclosed in the etui. Writing tablets and pencils, little snuff-spoons and thimbles, gradually increased the list of girdle furniture, which at first starting consisted simply of the tweezers and the ear-pick.

Early examples of the etui have now become exceedingly scarce ; but Mr. T. Wills places before us a set of cases of the second half of the 17th century, which were formerly in the Fonthill collection. These are

rather flat, the fronts and backs composed of mother-of-pearl, with gilt metal edges, the whole being elegantly engraved, and suspended by five fine chains from a little plaque linked to the girdle-hook, the front of which is inlaid with pearl shell. The large central etui contained the scissors, and the narrow ones, on either side, held the tweezers and knife, whilst the box-like cases depending from the shorter chains were destined for the thimble and seal.

"As to the material of etuis, we may remark that besides those of mother-of-pearl, we meet with others of carved wood, bone, horn, and ivory, of tortoise-shell and papier-maché adorned with piqué-work, of polished agate, gold, silver, gilded metal, and steel, painted enamel, embossed leather, and shagreen; and in the Portland museum, sold in 1786, lot 1788 is described as 'a steel chain with very beautiful instruments, mounted in gold, with blue dog-skin case.' Most of the gold and silver etuis have vanished in the melting-pot of the refiner, so that the majority of girdle-cases left to us are of gilded metal, or of that famous compound called Pinchbeck, after its inventor.

"We are indebted to Mr. S. Wood for the opportunity of viewing a splendid etui of the early part of the eighteenth century, the whole being of gilt metal. The hook and chain of linked plaques display the figure of a shepherd, busts of a lady, and a scene from the story of Abelard and Heloisa. At the base of the chain is a swivel, from which depends the etui, with its figures of Minerva and Juno, cherubs, twisted columns, scrolls, etc., in well wrought *repousse*, and designed to contain an ivory tablet and seven instruments. The lateral boxes for the thimble and seal are attached to the lower edge of the hook by a few links, and on the back of the hook is stamped the maker's name, IOYCE HUSSY.

"To these examples of girdle furniture I will add another which has been in my family's possession ever since it left the shop of Pinchbeck, and which is a splendid specimen of his 'curious metal,' as he was wont to call it in the newspaper advertisements of the time.¹ The hook has on its front a group of figures typical of poverty, riches, and love; the linked plates are of rich scroll-work, and to them is attached the swivel from which the etui depends. The etui is of elegant contour, enriched with *amorini*, a dog, swan and flowers, lions, masks, scrolls, etc., of *repousse*, executed in a masterly style of art. The etui still contains its original pencil-top, ivory tablets, knife, tooth and ear-pick, and tiny snuff spoon. The scissors, bodkin, and tweezers are lost, and the thimble and seal which once filled the little boxes are also deficient. The stately equipage is preserved in its original case of black fish-skin lined with crimson silk and velvet.

"The girdle etui, in spite of all its gorgeous aspect, was little, if at all,

¹ Pinchbeck's first place of business was at the Court of Requests, Westminster; hence he removed to Fleet-street; and on Saturday, December 11, 1742, opened an additional establishment in Pall Mall, facing the Haymarket.

worn subsequent to the reign of George II. But though the fine old case, with its rich chains and hook have been laid aside, its contents are still occasionally to be seen and recognised."

Mr. Cuming appropriately closed his paper by an exhibition of ladies' watch chains of the first half of the seventeenth century, comprising several elegant specimens from his own collection, and others belonging to Dr. Iliff, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Wood, and captain Tupper.

APRIL 10.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

See pp. 166-188, *ante*.

APRIL 24.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

The chairman announced that the council, in virtue of the power given to them by the general meeting, had had the honour of enrolling in the list of associates, the name of sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., M.P., C.B., M.A., etc., who had acquiesced in their desire to take the office of president for the ensuing year, in the place of Beriah Botfield, esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., to whom the thanks of the association had been unanimously voted for the many distinguished services he had rendered to the society during his year of office.

The chairman also made known to the associates, that the annual congress for 1861, being the eighteenth annual meeting, had been fixed to take place for the county of Devon, at Exeter, commencing, Monday, August 19th, and continued to Saturday the 24th, inclusive. It would be presided over by sir Stafford H. Northcote, bart., M.P.

The following were added to the list of the associates :

The rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A., New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

Charles Hill, esq., Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

Alwin Shutt Bell, esq., Scarborough.

Rev. J. A. Addison, M.A., Netley-villas, near Southampton.

Robert Jennings, esq., Lawn-villa, Southampton.

Thanks were given for the following presents :

To the Society. Proceedings of the Royal Society. No. 43. 8vo.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for April. 8vo.

To the Authors. Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture, by Messrs.
Dollman and Jobbins. Nos. 16 and 17. 4to.

„ Account of the Discovery of a Hoard of Ancient Coins,
by John Evans, F.S.A. 8vo.

To the Editors. The Reliquary. No. IV. By Llewellyn Jewitt. 8vo.

Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited an impression from the original matrix of a seal, in the possession of lady Corbet, of Sundorne Castle, Salop, stated to be the signet of abbot Sherrington; it has, however, nothing of an ecclesiastical character. It is of the time of Edward III, and bears within a cusped border a shield charged as follows: quarterly—1, Three piles reversed; 2, Three piles; 3, Void; 4, Void; over all a bend. The verge inscribed—*Sigill' Roberti De Sherringtonne*. There is a Sherrington, in Buckinghamshire, and one also in Wiltshire; and Guillim in his *Display of Heraldry* (ed. 1724, p. 67), mentions a person of this name, but his arms are of late date and unlike those on the seal: "*gules*, two flanches chequy, *argent* and *azure*, was assigned to — Sherrington, of Gray's-inn, London, anno 1583, by Robert Cooke, clarenceux." The seal was found at Haughmond abbey; but in the printed list of abbots of that monastery, as given by the rev. R. W. Eyton, in his *Antiquities of Shropshire*, the name of Sherrington does not occur.

Mr. James Clarke, of Easton, sent for exhibition a denarius of Otho IV, emperor of Germany, 1208-1212. *Obv.* full-faced bust, crowned with a diadem, having three pearls raised on points, and holding in the right hand a spear-topped sceptre, OTTO IMPR . . . *Rev.* cross with four pellets between each limb, within a circlet of dots, TANCTA COLONI. Weight 19½ grs.

The rev. E. Kell, M.A., F.S.A., made the following communication: "In the December number of the *Journal*, p. 333-4, was inserted an account of two Saxon coins (one of Offa, the other of Ceolnoth), found in the Saxon bone pits, uncovered within the last few years, in the excavation for buildings at the lower end of St. Mary's-road, Southampton, corroborating the opinion of the extension of the ancient site of Southampton to that spot. I now forward for inspection another Saxon coin, by the permission of Robert Jennings, esq., which from the circumstance of its purchase in the neighbourhood at the time of the excavation, there is good reason to believe came from the *same spot*. It is one of Burgred, in good preservation. The name of the moneyer, DVDFIH, does not appear in Ruding, or in any list of moneyers to which I have access.

"I forward two other Saxon coins, which, though not found in the recent excavations, were obtained some years ago, it is believed, from the adjoining Saxon pits, described by Mr. Keele. The one is of Æthelbearht, the moneyer, Degbearhts; which is figured in Ruding, No. 1. The other is of Egbert, son of Offa, and appears to have been of a type not published before. It has the letter H before the E, being spelt Hegbearht. The coin is much broken, but sufficient remains to denote the moneyer, Swefnerd. These coins are in possession of G. P. Ruby, esq., of Bassett, Southampton. A record of the finding of the above coins is useful, as illustrating the local history of this town."

Mr. Kell also communicated some remarks on the late investigation at

Netley abbey, and promised a full account when the excavations were completed.

The rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., of Bath, communicated the following : " We have lately found three stone coffins in this parish, two at the foot of Bathwick-hill, and one lately in the Sydney-gardens, which has not yet been wholly examined. The two at the foot of this hill, are of the ordinary shape, but better wrought than common, and contained, the first, a skeleton of a female, placed in very fine sand, brought from some little distance, it may be from Clifton, or Calne, in Wilts ; this sand has been carefully examined with the microscope, and has yielded particles of a coarse woven garment, particles of pitch, a hair (flaxen), and a bead. It is not sea sand. The other skeleton is that of a male, embedded in coarser sand. Dr. Thurnam has seen the skulls, and pronounces them Roman or Romano-British.

"The last coffin was found in the Sydney-gardens, where the tomb of the priest to the goddess Sul was dug up. The coffin is very well formed, and exactly like a modern coffin in shape, not being rounded at the shoulders, but angular, and the lid made to fit neatly and rounded off at the top, presenting a curved surface. The skeleton seems to be that of a female, about fifty years old ; the back teeth are worn quite level at the crown, and the farthest are decayed. Two of the front teeth were gone. The bones of the hands seemed to be displaced, and a button or stud, much corroded, was found on lifting the coffin lid. The contents of the coffin will be further examined ; but it is not impossible this may be Calpurnia Trifosa Threpte herself, who put up the stone to her husband, the priest of Sul ; but I do not say that it is."

Mr. W. H. Forman laid before the association a beautiful example of Anglo-Saxon fibula, upon which Mr. H. Syer Cuming made the following remarks and description :

"ON SEMICIRCULAR-TOPPED FIBULÆ.

"In the last volume of our *Journal*, attention was directed to a certain type of fibula, which although frequently met with in the Frankish graves of Gaul and Germany, are rarely found in the Teutonic barrows of this country. The form referred to may be described as consisting of a broad perpendicular beam, the upper part bulging or convex in front, and surmounted by a wide semicircular member ; its edge, at times, crested with radiate discs or cogs, either five or seven in number. Fibulæ of this kind occur of bronze, silver, silver-gilt, and bronze plated with gold, more or less richly decorated with jewels, niello, and sculpture, and having iron pins at the back moving between staples, and with a catch to receive the point. Douglas, in his *Nenia Britannica*, has given four examples of such fibulæ (ii, 5 ; iv, 7 ; vi, 4 ; xv, 5) ; one (xv, 5) having a crest of five discs. Another Kentish specimen with five discs

is engraved in our last volume (p. 273). Five discs also crest the edge of the fibula described at p. 273, fig. 8, which, with its duplicate, is conjectured to have been found in Kent; and a fibula from Lincolnshire with the same number of discs, will be seen at p. 312, fig. 7. The ornamentation, which covers the centre of the semicircle of the last-named brooch, appears identical with that on the example at p. 274, which was purchased some years since in Paris. This Parisian fibula is crested with seven discs, and the perpendicular bar has on it a double line of meanders, analogous with the pattern sculptured on the brooch given at p. 274, fig. 1. The latter has a crest of seven cogs, graven with diagonal lines.

“To the before cited specimens we are enabled to add another fibula, crested with seven rays, which there are good grounds for believing was exhumed in Kent. Its extreme length is four inches; its material bronze, plated with gold, and set with slabs of paste, of a blue, a green, and a garnet colour; the sockets being lined with gold foil, as is generally the case with jewelled trinkets of the Anglo-Saxon era. It is further adorned with fifteen pearls, and eleven silver studs. The mosaic setting of this trinket, and others from Kent, Germany, and France, agree closely with the jewelled ears of the purse discovered with Merovingian coins, on Bagsshot-heath, in 1828,¹ and with that of the gold cross found at Lakenheath, Suffolk, engraved in this *Journal* (viii, 139). It will be remembered that this Lakenheath cross is set with an *aureus* of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantine (who reigned in the early part of the seventh century), and the presence of this coin raises a question as to the parent country of the trinket.² Was this cross, the fibula now before us, and other ornaments with similar setting, really made by the Teutonic jewellers of England, or were all these costly baubles, with those of the Frankish graves, produced at one place, which some contend was Constantinople, and hence exported to Germany, Gaul, and Britain? We have only to compare the semicircular-topped brooches with an undoubted Roman fibula of the type discovered at Kenchester, Herefordshire, and at Ratcliff Highway (see *Journal*, iv, 286; x, 91)³ to be convinced that the former are ectypes of the latter, the surface being spread to permit of a larger amount of setting and embellishment, and the bosses on the transverse bar flattened into discs and cogs. But admitting that

¹ Numismatic Chronicle, vi, 171.

² The employment of coins in trinkets is well illustrated by the Roman ring of gold set with an *aureus* of Severus Alexander, found at Ilchester, given in this *Journal* (iv, 315); and the Merovingian piece, also set in a ring, discovered at Aldenburgh, Suffolk, given in i, 267. Pendants formed of the small gold coins of the Lower Empire, and of the Merovingian kings, have been met with in Anglo-Saxon barrows.

³ Beger (*Thes. Brandenburg.*, iii, 432) has given five examples of Roman fibulæ of this type. Another is engraved in Buckman and Newmarch's *Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester*, 1850.

the brooches of the Frank and Teuton graves were formed on a Roman model, it still leaves their place of manufacture undetermined. Further discoveries will, however, in all probability prove that the above described trinkets met with in England, Germany, and Gaul, are all of continental fabric—the work of Frankish goldsmiths—the imitators, if not the pupils, of Byzantine artists.”

Dr. James Copland, F.R.S., V.P., exhibited a MS. Latin Missal, with illuminations, apparently English work, of the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. In it there is an entry to the effect that in the year 1538 it belonged to a person named Edward Beaupré, perhaps, from some entries in the calendar, an ecclesiastic of Ely, who had written his name in it in several places; and on a fly-leaf at the end is the following distich, in a handwriting probably of the end of the fifteenth century, but certainly older than the time of Edward Beaupré, whose signature follows it on the same page:—

“The cokney of Londoun canne welles telle,
That longe lyenge in bedde bredethe a brothelle.”

Mr. T. Wright said that this was much earlier than any instance previously known of the application of the term *cockney* to the inhabitants of London, and that it was on that account very curious. The word “cockney,” which is believed to be merely a familiar diminutive of cock (the fowl), was used generally, at a rather early date, in the sense of a soft and effeminate person, wanting manliness, but fond of self-indulgence, and its application satirically to the citizens of London no doubt gave rise to its modern restricted use, which had not hitherto been traced back farther than the end of the sixteenth century. The word *brothelle*, as used in the foregoing distich, meant at that time a bad or infamous person.

MAY 8.

NATHANIEL GOULD, F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

James Ellis, esq., of Hanwell, was elected an associate.

Thanks were voted for the following presents:

To the Society. Numismatic Journal for March 1861. New Series. No. 1. 8vo.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for May. 8vo.

To E. Levien, esq. The Ancient Poem of Guillaume de Guileville, entitled “Le Pelerinage de l'Homme,” compared with the “Pilgrim's Progress” of John Bunyan. Lond., 1858. 4to.

The rev. E. Kell, M.A., F.S.A., sent a drawing of a sepulchral slab

found upon excavations made at Netley Abbey. It will be described in Mr. Kell's paper on the recent discoveries at the abbey.

Mr. Moore, of West Coker, sent notes of an apparently ancient British interment in Somersetshire, and promised further particulars for a future meeting.

Mr. Charles Ainslie sent for exhibition some fragments of glass obtained during the making of excavations for the foundations of the new houses of parliament. The specimens were principally of stems and bases of drinking vessels, divisible into two groups,—the one of delicate, colourless paste, from Murano; the other of a coarser fabric, of a pale greenish hue, and possibly of home manufacture. These two varieties were so mingled together that Mr. Syer Cuming had no hesitation in assigning them both to the same epoch; whilst the general aspect of the material, and the ornamentation on some of the specimens, fixed the period to the second half of the sixteenth century. The portions of Venetian vessels consist of a reeded loop-handle much like those from Buckholt, exhibited by the rev. Mr. Kell; and three stems of cups, two of them being of a slender, ovate contour,—the third of elegant design, with flukes above and below, and its centre adorned with lions, masks, rosettes, and festoons, such as are frequently seen in architectural decorations of the Elizabethan æra. A fourth specimen Mr. Cuming thought also probably of Murano fabric, and is the round, flat base of a tall, tumbler-like vessel with quilling round the lower edge. Similar bases to this have been discovered in the *débris* of the great fire of London, and examples identical with it were among the relics from Buckholt. Beside this base, there are two others of totally distinct character, of pale greenish hue, resembling reversed cups, having tubular stems. These are also identical with the examples from Hants, and differ so much from the products of Venice that they have been conjectured to be of English make, but of a period certainly not anterior to the sixteenth century. These several specimens have acquired a beautiful iridescence from inhumation in a damp soil; an appearance, however, which must not be relied on as proof of high antiquity, for it can be imparted to glass in the course of a few months. As further confirmation of the late date of the Westminster glass, it may be added that many pieces of pottery of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were associated with it.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by the following paper prepared for the Shrewsbury Congress; for the reading of which on that occasion, time could not be found:

NOTICE OF DR. JOHN CAIUS AND THE SWEATING SICKNESS.

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.R.A., V.P. AND TREASURER.

AMONG the celebrities belonging to, or connected with, the place of our present archæological Congress, it would appear right to notice the distinguished conduct of one renowned not only by the exercise of the profession of medicine and the cultivation of letters, but also by the laudable part he took in the foundation of a college in the university of Cambridge, by which his name has been handed down to us, and will continue to be received with honour and distinction.

DR. JOHN CAIUS, whose name, Anglicized, is well known as Kaye or Keys, was the writer of various works professional and literary, one of which he composed in the English language; and for this innovation—a light in which he then regarded it—he deemed it necessary to make an apology. This, if at all requisite, is unquestionably to be found in the nature of his subject, and the persons for whom his address was prepared.¹ It would be out of place at an archæological congress to occupy your time by the delivery of a medical oration; but the reason which induces me to draw your attention towards this truly learned and excellent man, is to be found in the visitation so heavily experienced by the locality in which we are now assembled, rendering a short notice of the medical pestilence known as “the sweate, or sweatyng sicknesse,” not out of place, nor, I trust, uninteresting to my auditors on the present occasion. The work of Caius upon this malady is entitled *A Booke or Counseill against the Disease commonly called the Sweate, or Sweatyng Sicknesse*. It is an able and curious tract, short, and well adapted for its purpose; intended for the commonalty, and therefore put forth in English. The book is of great rarity: two copies only are known, one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in that of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Babington judiciously reprinted

¹ “Meaning now to counseill a litle agaynst the sweatyng sickenes for helpe also of others, notwithstanding my former purpose, two thynges compell me, in writynge therof, to returne agayne to Englishe,—necessite of the matter, & good wyl to my countrie, frendes, & acquaintance, whiche here to haue required me, to whome I thinke myselfe borne. Necessite,—for that this disease is almoste peculiar vnto vs Englishe men, & not common to all men, folowyng vs, as the shadowe the body, in all countries, albeit not at al times. Therefore compelled I am to vse this our Englishe tongue as best to be vnderstande, and moste nedeful to whome it most foloweth, most behoueth to haue spedye remedie, and often tymes leaste nyghe to places of succource and comforte at lerned mennes handes: and leaste nedefull to be setfurthe in other tongues to be vnderstand generally of all persons, whom it either haunteth not at all, or els very seldome, as ones in an age. Thinkynge it also better to write this in Englishe, after mine owne meanyng, then to haue it translated out of my Latine by other after their misunderstanding.”

it in his collection of works relating to the epidemics of the middle ages, published by the Sydenham Society in 1844.¹

Hecker and other men of philosophical mind and profound research, have been induced to regard the appearance of epidemics as epochs of development, by calling forth active exercise of mental energy. The records of history give support to this opinion. The presence of an awful disease by which life is rendered of the most uncertain duration—a fearful proximity of death—must necessarily exercise a powerful influence upon the mind, and be productive of either an evolution of the wildest passions of our nature, or submission and resignation to the operation of the divine will. A fearful sense of danger creates either of these conditions. The fiery plague of St. Anthony has been instanced² as calling forth the chivalrous spirit of the Crusaders equally with the eloquence of Peter the Hermit; the black death brought thousands to the stake, and aroused the fearful penances of the Flagellants; whilst the oriental leprosy cast a gloomy shade over society throughout the whole course of the middle ages. Famine and disease have, therefore, powerfully operated to occasion the bursting forth of the most violent paroxysms of infatuation and fanaticism; and the history of civilization and of the world has been characterized by these awful visitations. True, therefore, it is that the historian who would thoroughly investigate the hidden influence of the mind, must of necessity in a certain degree direct his attention to medical research.

Of Dr. John Caius, the author of the little treatise to which I now desire to invite your attention, I have already sketched a memoir in my *Medical Portrait Gallery*,³ where I have viewed him as the successor of Linacre, having been appointed president of the Royal College of Physicians, and also physician to the court during the reigns of Edward VI, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. He was in other respects his successor; for in addition to medical lore, he cultivated letters, antiquities, and natural history. He was born at Norwich in 1510, and completed his education at Gonville Hall, Cambridge; of which he became a fellow in 1533, and took the degree of M.A. two years subsequently. He made and subscribed submission to the king's injunctions, Dec. 1535, and left England in 1539. He visited Italy, France, Flanders, and Germany. At Padua he resided in the same house with Vesalius, the celebrated anatomist; and they together studied under J. B. Montanus. Caius took a doctor's degree at Padua in 1541, and filled the office of Greek professor in that university. In 1543 he made an excursion into Italy, and collected MSS. of Galen and other ancient medical authors. In Germany he made acquaintance with Melanchthon, Camerarius, and

¹ Caius published an edition with additions in Latin, at Louvain, in 1556, bearing the title, *De Ephemera Britannica ad Exteros*, lib. ii.

² Hecker's *Epidemics of the Middle Ages*, p. 177.

³ Vol. ii, art. 6.

Munster. At his return to England, in 1544, he was appointed to teach anatomy to the then recently incorporated body of surgeons,—it has been said at the request of Henry VIII. He delivered lectures for many years. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, Dec. 21, 1547; made an elect in 1550, and consiliarius in 1551. He first commenced practice at Cambridge; but soon removed to Shrewsbury, where, in 1551, the sweating sickness prevailed. He subsequently practised in his native place, and also in London. He attained great celebrity, and was elevated to the court, being made physician to Edward VI. In 1555 he was elected president of the College of Physicians, and he filled this office to the year 1560. On the 4th Sept., 1557, he obtained letters patent of Philip and Mary, by which Gonvill Hall was refounded as Gonville and Caius College. He endowed it with several manors in Norfolk and Dorset. He enlarged the college, built the gates, and composed a code of regulations and statutes for its government. He was incorporated M.D. at Cambridge in 1558, and was prevailed upon to become master of the college, Jan. 24, 1558-59, but declined receiving any stipend or emolument. In 1562 he was made physician to the queen Elizabeth, and was again chosen president of the College of Physicians in that and the following year. The queen visited the university in 1564, and he moved the questions in physic in her majesty's presence, as "ancient of the faculty"; and in 1565 he fell into trouble. Three of the fellows of Caius College had been expelled by the master for breach of the statutes, and they appealed to archbishop Parker, from whom the matter was referred to sir W. Cecil, chancellor of the university. In their wrath, the expelled fellows drew up articles, and charged Caius with atheism, and with shewing "a perverse stomach to the professors of the gospel." In 1568 he was removed from the office of royal physician for his adherence to the Romish faith. Further advanced in life, he conformed, at least in outward observance, and associated with those who adopted the principles of the Reformation. For the ninth time he was, in 1571, elected president of the College of Physicians, and proved himself a zealous defender of their privileges against the surgeons claiming the sole right of prescribing internal remedies, against the bishop of London and the master of the rolls, who warmly espoused the cause of the surgeons. The commissioners decided in favour of the physicians. The College of Physicians owe to Caius the introduction of their cushion, the silver mace, the book and seal, as the emblems of the authority of the president. But his exertions were directed to more important matters; for he compiled the annals of the college, and he obtained a grant from the crown of the bodies of criminals for dissection.

Persecution in regard to religious opinions was still to pursue him; and it was currently reported that in his college at Cambridge he had retained certain books and vestments which had been employed in the

services of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Sandys, bishop of London, hearing of this, wrote to Dr. Byng, the vice-chancellor of the university; and in 1572 the matter was reported to lord Burghley, then lord chancellor, Dec. 14, 1572: "I am further to geve your honor advertisement of a greate oversight of D. Caius, who hath so long kept superstitious monumentes in his college that the evill fame thereof caused my lord of London to write very earnestly unto me to see them abolished. I could hardly have been persuaded that such thinges by him had been reserved. But causing his owne company to make serche in that collége, I received an inventory of muche popishe trumpery, as vestments, albes, tunicles, stoles, manicles, corporas clothes, with the pix and sindon and canopie, beside holy water stoppes, with sprinkles, pax, sensars, superalteries, tables of idolles, masse bookes, portuises, and grailles, with other suche stuffe as might have furnished divers massers at one instant. It was thought good, by the whole consent of the heades of houses, to burne the bookes and such other thinges as served most for idolatrous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defaced; whiche was accomplished yesterday with the willing hartes, as appeared, of the whole company of that howse."

Dr. Caius complained of this proceeding as a scandalous outrage and an outbreak of fanaticism. Cooper¹ gives the following as the record of Caius in relation to this matter: "An. 1572, 13 Decembr. Discerpta, dissecta, et lacerata prius, combusta sunt omnia ornamenta collegii hujus privatâ autoritate Tho. Bynge, procan. (ut ipse dicebat) nec æque invisum erat illi quicquam, quam nomen et imago Christi crucifixi, B. Mariæ, et S. Trinitatis, nam has indignis modis tractavit dissecando, et in ignem projiciendo, et abominandi titulis et epithetis prosequendo. Nec hoc factum est, nisi instigantibus quibusdam male affectis sociis, quorum alii rem procuraverunt convivio, alii, ne conserventur, aut noctu sustollantur, pervigiles extiterunt. Sed ex his alios Deus morte sustulit alios aliis modis subduxit, non sine ignominia. Ut celarent tamen culpam suam, dissimularunt sedulo, et omnem culpam in Dimsdallum quendam pensionarium collegii nostri transtulerunt, cum tamen ipsi omnis male authores extiterunt. Ad hæc præfuerunt foco, ut multum defatigati comburendo ab hora 12 ad tertiam, idem Tho. Bynge, Joan. Whitgift, præfectus Coll. Trin., et Gul. [Rog.] Goade, præfectus Coll. Regalis. Postremo, quæ combuere nequiverunt, malleis contuderunt et violarunt et tantus erat illis fervor in religionem, ut nec beneficia personarum, nec gratia in academiam, ædificio et æditis libris suadere potuit moderationem."

On the 27th June, 1573, he resigned the mastership of the college in favour of Thos. Legge, M.A., of Jesus College,—a power he enjoyed by a grant from this college, obtained Sept. 1, 1572,—and in anticipation

¹ *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, p. 314.

of his decease caused his grave to be dug in the college chapel, which was effected on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of July. He died at London on the 29th, leaving an imperishable memory in having devoted a large fortune, amassed by industry, to the building of a new college to Gonville Hall. He has thus been the co-founder of Gonville and Caius College, in the chapel of which a monument has been erected to his memory, with a laconic inscription proposed by himself,—

“FUI CAIUS”;

to which has been added, not without justice in its application,—

“VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.”

He was sixty-three years of age at the time of his decease, and had therefore only just reached what has been considered the grand climacteric. His will bears the date of June 14, 1573; and in it he is described as doctor of physic, of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, next unto Smithfield, in London.¹

Honours were paid to his remains. His body was removed from London for interment in Cambridge, and was received at Trumpington Ford by the master and fellows of his college, the vice-chancellor, doctors, and others of the university, and conducted into the town with distinction. A funeral sermon was also preached on the occasion, in accordance with his will, by Mr. Hound, a fellow of his college, to whom he bequeathed twenty shillings, at the university church. A moderate feast was given at the college. His monument was originally placed over the vault wherein his body was laid; but it was removed in 1637, upon the chapel being enlarged eastwardly. It consisted of a large alabaster sarcophagus beneath a canopy supported by Corinthian columns. Cooper, in the *Athena Cantabrigienses*, has enumerated no less than thirty-four works as having issued from the pen of this celebrated man; and he is reported also to have assisted Grafton in the composition of his Chronicle. There are three portraits of him at his college, one of which, of the date of 1563, on panel, I have had engraved in my *Medical Portrait Gallery*. To this portrait are attached the following lines:

“Qui studio excoluit musas florentibus annis,
 Contulit et patriæ commoda magna suæ.
 Qui stravit faciles aditus ad Apollinis artem,
 Et fecit Graios verba Latina loqui.
 Qui Cantabrigiæ Gonvilli incæpta minuta
 Auxit et a parvo nobile fecit opus.
 Et qui Mausoleum Linacro donavit in sæde,
 Quæ nunc de Pauli nomine nomen habet.
 Qui lucem dedit et solatia magna chirurgis,

¹ Archbishop Parker was nominated by Caius as surveyor of his will, and in remembrance a diamond ring was bequeathed to him.

Ut scierint partes, Anatomia, tuas.
 Arte Machaonica Galenus pene secundus,
 Et patriæ atque ævi gloria magna sui.
 Talis erat Caius, qualem sub imaginis umbra
 Pene hic viventem picta tabella refert."

There is also a profile taken at the age of forty-three; and a much later one, being made in 1719, taken from his corpse when casually exposed to view during some repairs to the chapel. Hence we may infer that his body had been embalmed, a practice not uncommon in the æra in which he lived. There is also a small woodcut portrait executed in 1556, and another anonymous picture with two Latin lines.

Richard Grafton, the chronicler, was the printer, in 1552, of the only publication of Caius to which I desire to call your attention,—his work on the sweating sickness. This disease has been generally admitted to have been indigenous to our island. This was the opinion of lord Bacon and other high authorities, though there have not been wanting men of name and talent to entertain a different opinion. Its history is curious. It first appeared in the army of Henry VII, in August 1485, and manifested itself upon his landing at Milford Haven, whence it spread to London, where during six months it exercised its ravages, described as "for soubdaine sharpnees & vnwont cruelnes," surpassing the pestilence itself. On five occasions it displayed its violence in this country,—in the years 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551. In 1529 it confined its ravages to the Netherlands and Germany. Its prevalence and fatality occasioned the breaking up of the conference at Marpurgh, between the celebrated reformers Luther and Zwingle, to be held on the subject of the eucharist. In England the disease manifested itself with such violence as to supersede the employment of medical aid: it frequently terminated fatally in the course of three hours. This was in the year 1507. In 1528 many died six hours from the commencement of the symptoms. Many of the English nobility fell victims to its attack, and Henry VIII had nigh succumbed to its violence. Upon the last visitation, namely 1551, in Westminster alone not less than a hundred and twenty were carried off in one day; and two sons of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, died of it. At this time Dr. Caius was practising in Shrewsbury, where the disease, on this occasion, made its first appearance;¹ and to his powers of description, and acute discernment of its character, we are indebted for the most graphic and truthful account we have of it upon record. He not unjustly compared it to the plague of Athens. He particularizes its pestilent, contagious character; regards it as a fever of one natural day, an ephemera; and looks upon the sweat

¹ "Beginning at Shrewsbury in the midst of April, proceedinge with greate mortalitie to Ludlowe, Prestene, and other places in Wales; then to Westchester, Couentrie, Drenfoorde, and other townes in the southa."—*Caius*.

from which it has received its name, as forming the crisis of the disorder. Unlike most epidemics, which usually attack the poor, weak, old, and young,—they were, indeed, the least liable to be affected by it,—the strong, healthy, and middle aged seemed to have been selected for its victims. In Shrewsbury it prevailed during seven months, and nearly a thousand died by its violence. Travel into France or Flanders gave no exemption to the English from its attack; whilst it is remarkable that the natives of Scotland were unaffected by it. The English only were the subjects of its attack; whilst foreigners in England remained in the country with impunity. No instance of recovery in a period short of twenty-four hours was known to have taken place. Its violence was expended in the course of fifteen; but safety was not ensured until twenty-four had passed away. The cure of the disorder seems to have resolved itself under two heads: the proportion of sweating, and the absence of sleep. The chief access of the disease took place at the expiration of seven hours; and during the first five of these it was essential not to partake of any flesh diet, and to preserve a total abstinence of all drink. The account given by Caius of the necessity of avoiding sleep is one of the most singular among medical records. He says: "Do not let them on any account sleep; but pull them by their ears, nose, or hair, suffering them in no wise to sleep, until such time as they have no taste to sleep: except to a learned man in physic, the case appears to bear the contrary." Singular, indeed, are some of the cases reported: the occurrence of an attack upon opening a window; death in an hour, many in two; and, in the language of Caius, "at the longest, to them that merrily dined, it gave a sorrowful supper." Dr. Armstrong has no less strikingly than poetically given a description of this malady in his *Art of Preserving Health*. It is too long for quotation here, but will be found in the third book of his poem. He alludes to the singular peculiarity in regard to sleep, and says:

———"a ponderous sleep
Wrapt all the senses up,—they slept and died."

And as to the duration of the disease:

———"Here the fates
Were kind, that long they linger'd not in pain:
For who surviv'd the sun's diurnal race
Rose from the dreary gates of hell redeem'd.
Some the sixth hour oppress'd, and some the third."

It is not unreasonable to attribute much of the violence of the epidemic to the uncleanly habits of the period and the filthiness of the age. Caius lays much stress upon the "evil diet of the country."

Of those whose writings chronicle the visitations of the "sweating pestilence," we have accounts more or less elaborate by Fabian, who

was sheriff of London in 1493, and whose death occurred in 1512; his *Chronicle* being first printed and published by Pynson in 1516. Hall's *Chronicle* appeared in 1548, one year after his decease. Grafton published in 1569, and he has given all the material recorded by Hall; and to whom has succeeded Holinshed, whose first edition of his well known and able work appeared in 1577, three years prior to his death. Taken altogether, the most satisfactory account is that given by Grafton; and this may, perhaps, give confirmation to the statement to which I have alluded, as to his having derived assistance from Caius in the compilation of his *Chronicle*. Under the date of 1st Henry VII (1486), he writes thus: "In this same yere a new kynde of sicknesse came sodainely through the whole region, euen after the first entering of the kyng into this isle; which was so sore, so paynefull and sharp, that the like was neuer hearde of to any mans remembraunce before that tyme. For sodainely a deadly and bournynge sweate inuaded their bodies and vexed their blood, and wyth a most ardent heat infested the stomacke and the head greuously: by the tormenting and vexacion of which sicknesse men were so sore handled and so painefully pangued, that if they were layde in their bedde, beyng not able to suffer the importunate heate, they cast away the sheetes and all the clothes lying on the bed. If they were in their apparell and vestures, they woulde put of all their garments, euen to their shirtes. Other were so drye that they dranke the colde water to quench their importunate heat and insatiable thirst. Other that could, or at the least woulde, abide the heate and stinche (for in deede the sweat had a great and strong savour) caused clothes to be layde vpon them as much as they coulde beare, to driue out the sweate, if it might be. All in maner assone as the sweate tooke them, or within a shorte space after, yelded vp their ghost; so that of all them that sickened, there was not one amongst an hundreth that escaped. Inso-much that beside the great number which deceased within the citie of London, two maiors successiuelye dyed of the same dysease within eyght dayes, and sixe aldermen.¹ And when any person had fully and completely sweat xxiiij houres (for so long did the strength of thys plague hold them), he should be then cleerely delyuered of his disease: yet not so cleane rid of it but that he might shortly relaps and fal agayne into the same euill pit; yea, againe and twice againe, as many a one indeede did, which after the thirde tyme dyed of the same. At the length by studie of phisitions and experience of the people, driuen therevnto by

¹ "And upon the xi day of Octobre next folowyng, than beyng the swetyng sykenesse of newe begon, dyed the sayd Thomas Hylle than of London mayer; and for hym was chosen as mayer sir Wyllyam Stokker, knyght and draper, which dyed also of the sayde sykenesse shortly after; and then John Warde, grocer, was chosen mayer, which so contynued tyll the feeste of Symonde and Jude folowyng."—Fabyan's *Chronicle*, septima pars Richardi Tertii, p. 673.

dreadfull necessitie, there was a remedie inuented; for they that sur-uyued, considering the extremitie of the paine in them that deceased, devised by things mere contrariaunt, to resist and wythstand the furious rage of that burnyng furnesse by luke warme drinke, temperate heat, and measurable clothes. For such persons as relapsed agayne into the flame after the first delyuerance, obserued diligently and marked such things as did them ease and comfort at their first vexation, and vsyng the same for a remedie and medicine of their payne, adding euer somewhat therto that was comfortable and wholesome. So that if anye person euer after fell sick agayne, he observing the regiment that amongst the people was deuysed, could shortly helpe himselfe, and easily temper and auoyde the strength and malice of the sweate. So that after the great losse of many men they learned a present and a speedie remedie for the same disease and malady, the which is thys: If a man on the day time were plagued with the sweate, then he should straight lye downe with all his clothes and garments, and lye still the whole xxiiij houres. If in the night he were taken, then he should not rise out of his bed for the space of xxiiij houres, and so cast the clothes that he might in no wise prouoke the sweate, but so lye temperately that the water might distill out softly of the own accorde, and to abstayne from all meate, if he might so long sustayne and suffer hunger, and to take no more drinke, neyther hote nor colde, then wyll moderately quench and delay his thirstie appetite. And in this his amending, one point diligently aboue all other is to be obserued and attended, that he neuer put hys hand or foote out of the bed to refreshe or coole himselfe; the which to doe is no lesse payne than short death. So you may playnely see what remedy was by the daylie experience deuised and inuented for thys straunge and unknowne disease, the which at that time vexed and greeued onely the realme of England in euery towne and village, as it did dyvers tymes after. But lv yere after it sayled into Flaunders, and after into Germany, where it destroyed people innumerable for lack of knowledge of the English experience."

Holinshed adds little or nothing to this account, but under date of 9th Henry VIII (1519) records that the "maladie was so cruell that it killed some within three houres, some within two houres; some merrie at dinner, and dead at supper. Manie died in the king's court, the lord Clinton, the lord Graie of Wilton, and manie knights, gentlemen, and officers. For this plague Michaelmasse terme was adiourned. And bicause that the maladie continued from Julie to the midst of December the king kept himselfe euer with a small companie, and held no solemne Christmasse, willing to haue no resort for feare of infection: but much lamented the number of his people, for in some one towne halfe the people died, and in some other towne the third parte, the sweate was so feruent and infectious."

In Hall's *Chronicle* we also have a similar description, with the following observations : " This cōtagious and euill plague chaunced in the first yere of kyng Henryes reigne as a token and a playne signe (if to the vaine iudgmēte of the people whiche cōmonly cōmen more fantastically then wisely, any faith or credite is to be had, geuē, or attributed) that kyng Henry should haue a harde and sore beginning; but more truly, if vayne supersticion can set furthe any truthe, it pretended and signified that kyng Henry, to the extreme poynte and ende of his naturall life, should neuer haue his spirite and mynde quyet, consydering that nowe in the very begynnyng of his new obteyned reigne, he was (as you shall shortly heare) with sedicion and cōmocion of his people troubled, vexed, and vnquyeted; and it was in maner a manifest profe that hereafter he should lyve in small rest and great mistrust of suche rebellious and sedicious cōspiracies. These were the phantasticall iudgements of the vnlettered persons which I ouerpasse." (P. 426.)

Grafton also records the visitation, 20th Henry VIII (1528): "In the verie ende of May began in the citie of London the sicknesse called the sweating sicknes, and afterward went through all the realme almost, of the which many dyed within five or sixe houres. By reason of this sicknesse the terme was adiorned, and the circuites of assise also. The king was sore troubled with this plague; for divers died in the courte, of whom one was sir Fraunces Poynes, which was ambassadour in Spaine, and other; so that the king for a space remoued almost euery day, tyll at the last he came to Tytynhangar, a place of the abbot of Saint Albones, and there he with a fewe determined to byde the chaunce that God would send him; which place was so purged daylie with fyres and other preseruatives, that neyther he, nor the queene, nor none of their company, was infected of that disease, such was the pleasure of God. In thys great plague died syr Wylliam Compton, knight, and Wylliam Cary, esquire, which were of the kings priuie chamber, and whome the king highly favoured, and many other worshipfull men and women in Englande.

"By reason of this plague the watches which were wont to be kept yerely in London on St. John's eve, at Midsummer, and saint Peter's eve, whereby the king and his cōsaill cōmaunded to be left for that yere; wherefore the armorers made great suit to the king, and declared their great hinderance, which was not so much considered as the mischiefe that might have ensued if that so great a nūber should have assembled together in y^e hote time, and the plague of sweating raining."

Thus far the chroniclers of the time. It is not essential here to enlarge further in relation to the several accounts. It will suffice to remark that in the 5th Edward VI (1552) Fabyan records the last occurrence of the disease: "In this yere was the sweate in London, whereof there died in the first weke eight hundred persones; and then it ceased, thanks be to God."

Caius, whose name in connexion with this disease and this locality, has given rise to this paper, it will occur, perhaps, to many whom I have now the honour of addressing, is that of the physician introduced by Shakespeare in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*. The immortal bard could never, however, have intended to throw ridicule upon the manners of a truly learned, enlightened, and scientific physician, in typifying the class of pretenders, as common in his day as in our own, in the character of the French doctor. Sir Thos. Mayerne, a court physician, has been supposed to be the subject of Shakespeare's satire; but there is as little ground for this statement as in the case of Caius, for he was noble and learned,—certainly not a mixture of fool and physician. Perhaps, as Dr. Bucknill¹ has suggested, Caius is only employed by the dramatist as a comic counterpart to the Welsh parson; the two being made to render the queen's English in different jargons.

¹ Bucknill on the Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare, p. 64.

Antiquarian Intelligence.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES AT LEMBERG.—Some time since Dr. Lee, V.P. of the Association, communicated intelligence forwarded to him from Dr. Hahn, through Dr. Grotefend of Hanover, relating to an extraordinary discovery of gold and silver coins and ornaments by a farmer of Lemberg, a place between Osnabruck and Lingen, not far from the Ems. It appears that, in a search for stones which were required for a building on the farm, he found on the rise of a place called Wallage, beneath a large stone, a great quantity of Roman silver coins covered by a small bronze patera, by which he was induced to remove two other stones; and under the third stone, again, a number of silver coins of a coinage about a hundred and fifty years later than those found beneath the first stone. These coins range in date from Trajan, A.D. 96-117, to Septimius Severus, A.D. 193-211; and in a report¹ by professor Hahn he has given a detailed list with the reverses, numbering in all four hundred and five varieties; but beyond the last mentioned emperor none were found. The sovereigns under whose reigns the several coins were struck, and the numbers found, were as follow:

Trajanus	1	Faustina Junior	39
Matidia	1	Lucius Verus	20
Hadrianus	25	Lucilla	11
Sabina	2	Commodus	57
Aelius Caesar	2	Crispina	7
Antoninus Pius	94	Pertinax	2
Faustina Senior	35	Septimius Severus	1
M. Aurelius Antoninus	108		
			405

These were all found under the first stone. Beneath the second were gold coins of the date of Constantine the Great and his sons, finishing A.D. 361; and the golden ornaments found with them appear to belong to the same æra. Under the third stone were various silver coins, all of which had been struck by the usurper Magnentius; so that an interval of about a hundred and fifty years had elapsed from the coins

¹ Der Fund von Lemberg in Königreiche Hannover. Goldschmuck und Römische Münzen.

found under the first stone, to the dates of those under the second and third stones.

The gold ornaments consist of:

1. A gold fibula in the form of a cross, corresponding with one in bronze discovered in Ratcliff Highway in 1852, and figured in the *Journal of the Association*, plate 15, vol. x, and described p. 92. It also resembles a gold one exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1850, figured and described in the *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. ii, p. 84. The Lengerich fibula was three inches and two lines in length, and the cross branch two inches three lines. The weight of pure gold was three and ten-sixteenths half ounces. On the reverse of the cross was an inscription, apparently in Roman uncials, but too indistinct to be deciphered.

2. A gold finger-ring with a filagree rosette.

3. Another ring not quite so elaborate in workmanship. Its weight was eight-sixteenths half ounce and four grains.

4. A golden gimmel ring. The rising knob of this double ring enclosed cowries, and its weight was four-sixteenths half ounce.

5. Four studs or buttons, bell-shaped, with their heads neatly worked in filigree, and pierced with a hole to fasten them to a garment. The beauty and design of the workmanship of all these may be supposed above the reach of German artists of the period, and may therefore be presumed to be Roman work. The weight of the button was five-sixteenths half ounces. Of less perfect workmanship were—

6. A spiral ring, heavy and solid, weighing twelve-sixteenths half ounces and twelve grains.

7. Two armillæ with hexagonal endings, respectively weighing four and four-sixteenths, and three and two-sixteenths half ounce.

The gold coins (ten in number) found with the above mentioned articles have not been particularly described: they are simply mentioned as of the coinage of Constantine and his sons, and are reported to have been so sharp and fresh that they seem never to have been circulated. This condition applies also to the silver coins of Magnentius found under the third stone: they appeared as new as if just from the die. They were seventy in number, with some denarii of Magnentius, and a silver medal of Constantius. The silver in the latter is so far remarkable that it has become chloride of silver; so that it is on one side so fragile as to crumble betwixt the fingers, whilst in the others the silver preserves its consistency. The silver patera covering is still more brittle and broken.

Dr. Hahn presumes from these facts that the place of the deposit was originally a sanctuary of the ancient Saxons, as the popular tradition always pointed it out as the depository of great treasure; and that these treasures had been committed there to the sacred earth in troublesome times, and afterwards forgotten; and that the contents under the second and third stones being so valuable, he further infers that the person who

secreted them had been a Saxon noble of considerable consequence, and possibly one of those mentioned by Zosimus as having led an auxiliary force to assist Magnentius in the sanguinary and decisive battle of Mursa (now Essek), on the Drau, where he states fifty-four thousand combatants had fallen. The entire weight of the gold ornaments is stated at fourteen and five-eighths loth and twelve ds., about seven ounces and a quarter; but with them was found a grand gold necklace with pendent drops of the same metal, sold to a goldsmith; and which Dr. Hahn suggests as the most valuable article not only intrinsically, but because gold or silver ornaments are much more rarely found in Germany than either in France, Britain, or Scandinavia.

From the small and feminine size of the rings and armillæ, Dr. Hahn concludes that these ornaments belonged to the wife or daughters of the chieftain, who joined the usurper, according to the German practice, with her whole family, in the south, intending after visiting to return and reclaim his family treasure; and the new coinage, which we may suppose to have been the shining first instalment of imperial pay, and foretaste of future reward on a successful issue. But the neglect to reclaim it tells the sorrowful tale of the destruction of the whole family, not leaving one member to return and disinter it from the holy soil to which it had been committed.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ROMAN ARMY.—Dr. J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is well known as one of the most enlightened practitioners of the present day; to be also well acquainted with classical literature, and versed in archæological subjects. His friend and colleague, the late sir George Ballingall—no less celebrated in the department of the medical profession to which he belonged—made inquiry of Dr. Simpson as to the evidence existing in relation to any staff of medical officers attached to the Roman army. The inquiry would at first sight appear to be almost unnecessary; and, looking to the early history of medicine, might be expected to find its solution in the attention rendered necessary to the accidents and consequences of warlike engagements. Yet, when the subject is looked into, the evidence is found to be very scanty; and we may readily presume that Dr. Simpson has sought in all quarters whence information might be expected to be obtained. What is the result? A few passages, to which the following are references:

1. A casual remark in an epistle of Aurelian, in "*Vita Vopisc.*" cap. vi. (*Script. Hist. Rom.*, ii, 402. Heidelb., 1743.)

2. Two incidental observations in the legal writings of Modestinus in the Codex of Justinian (*Corpus Juris Civilis Digest.*, lib. iv, tit. vi, leg. xxxiii, sec. ii, p. 142; Lugd., 1652); in the tenth book of which, tit. 52, will be found a series of laws, *De Professoribus et Medicis.*

3. An allusion by Vegetius, in his observations on the medical care and expense of the camp. (*De Re Militari*, lib. iii, 2.)

4. In Galen (*De Compositione Medicamentorum*, lib. iii, c. 2), in reference to the Roman army during the German wars, A.D. 167 to 175.

These constitute the only references on this subject.

In regard to the Greeks, and to the still earlier people, the Egyptians, we have more copious information given to us by Homer, Pliny, Herodotus, Diogenes Laertius, and others. From these we find there were physicians belonging to the army as well as for the necessities of civil life. The military received payment by a salary from the state; the civil, from the individuals relieved. The writings of Homer contain many allusions to the employment of surgeons among the Greek warriors, which are well known. Xenophon has also handed down to us like information connected with the Greek armies; and Quintus Curtius, in his Life of Alexander the Great, has given us a particular account of the extraction of an arrow from the king's shoulder.

The accounts referrible to the Romans are, perhaps, not less specific. Livy makes frequent allusion to the care of the wounded in battle, and to the distribution of them among the senators of Rome; but he does not expressly allude to those to whom they were to be indebted for their cure. Celsus, however, who wrote in the first century, lays down such decided rules for the treatment of accidents requiring surgical treatment, that we cannot but regard the existence of a regular staff or body of surgeons as having been established. The difficulties attending the extraction of arrows, often so constructed as to admit of ready entrance, but of almost impossible withdrawal, would render specific attention to the treatment necessary, and the mechanical appliances to be used absolutely essential. Yet it must be admitted we possess but little evidence that is conclusive upon the existence of constituted bodies connected with the Roman armies for such a purpose. These, however, may be presumed to be afforded by certain monumental records that have been discovered. Dr. Simpson has collected a few from the pages of Gruter (*Inscript. Rom.*, p. 68, fig. 1, fig. 2; and p. 269, fig. 3), and from Dr. Bruce in his late excellent work on the Roman wall. About thirty years since a tablet was found at Housesteads (the Borcovicus of the empire), and is preserved in the museum belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From the inscription we learn that it was erected by the first Trojan cohort to the memory of their physician, who died at the very early age of twenty-five years. It is as follows:

D M
ANICIO
INGENVO
MEDICO
ORD COH
I TVNGE
VIX AN XXV.

D(iis) M(anibus) Anicio Ingenuo medico ord(inario)¹ coh(ortis) 1 (primæ) Tungr(orum). Vix(it) an(nis) xxv.—Sacred to the gods of the shades, or to the divine Manes, below. To Anicius Ingenuus, physician in ordinary of cohort the first of the Tungrians. He lived twenty-five years.²

Gruter's examples are also of MEDICI COHORTUM. A cohort consisted of about five or six hundred men; but the number occasionally varied. It is clear that to these physicians or surgeons were appointed; also to legions, as on other tablets we have MEDICI LEGIONUM. A legion was composed of ten cohorts. Whether the physicians attached to the legions were of a higher grade does not appear; but it is probable they were such. Maffei, in the *Museum Veronese*, has recorded an inscription placed by the wife of one of the physicians of a legion. It reads thus :

D M
L CAELI ARRIANI
MEDICO LEGIONIS
II ITALIC QVI VIX ANN
XXXXVIII MENSIS VII
SCRIBONIA FAUSTINA
COIVGI KARISSIMO.

A tablet also found in Switzerland is given in the *Collectio Inscriptionum* of Hugenbach and Orelli, relating to a legionary physician, Titus Claudius Hymnus :

TI CLAVDIO HYMNO
MEDICO LEG XXI
CLAVDIE QUIETÆ EIVS
ATTICVS PATRONVS.

These examples appear sufficient to establish the existence of military medical officers, and give support to the opinion relative to their organization. This is further confirmed by an inscription of one Longinus, who is styled *medicus duplicarius*, that is, one who either from length of duty or ancient service has become entitled to double pay or reward. This officer belonged to the naval service, and the tablet is in the collection at Dresden. Mommsen has given it in his *Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani Latine*, No. 2701.

ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.³—About two years since a series of drawings by Mr. Francis T. Dollman, illustrating in detail several examples of existing ancient domestic architecture in numerous places in North Britain, and which had been made from sketches and measurements taken by him during a fifteen months' sojourn in the north, were exhibited at one of the meetings of the Archæological Association, and were much and deservedly admired for the accuracy of delineation

¹ This may also be read *ordinato*.

² Bruce, p. 228.

³ An Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture in Great Britain. By F. T. Dollman and J. R. Jobbins. London : Masters & Co. ; 1861. 4to.

bestowed upon them. These examples of mediæval architecture, the peculiarities of which were so strongly marked, formed a remarkable contrast with the corresponding structures in the south of Great Britain, and were intended as a portion of a more practical and detailed work on the ancient domestic architecture of our own land. This object has now, to a certain degree, been accomplished in the work before us by the united labours of Mr. Dollman and our associate, Mr. J. R. Jobbins. From the close of the year 1859 it has steadily progressed at monthly intervals, and one half of the intended series of illustrations, comprising eighty-one plates with descriptive letterpress, now lies before us, forming a handsome volume, which in all respects gives ample promise of the excellence of that which is to follow. Among the principal examples illustrated are the once magnificent Guesten Hall at Worcester,—a building of the best period of art in the earlier part of the fourteenth century; respecting which, as archæologists, we may be permitted to say that nothing short of the worst spirit of Vandalism could permit its destruction; yet it is apparently so entirely abandoned to its fate, either by the hand of wanton destruction, or from wilful neglect, that unless strenuous efforts be made to save this beautiful architectural memorial, its disappearance at no distant date may with certainty be calculated upon. The old domestic buildings attached to the priory of Great Malvern, destroyed in 1837, just previous to which the sketches and measurements from which the drawings were made, had been taken, are also carefully and amply delineated; as is also the Commandery at Worcester, an interesting example of a half-timbered building, now unfortunately much mutilated.

The beautiful palace at Mayfield in Sussex, a valuable example of the architecture of the fourteenth century, is most fully illustrated. Various details of roofs, windows, doors, and fireplaces, etc., from Oakham and Lyddington in Rutlandshire, Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, Coventry, Battle Abbey in Sussex, and most charmingly picturesque half-timbered houses at Chiddingstone in Kent, and Mayfield in Sussex—may be specified as constituting the chief features of the English portion of the work. Among the northern illustrations are the royal palaces of Linlithgow and Stirling, the refectory of the abbey of Dunfermline, with a variety of miscellaneous detail of quaint and picturesque character.

From the preface we learn that in the second and concluding volume (now in progress of publication) the beautiful Penshurst Place in Kent, examples of timber houses at Ludlow, Shrewsbury (visited by the Association at the Congress of 1860), together with details from the manor houses of Northborough in Northamptonshire, and South Petherton in Somersetshire, together with a great variety of minor accessory details, will be illustrated. In the portion beyond the border, some of the picturesque old houses, and fragmentary details from Edinburgh, Elgin, etc.,

will be given. An example of a domestic chapel of the Early English period, viz., that at Lambeth Palace, has already appeared; and one of Decorated and of Perpendicular character will also be illustrated in the forthcoming volume.

The work thus presented to the antiquary and the architect is eminently entitled to commendation for clearness and delicacy of delineation, together with fulness of detail in all the subjects; whilst the letterpress which accompanies the several examples is characterized by conciseness and accuracy. The work generally will become increasingly valuable as affording in the course of time the only practically delineated record of the ancient domestic buildings of Great Britain; more especially in the case of the timber structures, which, from the fragile nature of their material, are especially liable to decay, and often the earliest marked out for mutilation or destruction. We warmly recommend the publication to our associates as deserving a place in their library.

ESSAYS ON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SUBJECTS, AND ON VARIOUS QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE, IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., etc. 2 vols. 8vo. J. Russell Smith.

THE author of these two volumes, whose name is sufficiently well known to our readers, has here collected together, as he has stated in his preface, a number of stray papers on various archæological subjects which had previously lain scattered through a number of periodicals ranging through some years of his life. We may add that a good number of them appeared originally in the pages of the *Journal* of the Archæological Association. They have all been revised, and some of them have received material additions and modifications; and they have been so arranged as to lose in some degree their individual character, and to present all the character of the consecutive chapters of a book. Their value as well as their interest is thus considerably increased. The chapters in the first volume are thus nearly all primæval in character, while the second volume is devoted entirely to mediæval subjects. Thus the first chapter in the first volume treats on the remains of a primitive people in the south-eastern corner of Yorkshire; the second, on some ancient barrows or tumuli recently opened in East Yorkshire; and the third, on some curious forms of sepulchral interment found in Flang Yorkshire. The object of these three papers, which were originally, — before some of the learned societies in the north of England, — of these what light some existing remains throw on the primitive who practised our island, and of the tribes who inhabited it. Mr. Wolf territory: they tions tend to shew that, as a considerable portion of action as minstrels, considered to be early British interments have their arrival was looked

Saxon, so a portion of those which still held their ground as early British, may probably belong to the obscure period which intervened between Roman and Saxon. In the first of these chapters Mr. Wright controverts the system of *periods* adopted by some antiquaries, and were they not rather too long for an extract, we would transfer the whole of his remarks on the subject to our pages. After arguing from facts that there is no limit of date or locality to the use of stone for making tools or weapons, but that it marks only a condition of society, he proceeds:

"Secondly, with regard to the so-called *bronze period*, I confess that I see no reason why the use of bronze should naturally precede that of iron. I need hardly remark that bronze is a mixed metal, and that it was first made, in countries where there was no iron (as in Greece and Italy), in the attempt to harden copper that it might be made available for weapons, or for other edged or pointed instruments. But I know not why, in a country like Britain, in some parts of which iron was found almost on the surface of the ground, and at times so extremely rich in ore as to be almost malleable, this metal should not be in use quite as early as either bronze or copper. I must remind you that Cæsar tells us that in his time, while iron was procured in the island, the brass (*æs*), by which, no doubt, he meant bronze, used by the Britons was imported from abroad.

"There are certain peculiarities in the articles of bronze, usually ascribed to the *bronze period*, which deserve our special attention. They consist chiefly of swords of a form which antiquaries seem agreed in describing by the epithet of leaf-shaped, and of bronze axes, chisels, and other similar weapons, to which has been given the rather incongruous name of 'celts,' concerning which I will only remark that the sooner it is laid aside the better. The leaf-shaped swords are found, I believe, in almost all parts of the Roman empire, as well as in the barbaric countries on its border, though more numerous in the latter, and under different circumstances. They are found not unfrequently within the Roman province of Britain; but always, I think, in places where they seem to have been thrown accidentally, and not under circumstances which would lead us to identify at once the people who left them there. On the contrary, when they are found in Ireland (where they are rather plentiful), in the parts of Scotland beyond the limits of the Roman province, in Scandinavia, and even as far eastwardly as Hungary, we are naturally (not to assume that they belonged to the natives of those countries, and, examples they are sometimes found interred in their graves. It has, there-
 ciation at the-
 houses of North-
 Somersetshire, to-
 will be illustrated. ? same remarks apply to the so-called bronze celts, resque old houses, and have been found in our island more undoubtedly

with Roman remains. It must be remarked, as at least partly explaining the difference in the circumstances of the finding of these articles, that the Romans were not in the habit of burying *their arms with the dead*; which, on the contrary, was a general custom among the Celtic and Teutonic races.

"Now it is a remarkable circumstance that, whenever we find the swords, or the 'celts,' along the whole line of the European limits of the empire, whether in Ireland in the far west, in Scotland, in distant Scandinavia, in Germany, or still further east in the Slavonic countries, they are the same,—not *similar* in character, but *identical*. It is certain that these countries were not occupied by peoples of the same race, nor is it at all probable that there was at any time (except through the Romans) a direct intercourse between the people on the borders of Russia and those of Ireland; and it seems to me that we should be led almost irresistibly, by the fact just stated, to the conclusion, particularly since we find them within the Roman empire, that these objects did not really belong to the countries where they are found, but that they must have been manufactured for them in some central position common to them all,—in fact, that they were made in the Roman empire, and sold to the barbarians, just as now at Birmingham and in others of our great manufacturing, articles are made for exportation to suit the tastes of the Indian of America or of the Negro of Africa. There are known facts which corroborate this view of the matter.

"At an early period local intercommunication was extremely difficult and extremely slow, for people in general had to travel on foot, and their travelling was surrounded with danger. We know that not many years ago, before stage-coaches were generally introduced, the whole population of a village or small town remained so closely attached to the spot, that any one of them who had visited a distant village or two was looked upon as a remarkable personage. Much more was this the case at the remote period of which we are speaking. Under such circumstances the internal commercial relations of a country were very small. At a later period of the middle ages the inconvenience arising from this circumstance was in a small degree obviated by the establishment of fairs, to which merchants and manufacturers repaired at certain periods of the year, and at which people bought and laid up sufficient stores for the interval. But, before the establishment of these fairs, a great part of the trade and manufactures of a country was in the hands of wandering dealers or workmen, such as in more modern times are termed *peddlers*,—a name probably derived from the circumstance that many of these dealers went on foot. Men who sold certain articles, or who practised certain arts, wandered thus over an immense extent of territory: they received, to a certain degree, the same kind of protection as minstrels, and passed often from one country to another. Their arrival was looked

forward to with anxiety by those who needed their services, and who had saved money for purchases, or collected materials for work. Thus, even in greater matters, people prepared their malt and other ingredients for the time when the itinerant brewer came round and made their ale; and, after gunpowder came into use, each town or great lord expected the visit, at a certain period, of the man skilful in making it, at whose arrival they had the materials ready. So people who had articles of any kind that needed mending, if they were not mendable in a very easy manner, laid them aside, and waited till the periodical visit of men professing to make the repairs they required.

"There are curious facts illustrating this practice, connected with the immediate subject on which I am treating. In various places in England, especially in the eastern and south-eastern districts, and under circumstances which leave no doubt in my mind of their belonging to the Roman period, are found, not unfrequently, the remains of the working stock of people who evidently went about, in the manner just described, to make implements of bronze; and numerous discoveries prove that these articles were the bronze celts and leaf-shaped swords. Thus, in 1845, a quantity of bronze celts, with punches, gouges, and other instruments of the same material, as well as several pieces of unused metal, one of which appeared to be the residuum left in the melting-pot, were found at a village near Attleborough in Norfolk. No less than seventy so-called celts, and ten spear-heads of bronze, were found together in a field near Stibbard, in the same county. A similar collection of bronze chisels, etc., with portions of a leaf-shaped sword, was found at Sittingbourne in Kent. At Westow, in Yorkshire, a collection of sixty such implements, together with a piece of a broken sword; and a piece of bronze which appeared to be the residuum from melting, were found in an earthen jar or vase. I have myself seen some of a collection of whole and broken celts, gouges, etc., found under similar circumstances, at the foot of the Wrekin in Shropshire, not far from the Roman town of Uriconium. I might easily extend the list of such discoveries which have been made at different times in our island; and similar discoveries have been made also in various parts of Germany, in Switzerland, and in France. Leland, writing in the time of Henry VIII, and speaking of Cornwall, tells us, 'There was found of late yeres spere heddes, axis for warre, and swerdes of coper, wrapped up in lynin scant perishid, nere the mount in St. Hilaries paroch, in the tynne workes.' Here we find the manufactures of these articles actually brought into relation with the mining districts from which the metals were derived.

"Now here, I think, the whole mystery of these bronze implements is solved. It is evident, from the frequency of these discoveries, that the *makers* were rather a numerous class throughout the Roman empire. They travelled about with their melting-pot and a certain quantity of

material, to which was added the broken bronze they found at the places where they stopped to work ; and which had, no doubt, been carefully preserved until their arrival, perhaps to be taken in part payment. The actual moulds in which the celts were cast are found commonly enough. These celts, with the chisels and gouges, appear to have been the articles made in greatest quantities within the civilized parts of the empire, because they were articles for domestic purposes ; but we see that the same manufacturers did make the leaf-shaped swords and the spear-heads. There were various reasons why bronze should be used for such purposes. In the first place, it is far more easily fusible than iron or any other hard metal ; and it is evident that an itinerant manufacture like this could not be carried on conveniently with a metal which was not easily fusible. I think we may trace also among the Romans themselves a sort of superstitious reverence for bronze as a metal ; and it was probably considered by the barbarians themselves as handsome, and more valuable than iron. After this statement of facts no one will, I think, be surprised when I state that on the Continent these leaf-shaped swords have been found under circumstances which leave little doubt of their being Roman. In France, one of these swords was found at Heilly, in the department of the Somme, with other articles, among which were four brass coins of Caracalla ; and another was found, in another locality, along with skeletons and coins, some of which were of the emperor Maxentius ; so that they could not have been deposited in the place where they were met with before the fourth century of the Christian era."

The fourth essay, on Treago, and the large tumulus at St. Weonard's, is essentially a chapter for barrow-diggers. The fifth chapter, "On the Ethnology of South Britain at the Period of the Extinction of the Roman Government in the Island," and the sixth, "On the Origin of the Welsh," treat on one subject, and explain and defend a suggestion made by the author, that the Welsh and Cornish are not the remains of the ancient Britons who were found here when the Romans came, but that they are descended from colonies of Celts from Gaul, who established themselves in the western parts of the island at the same time that the Angles and Saxons were invading and occupying the north, the east, and the south. Chapter VII is a very comprehensive essay on the Anglo-Saxon antiquities of the Pagan period. In chapter VIII Mr. Wright shews reasons for questioning the authenticity of the life of king Alfred ascribed to Asser ; and in chapter X he exposes the fabrication of the History of the Britons by Geoffrey of Monmouth. The intervening chapter is a sketch of the characteristics of Saxon architecture, as it may be illustrated by the drawings in the early illuminated manuscripts. The eleventh chapter contains a rational investigation of saints' lives and miracles, and was originally published in the *Edinburgh Review* ; and the twelfth, which

completes the first volume, is a now rather well known paper on "Antiquarian Excavations and Researches in the Middle Ages," and especially on the mediæval superstitions connected with ancient engraved stones, reprinted from the *Archæologia*.

The essays which compose the second volume are of a more literary character, and treat more on general subjects, as on the "History of Geography in the Middle Ages," on the "History of the English Language," "On the Mediæval System of Arithmetic," and in connexion with this, "On the Antiquity of Dates expressed in Arabic Numerals;" "On the History of the Drama in the Middle Ages," "On the Literature of the Troubadours," "On the History of Comic Literature during the Middle Ages," and "On the Satirical Literature of the Reformation." These are interspersed with chapters on the carvings on ivory caskets, on the carvings on stalls in cathedral and collegiate churches, on mediæval architecture as illustrated from illuminated manuscripts, on mediæval bridge-builders, on the remains of proscribed races in mediæval society, and on the origin of rhymes in mediæval poetry. The object of this last mentioned chapter is to place in a new and stronger light the objections to the genuineness of the pretended ancient Welsh poetry; and, after shewing how the system of rhyming poetry was introduced and developed very slowly and gradually, until it became perfected in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the author goes on to say:

"There is, however, apparently one very extraordinary exception to this rule. The Welsh lay claim to a series of vernacular poets under such names as Aneurin, Taliesin, and Merlin, who are asserted to have lived in the *sixth* century, and others belonging to ages immediately succeeding; and they shew us what are asserted to be their genuine compositions, and which present, strangely enough, a system of perfect rhymes, and of the different forms of versification, exactly like those which, after a long and laborious course of formation, are only first found in French poetry in the twelfth century. This is, certainly, a very startling circumstance, and one which may well lead us to hesitate in accepting these Welsh poems of which I am speaking as authentic. We have no evidence whatever of the use of rhyme among the ancient Celts, either in Britain or in Gaul; and surely it is utterly inexplicable how, if this perfect system of rhyme had existed so generally and publicly among them, the whole Latin church should have remained totally ignorant of it, and should have been striving through two or three centuries to invent and improve rhyme, when it was all the while to be found close beside them in a perfect state of development! For it must be remembered that these Welsh poets were Christians, and that they were in continual intercourse with the Christians of the Continent,—of the Latin church,—and might certainly have given a helping hand to the Latin attempts at rhyme. Nay, more, some of these very ecclesiastics on the

Continent, such as St. Gall, Columbanus, and many others, who were either making attempts at Latin rhyming verse themselves, as an ingenious novelty, or who were at least witnessing the attempts of others, were themselves of Celtic origin, and ought to have been able to tell people that there was nothing new in it.

"Sharon Turner, in his *Vindication of the Genuineness of the Ancient British Poems*, imagines that he has found a triumphant answer to any objection to the genuineness of the poems in question, grounded on the fact just stated, when he points to these instances of rhyme in the early mediæval Latin versifiers,—a plea which might, perhaps, have deserved some consideration if the system of rhyme of the supposed primæval Welsh poetry had been as rude and inartificial as that of these Latin poems. But this is not the case. We have seen how, in Latin, the rhymes came into use in Italy and the south of Europe; how they remained for ages rude and inartificial, and became only gradually known in the west until their more perfect development, which can hardly be placed earlier than the ninth and tenth centuries; and how rhyme was adopted in the vernacular French, in which it was still further perfected and developed during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Now the system of rhyme of the primitive Welsh bards, such as Taliesin and Aneurin and Llywarch Hên, does not resemble that which we find scattered sparingly over the Latin metrical compositions of the sixth and seventh centuries; but it is an evident imitation of the more perfect rhyme of the French versification of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as much so as the vernacular English poetry of the same period. Any one who will take the trouble to compare the *Gododin* attributed to Aneurin, and most of what appear to be the oldest of the poems ascribed to Taliesin, with the old French *romans de geste*, cannot fail to be convinced that, in their metres and rhymes, the former are imitated from the latter. They present exactly the same character of composition, with the same repetitions of rhymes through divisions of unequal length. The resemblance is far too close to be accidental, and would be perfectly inexplicable, if not impossible, if we suppose a difference of date of six centuries. But, as we go on comparing, we are encountered on all sides by resemblances of a still more striking character. A poem of Taliesin on the death of Owain, the son of Urien Rheged, is composed in the following versification :

" 'Enaid Owain ap Urien,
Gobwyllid ei Ren
 Oi Raid.
Rheged Udd ai cudd tromlas,
Nid oed fas,
 Ei gywyddeid.'

Another is addressed to Urien Rheged himself, in the following metre :

" 'Urien Reget,
Duallovyet

Y Lluenyd.
 Eur ac Aryant
 Mor eu divant,
 Eu dihenyd.'

Another, which has received a great amount of mystical interpretation, runs thus :

" ' Mon Mad gogei,
 Gwrhyd erfei,
 Menai ei dor.
 Llleweis wirawd,
 Gwin a bragawd,
 Gan frawd esgor.'

Now this is a very common form of verse in different metres in the French poetry of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and no doubt was in use in the twelfth. The following is taken from a poem probably of the thirteenth century :

" ' Ce n'est pas honour ne courtesie,
 Ne gueres le tienk à mestrie
 De vassal,
 Pur une petite bailie,
 De prendre à nulle rien atye
 De fere mal.'

The following is a sample of an English poem of the thirteenth century :

" ' At ewesong even neh,
 Ydel men ȝet he seh,
 Lomen hadde an honde ;
 To hem he sayde an heh,
 That sythe he wes undreh,
 So ydel forte stonde.'

"Who can doubt for a moment that the French metres and rhymes were in this case the models of the Welsh as well as of the English verses? Mr. Nash, in his work on Taliesin, has shewn clearly that the last of the poems of that poet quoted above, was really an elegy on an archdeacon of Anglesea who flourished in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. I could point out other arrangements of metres and rhymes in these supposed early Welsh poems, the types of which are equally found in the French and English of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; but it is not necessary to multiply examples. If these poems are genuine, the bards must indeed have been endowed largely with the spirit of prophecy, when they wrote in the sixth century in systems of verse which were not invented until the twelfth!"

After shewing further that the Welsh poets appear to have borrowed their alliteration from the Anglo-Saxons, and that even the language in which these poems are written is a modern form of Welsh, which had received a great infusion of Anglo-Norman, Mr. Wright concludes :

"I believe, further, that the influence of the Norman invasion was felt in the language as well as in the literature; for, from a comparison of the forms of the words, I am satisfied that a very large portion of, if not

all, the Latin element which is found in the Welsh tongue was derived directly from Anglo-Norman, which was gradually mixing with it in the same way that it was mixing with English. For instance, in the formation of the Neo-Latin dialects the final *s* of Latin words was invariably preserved, so that this termination became characteristic of the nominative cases singular of most of the masculines: thus the Latin *nullus* became *nuls* or *nus* in Anglo-Norman, while the objective case would be *nul*, representing *nullum*, *nullo*, or *nulli*, all of which are without the final *s*. So also the Latin *pons*, a bridge, because in Anglo-Norman, nominative, *pons* or *ponz*, objective *pont*. This rule was strictly preserved during the twelfth century; but after that period a considerable change began to take place in the forms of Anglo-Norman and French, one of which was the abandonment of the old nominative in *s*, *x*, or *z*, and the adoption of the objective for the nominative. I will not on the present occasion attempt to explain the reason of this change; but it certainly did take place, and from that time the nominative case singular would be *pont*, and not *pons* or *ponz*. But if I found *pont* as the nominative in a composition of the twelfth century, I should at once say that it could only be the error of a later copyist. This is the case with a very large portion of the nouns in the language. Now it is a remarkable circumstance that the words in the Latin element of the Welsh language, as far as I have examined the question, have generally the Anglo-Norman forms; and in a great proportion of them, in such forms as were the results of a change in the French or Anglo-Norman themselves, and which could hardly, from any possibility, have arisen if these words had been adopted from the Latin before the sixth century. Therefore, when I find in a poem ascribed to Taliesin, and bearing the title of *Kad God-deu* (the Battle of the Trees), such a line as this—

“ ‘Bum *pont* ar trigar,’ | I have been a bridge for passing over,

I cannot help coming to the conclusion that, either the bard among his other gifts of prophecy possessed the knowledge of the grammar of languages which had not yet come into existence, or that the line in question is a modern composition. It may, perhaps, be alleged that these might have been interpolations in the original text; but this would not be a good defence, and the occurrence of this class of words in writings pretending to an early date would be sufficient to raise strong suspicions. But the system of versification and rhyme in the poems ascribed to Taliesin, Aneurin, Llywarch Hên, and the other Welsh poets anterior to the twelfth century, is, I am convinced, quite fatal to their character of genuineness. The objection does not, as Sharon Turner seemed to think, consist merely in the use of rhyme, but in the use of perfected systems of rhyme which belonged to a later date. I may add that this is by no means the only objection to the genuineness of the poetry attributed to the early Welsh bards.”

STRIGULENSIA.—ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEMOIRS RELATING TO THE DISTRICT ADJACENT TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SEVERN AND THE WYE. By GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. London, 1861. 8vo. *Privately printed.*

MR. ORMEROD is well known to antiquaries by the zeal with which he pursues antiquarian researches having relation to the locality in which he resides. The results of his labours have been from time to time communicated to, and have appeared in, *The Archaeologia*, *The Archaeological Journal*, etc. These have been judiciously revised and brought together for more easy reference by antiquaries, and illustrated by plates of the map of the district, and of the fonts of Tidenham and Llancaut. The contents, in different divisions, may be stated as :

1. Remarks on the Traditional Passage of the Estuary of the Severn near Oldbury, Westwards, in the British Period ; On British and Roman Remains illustrated, Communications with Venta Silurum, Ancient Passages of the Bristol Channel, and Antonine's Iter xiv ; Observations on Discoveries of Roman Remains in Sedbury, within the Parish of Tidenham, Gloucestershire ; and on the Site of a Military Position there near the Confluence of the Severn and the Wye.

2. Saxon and Anglo-Norman Period ; Remarks on Earthworks at Sedbury, traditionally known as Offa's Dyke, and proved by the *Diplomata Anglo-Saxonum* to have existed in the Saxon Period ; On the Site of Buttingdune on Severn, the Siege of the Danes therein by king Alfred, and its probable Coincidence with Buttington in Tidenham ; Descent of the Anglo-Norman Lords of Strigul ; On the Identity of the Norman Estrighoiel of the Domesday Survey with the later and present Chepstow ; On the probable Derivation and Import of "Estrighoiel" ; On the probable Date of the Erection of the Conventual Church of Strigul, or Chepstow, and its Remains ; On the Leaden Fonts of Tidenham and Llancaut ; On the Original Establishment of the Marchership of Strigul, and the Ecclesiastical Foundations and Manorial Residences within it in the 13th sæc. ; Memoir of the Family of Sir John ap Adam of Badams-court and Beteslè, subsequently Baron of Beverstone, and also summoned by writ as a Parliamentary Baron from 1297 to 1310 ; On the probable Identity of the Chapelry of St. Briavel's, recognized at Lidneia Parva in the 12th sæc., with the Ledenei of the Saxon Hundred of Ledenei named in *Domesday*.

On many of these subjects much information will be acquired by reference to the volumes of this *Journal* containing the transactions of the Association at the Chepstow Congress in 1854. The impression of Mr. Ormerod's work is limited to two hundred copies, one of which he has kindly presented to the library of the Association.

COLLECTANEA ARCHÆOLOGICA: COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Part I, vol. I. London: Longman, Green, & Co. 1861. 4to.

THE contents of this, the first part of the *Collectanea*, rendered necessary by the variety and extent of papers communicated to the Association, consist of Mr. Botfield's (the president) address at the opening of the Shrewsbury Congress in 1860, "On Shropshire, its History and Antiquities"; "The Castles of Shropshire and its Borders," by the rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A., F.S.A.; "On the Local Legends of Shropshire," by T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A.; "On the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury," by J. R. Planché, *rouge croix*; "The Princes of Upper Powys," by the hon. and rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman, M.A.; "Shiffnal Church," by the rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A.; "Buildwas Abbey," by Gordon M. Hills, esq.; "Itinerary of Edward II," by the rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A. These are illustrated by nine plates. It must be a source of great gratification to the Association to observe the marks of approbation bestowed by the press upon this publication. The second part is now put to press, and will appear next year. The present opportunity is embraced to remind those associates who have not yet obtained their copies, which they are entitled to have at a reduced price, of the necessity of an early application.

THE RELIQUARY. Edited by LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A. London: Russell Smith. 1860-61. 8vo.

A NEW archæological and antiquarian journal, chiefly devoted to the antiquities of the county of Derby. Mr. Jewitt is well qualified for the task; and our associates who attended the Derby Congress in 1851, will recollect the zeal he manifested in support of the meeting, and gratefully acknowledge the valuable papers he contributed on the occasion. Our *Journal* contains many communications from Mr. Jewitt, and we heartily wish him success in his new undertaking. The establishment of the British Archæological Association has led to the formation of many local societies, and has created an interest in the antiquities of the several localities. To sustain this, a journal similar to that of the *Reliquary* is well calculated. Four numbers, completing a volume, have appeared, and they contain several articles of interest and ability. Our associates, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Brushfield, sir Gardner Wilkinson, and others, have contributed papers on local subjects and on natural history, which has been grafted upon the journal, and renders it of great interest to a large class of inquirers. It would occupy too much space to specify particular articles where so many of excellence abound, and we therefore simply recommend this publication to the attention of our associates.

THE CELTIC TUMULI OF DORSET ; an Account of Personal Researches in the Sepulchral Mounds of the Durotriges. By CHARLES WARNE, F.S.A.

It may well appear singular that Dorsetshire, a county so full of mute records of those ancient peoples, who, acting no inconsiderable or unimportant part, "lived, moved, and had their being" in the earliest ages of our country, should have hitherto contributed so little that is really illustrative of the pre-historic period; whilst Wilts, Derbyshire, and other localities rich in primeval remains, have received the careful consideration of numerous investigators. The author of the work now announced, has for a series of years (see his communications in this *Journal*) devoted much attention to the subject; and as the researches, which were undertaken during his residence in Dorsetshire, were conducted under his immediate direction, and on purely scientific grounds, he believes the endeavour to supply this defect by a description of his own personal labours, as well as those of some of his coadjutors, will not only be acceptable to the antiquary, but be also discharging a duty which he owes to his native county; whilst, to render the work as complete as possible, it will likewise include all scattered references to any known facts appertaining to similar inquiries within the district. The illustrations are drawn and engraved from unpublished antiquities obtained in the progress of the excavations, and now preserved in the cabinet of the author or in the possession of friends. As an especial feature in this work, it may be mentioned that the endeavour has been made (for the first time) to produce a correct map of ancient Dorsetshire, exemplifying the exact position of the tumular localities, as well as the sites of the numerous castra and earthworks, stone remains, British pits and villages, with the courses of all known Celtic trackways and Roman viæ. Subscribers' names should be addressed to the author, Ewell, by Epsom, Surrey, who will be thankful to receive any communications illustrative of the subject.

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DECEMBER 1861.

ON LILLESHALL ABBEY. ✓

BY EDWARD ROBERTS, ESQ., F.S.A.

IN treating of this abbey we can hardly disconnect it from that of the previously-existing college of St. Alkmund at Shrewsbury, as, ultimately, the two were incorporated, and Lilleshall became the dominant establishment.

St. Alkmund's, it is stated, had been founded by that remarkable princess Ethelfleda, one of the daughters of king Alfred, who did so much, and performed such warlike feats in Shropshire, as to be popularly known as "the lady of the Mercians."

The manor of "Linleshelle" was a possession of St. Alkmund at the time of the compilation of *Domesday Book*, when Godebold the priest was returned as holding it. It had been of more value in Edward the Confessor's time; but was then valued at 4*l. per annum*, the contents being ten hides. It passed from Godebold, through two hands, to those of Philip de Belmeis, who had early devoted himself to the church, and had materially assisted the Savigniac order in founding Buildwas. His next effort in promoting the formation of religious houses, was in favour of the Arroasian order, afterwards called Regular Canons of St. Augustine, by the grant, about the year 1143 or 1144, of a considerable piece of land subsequently called Lizard Grange. It does not clearly appear that it was ever intended to *build* an abbey there, although the rev. Mr. Eyton adopts that view.

It probably was a means, as an endowment (and with the privilege of taking timber), of enriching the order, and enabling it to permanently establish itself at Lilleshall. This occurred between 1144 and 1148: in 1152 it was recited as having been commenced.

It may generally be taken for granted that in all foundations of this kind the buildings were neither erected, nor (except the mere general outline) even designed at the same time. The first object appeared to be to erect the eastern end of the church, whether it were the chancel or choir; the Lady chapel, if there were one, being most frequently added: consequently we usually find the nave and transepts later than the east end, and the conventual buildings still later, except the chapter-house and other indispensable portions of the arrangement. Such is the case, with small variations, at Haughmond, at Wenlock, and at Lilleshall. The choir and the transepts of Lilleshall are unmistakably Norman, while the nave is nearly a century later.

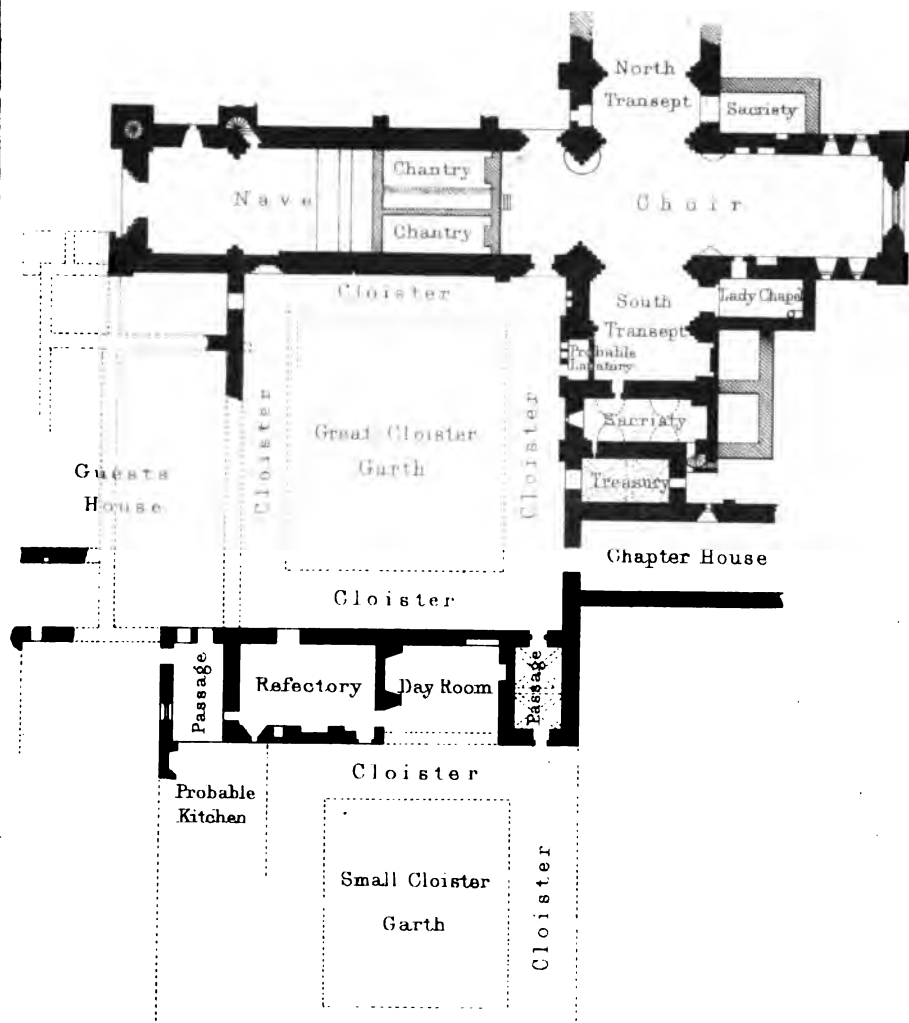
It is remarkable that, considering the beauty and extent of these ruins, there has been little or nothing done towards making them better known. With the exception of the meagre account in the *Monasticon*, and the professedly limited historical notices (with two small views¹) in the rev. Mr. Eyton's recent admirable work on the antiquities of the county, there is nothing whatever of any importance obtainable,—the account given in the *Proceedings* of the Archæological Institute being almost *verbatim* an extract from Mr. Eyton's volumes. I will, therefore, endeavour to record some of its more noticeable features, and supply some of the particulars hitherto wanting; a personal inspection and measurements enabling me to do so with some degree of accuracy. (See plan on plate 24.)

On entering the great west door we find ourselves within a walled space of about two hundred and twenty-five feet by thirty-one feet, and formerly about forty-five feet high,—not altogether unbroken, because of the transepts about two-thirds of the distance down, but without any divisions. This was not anciently the case: the nave bears evidences of having been divided, by screens and arches, into three, if not four, portions.

The first portion, as we enter, is that beneath the western

¹ Vol. viii, 216.

LILLESALL ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE.



Scale of Feet.





tower, which covered a square of the entire width of the church; but although its height must have been considerable, we have no means of knowing to what extent it rose: judging from the remains of the west front and the window over the door, it could not have been less than a hundred feet in the plain part. This tower was open to the nave, the arch being carried on a cluster of shafts attached to each side-wall of some twenty-five feet high: the apex of the arch was about forty feet from the pavement. Beyond this, the whole length appears to have been once vaulted. There are two spiral stairs in the tower, both on the north side,—that at the north-west angle is difficult to find, from the state of ruin it is in; the other is entered from the nave, and it is remarkable that the steps are not part of the construction. Immediately opposite that opening is the mark of a former doorway into the cloister.

On proceeding eastward we perceive that we are rising gradually, partly by a slope, and partly by some steps. This, probably, was to some extent part of the first arrangement; and that there were steps at each of the great subdivisions of the church is likely. At the choir-screen, on each side of the central doorway, are the bases of either tombs or altars; and on the right hand a piscina. We have passed one screen, the position of which corresponds with a pair of carved corbels in the walls, from which sprang a rib of the vaulting, and are now within a chapel which I should conclude was dedicated to the founders, for there is no evidence of other altars than the high altar in the choir, and the small altar in the chapel occupying the position of a south aisle to the choir, beyond the transept.

Hence to the transept-arch was part of the choir; and up to this point we have been within the buildings erected about the years 1190 to 1200,—before which latter time one Sibil de Linley gave her lands (worth thirty shillings *per annum*) in Brocton and Brug to the abbey, leaving her body to be buried there; and as she appears, with the exception of Roger de Bechesore, who granted the abbey a rent of five shillings, to have been (after Philip de Belmeis) the next greatest donor, I incline to think that her grant materially aided the works, and that the two altars named were raised to her and Philip de Belmeis.

Before passing on to the transepts we will notice a door-

way on each side : that on the south is transitional Norman, and has been frequently noticed as one of the most beautiful in the kingdom. It is arched, and much carved. The segmental arch within the outer arch is much more common on the Continent than in England. Some of the carvings of the ribs are similar to those at Wenlock and Buildwas. The shafts (two on each side) on which the arches rest are here detached and carved. This has been previously figured, but with insufficient precision. (See pl. 25, fig. 1.)

We now come to the transepts and choir, which are late Norman,¹ bordering on transitional, and are, like the nave, without aisles. At the intersection there has been another large tower. The windows are all deeply played.

The eastern limb of the choir (the position of the high altar) has some very interesting peculiarities. The windows on both sides are so arranged as that the chapels, erected subsequently, should not interfere with them. There are four windows (in two tiers) on each side, crowded at the ends beyond those chapels. On the upper part, over the south chapel, are two windows; and there have been corresponding windows on the opposite side. Below, on the south side, is a beautiful arched recess with dwarf columns, and a large semi-circular arch with elaborate Early English moldings. This has been inserted, and was likely to have been for an effigy of one of the abbots previous to 1150 or 1160.

Another insertion has been that of the great five-light east window, probably about the beginning of the fourteenth century. There are a few fragments of the tracery, where it is connected with the arch, remaining, by which I have been enabled to make out the system of tracery adopted. On the north side are two rough recesses, which were likewise for monuments.

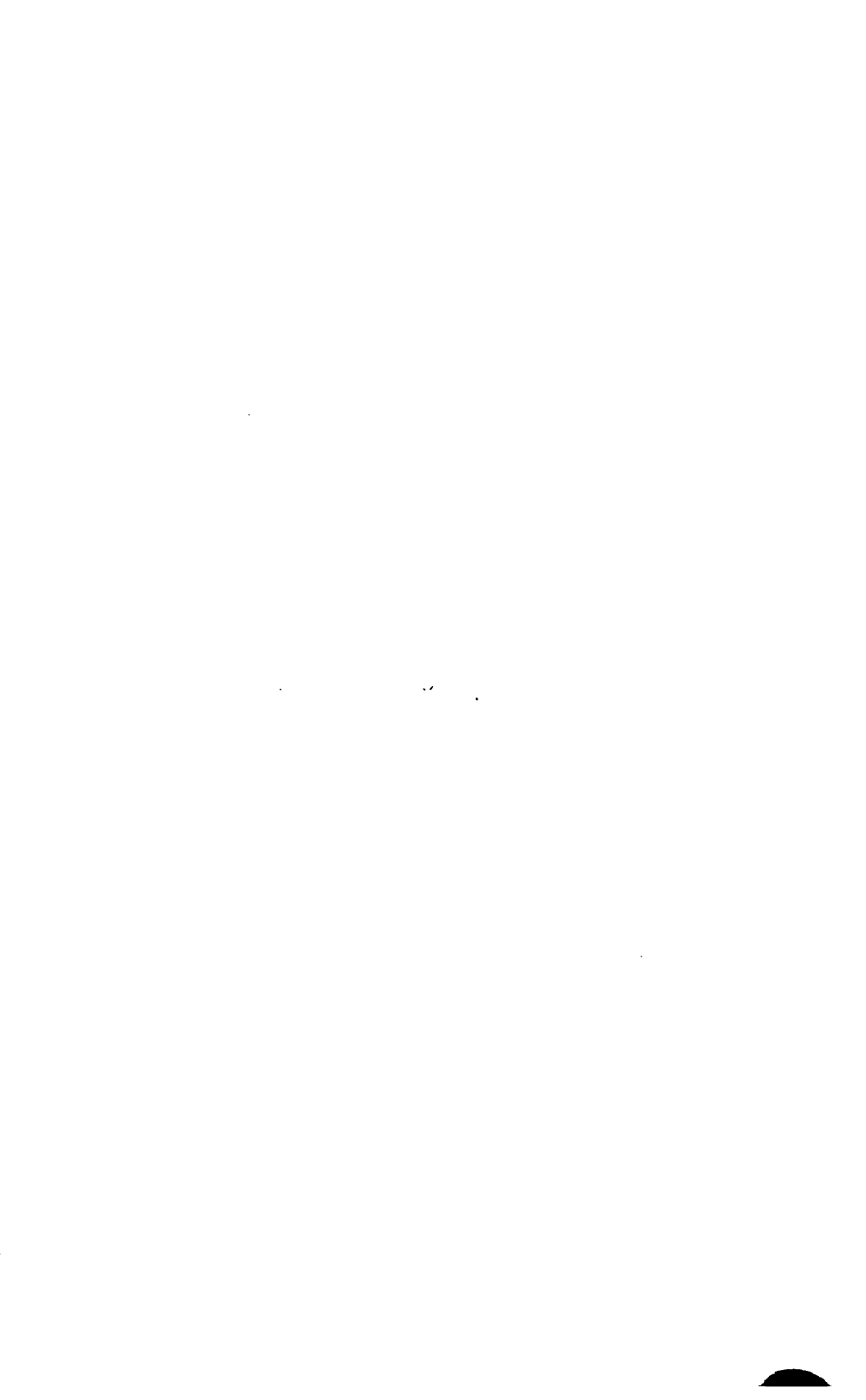
The stalls of the choir are reported to have been removed to Wolverhampton collegiate church at the time of the dissolution, and parts are still remaining there.²

The south transept has indications of having been screened off; but it may have been simply by the stalls, although the stonework itself shews that it might have been a chapel.

The chamber which is north of the choir has an ambry, and may have been a sacristy or robing room; and if a

¹ In the *Monasticon* the ruins are called early Norman,—vi, 261.

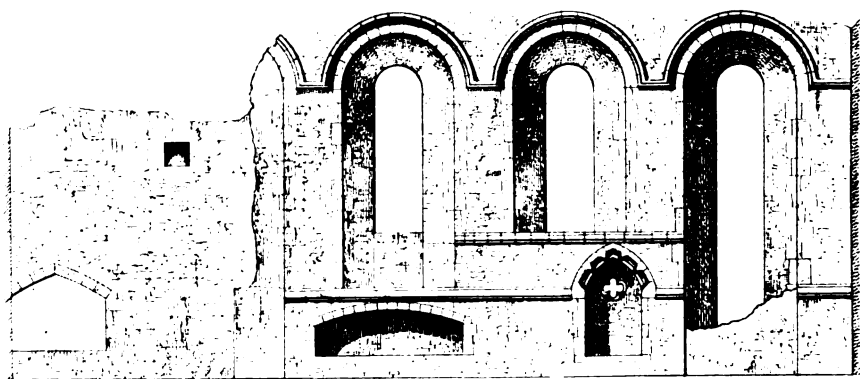
² Moule's *English Counties Delineated*, ii, 101.



LILLESALL ABBEY.



Doorway from the Cloisters,
to the Church.



Modern Wall

Pulpit

Interior of Refectory.
(South side)

plinth which is attached to the north-west pier of the central tower, was, as I conceive, the base of a pulpit, this chamber would be likely to be for the purpose suggested.

The south chapel was, I consider, the Lady chapel, although the church itself was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In this chapel we find a late Norman aumbry in the south-west angle, together with a projecting credence-table, piscina, and horizontal drain: the outer angle is supported by a short column on a bracket. From this chapel there was a door into the choir, and a small archway towards the transept.

We now come to the conventual buildings, which are south of the church. The great cloister was about a hundred feet by a hundred and ten feet; now used as a pheasantry. On the east side, and next the transept, are two vaulted rooms, the first of which was larger, the east end having been closed up. The mortices shew that there was a door from the transept. In the south-east angle is a staircase, part of which leads to an opening on the outside; the other ascends to an upper floor. Adjoining southwards, and next the chapter house, is the other vaulted room, now divided into two, with a large door from the cloisters. These rooms may have been the sacristy and treasury, as I do not perceive any other part which could have been devoted to those purposes.

The chapter-house occupies a position near the south end of the east cloister; but it consists of nearly bare walls, and it is only possible to say that it has been vaulted, and is of the Norman period. There are here lying two coffin-lids,—one without any inscription, the other has a Calvary cross with a wheel-head and an illegible inscription.¹

At the south-east corner of the cloisters has been a vaulted chamber, probably only a passage. Adjoining this, on the south side, are the day room and refectory, both Norman; the latter having a curious reading-pulpit with a quatrefoil cut in the back in Early English times, apparently to give more light to the reader. (See pl. 25, fig. 2.) Here are lying many fragments of sculptures, amongst which are an exceedingly elegant effigy of an abbot in his canonicals, and with a crozier; a beautiful floriated border runs round the slab: this is of about the time of Edward I. And another, much more mutilated, of a knight drawing his sword; his long,

¹ These have been removed since this paper was written.

pointed shield is without blazoning: this is of the time of John.

There were other buildings on the west side of the cloister, but nothing now remains. On the south side of the refectory appears to have been the lesser cloister, in the angle of which, adjoining the refectory, the kitchen appears to have been. The surface is much raised, and little can be discovered from the small remains of the walls.

Coming now outside, to the west end of the church, we notice the beautiful Early English doorway with semi-circular arch, deeply recessed. The fragments of stone shew the tool-marks and lines for the setting-out quite fresh. As at Wenlock and at Haughmond, the domestic buildings have advanced before the western tower on the southern side. These were the guest hall and other apartments appropriated to the purposes of hospitality.

Notwithstanding the riches with which this abbey was endowed, they found that in course of time they were unequal to their requirements. More than once the abbots complained of the inadequacy of their means to supply the wants of the numerous wayfarers, and obtained further grants.

Mr. Eyton gives a list of the abbots,¹ which, from the circumstance that their appointment required the double assent of the crown and the bishop, he considers is almost perfect, as extracted from the several rolls. He also gives extensive information of the several grants.²

The name has been variously spelt—Lynleshelle, Linleshelle, Lilleshill, Lilleshull, and Lilleshall. The wealth, as compared with Wenlock, which was the richest, seems to have been about one-fifth, and was probably the third richest in the county. At the time of the dissolution it was returned as of the gross value of £326 : 0 : 10.

The common seal appended to the surrender is a homely representation of the blessed Virgin with the Saviour in her lap: in her right hand is a lily; in her left, the word AVE. The legend is, SIGILL. ECCLESIE. BEATE. MARIE. DE. LILLES-HULL.³ The sculptured figures in Battlefield church⁴ correspond with this description, and I feel no doubt that they were originally at this abbey.

¹ *Antiq. of Shrops.*, viii, 224.

² *Ib.*, i, 360; ii, 68, 167, 204; iii, 19; vi, 271, etc.

³ *Monasticon*, vi, 262.

⁴ P. 215, *ante*.

Among the episodes which interest the inquirer, are one or two connected with regal doings. In 1242 king Henry III rested in the abbey in the course of his journey from Brug to Chester, when a gratuity of twenty marks was presented to the abbot.¹ This was probably more than repaid within a few years afterwards, for in the same year we find the abbey contributing forty shillings to the princess royal on her marriage; in 1249, ten marks to the king as an *auxilium*, and other sums later. These and the sums paid for confirmations of charters, and the repeated encroachments, were heavy burdens on the income of the abbey. The final stroke was taken on the 16th October, 1538, when the net income was still £229 : 3 : 1½; and the last abbot, Robert Watson, retired on a pension of £50. The site was granted, in 31st of Henry VIII, to James Leveson; and it is now in the possession of the duke of Sutherland.

LILLESHELL CHURCH. √

LILLESHELL church has recently been restored. Early in the thirteenth century the original church was erected on the present site, on the hill, and dedicated to St. Michael and all angels. The rev. Henry G. de Bunsen, M.A., the vicar of Lilleshall, acquaints us² that of that church there are at the present moment only two or three small remnants,—the Norman arch under the porch at the south entrance, and the pointed, richly moulded arch in the south wall, which must have formed the entrance into the original chancel. He also enumerates the lancet-window in the chancel, now containing the picture of the Saviour as the good shepherd. This window he presumes to have belonged to the old chancel, and might possibly have been the only window in it; for the original church cannot have consisted of more than one aisle, which is now represented by the greater portion of the present nave, leaving out the north aisle, the tower, and that part of the chancel which is within

¹ Eyton, viii, 221.

² In a lecture delivered by him, in Nov. 1858, to his parishioners upon the restoration of their church.

the communion rails. The windows of the original church, we learn from the same authority, were very much like the old round Norman windows in Lilleshall abbey; and one was found of the same description, partially blocked up, in a piece of old wall at the west end of the old church, and the north side of it.

One more relic of the old church is to be met with in the font,¹ probably of the date of A.D. 1200, which has some very unintelligible devices upon it. It had been employed to hold flowers, doing duty as a vase; but was transferred to the church by the late vicar, the rev. John Blunt. "Now about the year A.D. 1350," writes the rev. H. G. de Bunsen, "as nearly as we can judge from the style of the east window of the north aisle, either the good abbot of Lilleshall, or some other lay benefactor, enlarged the church in order, no doubt, to meet the wants of the increasing population of the parish of Lilleshall, whom neither the church of St. Mary the Virgin at the abbey, nor the smaller one-aisled church of St. Michael on the hill, could sufficiently accommodate. Accordingly a north aisle was built; the old north wall was pierced for those simple, rather rude pointed arches, four in number, which are still preserved in the church; and one part of the old wall was left standing with its original round or Norman window, in order to make the west end of the new aisle into a vestry. At the east end was placed the window, which still exists, and is the best specimen in our church of the early decorated style of Gothic architecture."

The tower, it appears, was added towards the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century; but there is no record in regard to the builder. The west window belongs to the Perpendicular style; the upper windows are of the Decorated period. It was probably at the commencement of the seventeenth century that the chancel was extended to its present limits, and the south and north windows added,—both preserved to this day, although the latter is now blocked up by a monument erected to the memory of sir Richard and lady Katherine Leveson. The east window being of a debased style, has not been restored; but a Decorated one substituted for it by the good taste of the present excellent vicar.

¹ Engraved from a drawing by the rev. Mr. Brooke, in Mr. Eyton's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, viii, 228.

One other point in this superficial notice of Lilleshall church remains to be mentioned. It has a leper's window. Mr. Bunsen writes : " In ancient times there were a number of lepers in England, and these were not allowed to enter the church, or to worship with the rest of the congregation, for fear of the leprosy spreading in the village. It seemed hard, however, to debar them from all the privileges of the rest; and accordingly those who built the north aisle had a little window made which should reach to the ground, as near as possible to the altar in that aisle (for there was an altar here as well as at the east end of the nave). Thus the outcast leper, one or more, would kneel out of doors, by the side of the little window, and join his prayers to those of the congregation within. And whenever the holy communion was administered, by opening the little window, he could receive it while kneeling outside. In this way did our forefathers think of the poor sick outcasts, as well as of those who were 'healthy and wealthy'; and while they provided lofty and roomy aisles for the many, the nook and corner for the miserable and wretched was not forgotten."

The dormer windows in the roof of the south part of the nave were inserted in 1667, that date being affixed to the bottom of those windows.

Tracing the history of this church, we find that after a century more had elapsed, the structure needed repair; and it was propped up in a clumsy way, and various internal alterations (the substitution of pews for seats, etc.) adopted. The population increased, and galleries were erected. A rude and clumsy porch excluded the Norman south entrance, and the massive timber of the original ceiling was plastered over. It ultimately became unsafe; but under the judicious treatment of Mr. Norton, architect to the duke of Sutherland, plans for its restoration were executed, the work commenced in 1856, and happily carried into effect.

ON THE BORACHIO AND LEATHER BOTTLE.

BY H. SYER CUMING, ESQ., HON. SEC.

"NOTHING like leather," was the bold declaration of an enthusiastic disciple of St. Crispin; and "nothing like leather" seems to have been the doctrine of the most polished and potent nations of antiquity, as well as that of the rudest savages of every age. From Asia to Africa, from the north to the south, in the tel and the desert, leather, in some form or other, has constituted an important and essential element in social economy; furnishing material for defence and offence, vesture for peace and war, clothing for the living, shrouds for the dead, craft for the waves, and dwellings for the land; utensils and ornaments for house, person, and steed. But it is beyond the scope and intent of the present communication to point out in circumstantial detail the various purposes to which leather has been applied; and the following remarks will therefore be restricted to the consideration of one only of its multifarious uses, namely as vessels for wine, water, milk, etc.,—or, in other words, for borachios and bottles.

Of these two vessels, the borachio—or, as we may term it, the *sack*—is unquestionably the earliest, and, generally speaking, the largest, holding at times full sixty gallons. The skins of oxen, hogs, horses, quaggas, camels, gazelles, sheep, goats, kids, etc., have been, and are still, employed in its formation; and the mode in which they are prepared for use seems to have been much the same throughout all times and countries. After the slaughter of the animal, its head, feet, and tail, are cut off, and the carcase drawn out of the skin through the apertures, which are then sewed up with a double seam, and the whole well waxed or greased. To the neck is generally added a leathern tube, which is either tied round with cord, or stopped with a plug. When the borachio is distended with liquor, it looks like a fat porpoise, or prize pig, of ebon hue; and when filled with new wine, the fermentation swells the skin to such a degree, that if it be not well prepared, or old, it sometimes cracks and rends.

— We read in Herodotus (ii, 121) that the ancient Egyptians closed the mouth of the wine-skin with a peg; in like

manner as the Bichuanas of South Africa still close the mouth of their *makukas*, or milk-sack. We find from mural pictures that they tied the legs of the smaller borachios together, to form a handle for convenient carriage; and the monuments of Nineveh shew that such was the practice with the Assyrians. But when the skin was of very large dimensions, other means of conveyance were adopted. The ponderous *sugeh* and *geerbeh* of modern Egypt is borne on the backs of camels; and according to Herodotus (iii, 9), it was with camels' skins placed on camels' backs that an Arabian prince supplied Cambyses and his army with water whilst in the desert. The *bheesty*, *puckally* (or Indian water-carrier), lays his heavy *mussuck* on a bullock, or swings it over his hip, when transporting the water from tank and river for the supply of town and camp. Tavernier, in his *Persian Travels* (b. iii, c. 13), speaks of the Nogaic Tartars moving their horse-skin borachios in chariots; and the huge *askoi* and *utres* of the Greeks and Romans were placed on carts, as recorded in a Pompeian fresco, in which men are seen filling *amphoræ* with wine from its ample mouth.¹ But the *uter vini*, when of small size, was not only employed as a vat in which to keep and convey the liquor from place to place, but also as a decanter for furnishing the cups of the assembled guests. This trait is also exhibited in a Pompeian painting, in which a female is represented pouring wine into a *cantharus* held by Silenus.

Dryden says :

“Dead wine, that stinks of the borachio, sup
From a foul jack or geasy maple cup.”

The skin long continued to be employed in the wine-producing countries; and the borachios of Spain have gained an universal celebrity through the pen of Cervantes, who makes the Knight of La Mancha mistake them for a giant, and the ruddy juice which flowed from his rapier thrusts, for blood.²

At some distant though undefined period, the leather sack

¹ The *askos* was imitated in terra-cotta. See *Journal*, x, 375.

² Minsheu mentions “the Spanish borachos, or bottle, commonly of a pigges skinne, with the haire inward, dressed inwardly with razen and pitch, to keepe wine or Hquor sweet.” The fur is turned *inside* in the Australian *lukomb*, or water-sack, formed of the skin of the opossum, wallabie, or young kangaroo. (See Eyre's *Australia*, vol. ii.)

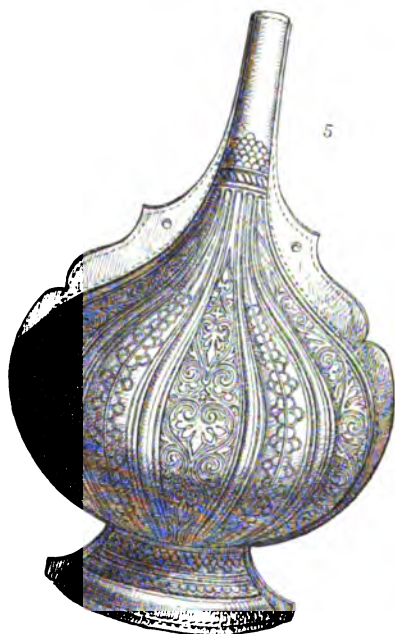
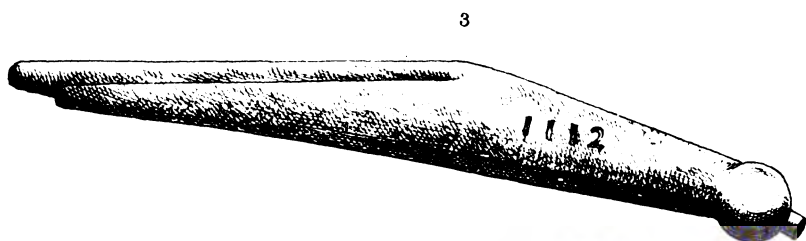
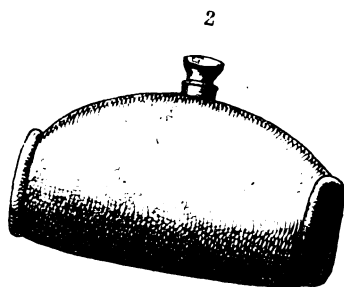
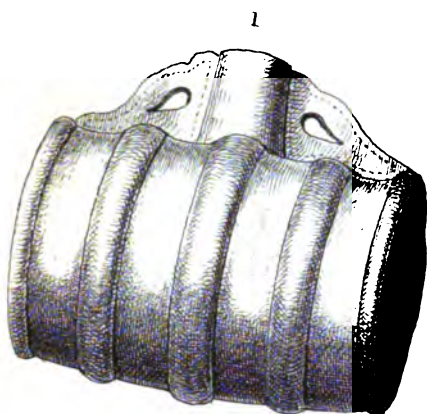
was made to assume a more artificial contour, which at length merged into a regular bottle. This transformation probably arose in the east, and, like other fashions, travelled westward, where it was well received, and long continued a favourite.

Mr. Wills exhibits a rare and early example of a leathern bottle, apparently of Persian fabric, evidently designed for a costrel to be carried at the side. It is about fourteen inches and a half high, with long narrow neck rising from an ovate body, which has projecting perpendicular ribs at the sides and front, but is flat at the back, into which are driven two iron staples with rings, to which leathern loops are attached for the support of the suspending belt of red leather, the ends of which are held together by a brass hook of elegant design. The back of the bottle is composed of red, the rest of black leather neatly impressed with criss-cross and other lines; and the mouth is closed with a stopple formed of a roll of leather. The whole is well designed and finished, and an interesting sample of the skill and taste of the eastern leather-workers.

The leather bottle was, no doubt, an early introduction into Europe; and one of its oldest and most common forms may probably be that preserved in the arms of the bottle-makers' company of London, who bear *argent* on a chevron between three bottles *sable*, as many hunting-horns of the first. These heraldic bottles are oblong, flat at the ends, and narrow at the upper edge where the mouth is situated.

The keg was also one of the very early forms of the leather bottle. The British Museum possesses a specimen of about the capacity of a quart, which is encircled by five projecting bands imitative of hoops, and its cylindrical mouth has a buttress on each side, perforated for the admission of the suspending cords. (See pl. 26, fig. 1.) A leather bottle of allied form, but without the surrounding projections, may still be seen as a gilded sign above the entrance door of the banking house of Messrs. Hoare, No. 37, Fleet-street. (See fig. 2.)

An exceedingly rare, if not an unique, example of the leathern bottle was brought to the notice of the Association in 1847 (*Journal*, iii, 251), and described as "Robin Hood's pocket pistol," found at St. Ann's well, near Nottingham. I had an opportunity of examining this relic a few years since,





and found that it was in the shape of a pistol of the sixteenth century, about eighteen inches in length, the little cylindric neck being at the end of the globose butt. Four strokes on each side, in place of the lock, have been taken for the date 1112; and a band on the under part has in it two perforations for the cords. This so-called pocket pistol is in truth a leathern costrel, but of a most unusual character; and yet rare as it is, we find it copied in some degree in stoneware in our own day. The delineation given in fig. 3 is taken from a rough sketch made by me whilst the vessel was on sale at Evans's in Holborn.

To the specimens already cited, I add another, of the seventeenth century, which presents considerable difference in contour. It is of true bottle form, holding about a quart, and of rather squat proportions, being eight inches high, six inches and three-eighths wide, and nearly one inch and five-eighths diameter at the mouth. It is convex at front and back, and has straps attached to the sides and bottom, through which the leathern belt passes, the latter having a square buckle of iron to regulate its length according to the requirement of the wearer,—for this, like those previously described, is a costrel. (Fig. 4.)

Most of the leathern bottles that I have seen were evidently contrived for carriage at the side of pilgrims and travellers and those occupied in field sports and operations; and that such was their purpose is shewn by written record. In the second part of *Henry VI* (ii, 3), king Henry speaks of

———“ the shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle.”

Heywood, in his *Philocothomista; or the Drunkard opened, dissected, and anatomized* (London, 1635, p. 45), tells his readers, “ other bottles we have of leather, but they are most used amongst the shepheards and harvest people of the country.” And in *The Antidote to Melancholy* (1682), a convivial song has a stanza which sets forth that—

“ A leather bottel we know is good,
Far better than glasses or cans of wood;
For when a man 's at work in the field,
Your glasses and pots no comfort will yield;
But a good leather bottél standing by
Will raise his spirits whenever he 's dry.”

Though Heywood rightly states that in his day the leathern bottle was chiefly employed by the peasantry, the vessel was in former times admitted into the halls of mighty men; and one which would add grace to the festive board is now brought before us by Mr. W. H. Forman. It is of cuir-bouilli, nearly eighteen inches and a half high, and about one inch and three-quarters in diameter at the mouth. The convex front and back are each divided into compartments by six perpendicular ribs, and richly decorated with scrolls, scales, and arabesques. It is supported on a spreading base, and has quaintly formed buttresses at the sides of the long neck, which are perforated for cords, by which the vessel was lifted and carried from guest to guest. Its date is the latter half of the sixteenth century, and it may safely be pronounced one of the most stately and elegant leathern bottles that has yet been recorded. (Fig. 5.)

The gilded sign of the leather bottle above the door of Hoare's banking house, has already been referred to; and it may be well to note that the vessel has been adopted as a tavern sign in various parts of England, and still exists as such at Northfleet in Kent, and at Lewknor in Oxfordshire. The *Leather Bottle*, Garrat-lane, will long be remembered as the scene of Foote's farce of the *Mayor of Garrat*, and also by the poem on the election of sir John Harper in 1781:

"In order due to Wandsworth town;
Whence to the *Leather Bottle* driven,
With shouts that rent the welkin given."

What we have now adduced shews clearly that from a great antiquity, and throughout an immense area of the globe, the borachio and leathern bottle have been held in high esteem among all ranks and conditions of men.¹

¹ At the Berkshire Congress, held at Newbury in 1859, Mr. Luke Lousley exhibited a leathern costrel of early date, six inches and five-eighths in length, and seven in height. At the same time Mrs. Kimber deposited a specimen in the Newbury museum, four inches and five-eighths in length by five in height. It is mounted in silver.

ON MIRRORS. ✓

BY H. SYER CUMING, ESQ., HON. SEC.

OF the first mirror—nature's mirror—and the fatal results which followed its discovery, we have a glowing picture in the story of Narcissus.

The mirror of Narcissus is still the mirror of the Tahitians, whose only looking-glass is a cocoa-nut cup filled with water.¹ It is in the Sandwich Islands that we find the first germs of the artificial mirror,—a thin disc of smooth, black basalt, which, when required for use, is dipped in water to give it a reflecting power; and the invention of which is attributed, in Tonga tradition, to Vaca-acow-ooli, son of Tangaloa, the god of arts.

The ancient Mexicans were far in advance of the tribes of Oceania; for though their mirrors were of stone, they had permanent reflecting surfaces. The mirrors in ordinary use were discs of polished obsidian, called *itzil* by the Aztecs; and “the shining god” by the Indians of Yucatan.² Beside the obsidian mirrors, the Mexicans had others formed of the *piedra de los Incas*, a variety of iron pyrites. The few that have been met with are hemispherical, the flat surfaces highly polished, and the backs drilled with one or two holes to admit a cord by which they were suspended about the person. The pyrites mirror is familiarly known in America as “Montezuma's looking-glass.”

Mirrors of black marble are reported to have been used in early times by the Chinese; but these people certainly possessed metallic *specula* at a more remote period, some of which bore no inconsiderable resemblance to those of the western hemisphere. Before us are four examples of the Chinese *keen*, or mirror. The largest is a polished disc, nearly nine inches diameter, the back being decorated with curious designs. In the centre is an umbo perforated to admit a cord which was held when the mirror was in use. This is encircled by dragons, and beyond these are four squares containing characters; and between the squares a

¹ See Ellis's *Polynesian Researches*, ii, 118.

² In the British Museum there is a remarkably fine obsidian mirror discovered in Mexico by the late Mr. Bullock.

flower and fruit, a stork, and human figure holding some object; the whole encircled by a broad concave border. The inscription is said to be, "*fūh, show, chwang, tseuen*" (i.e., may felicity and long life be both perfect).¹

Two of the other mirrors have broad, flat handles. The largest measures about seven inches diameter, and is of early date: its back is decorated in the centre with large characters within a circle, above which is a square with four characters, and below four more characters unenclosed, and on each side a branch of the *crysanthemum indicum*. This is one of the "magic mirrors" whose polished surface casts a shadow on a wall, of the raised devices on its back, when exposed to the sun's rays, as described by sir David Brewster.

A third mirror is rather under five inches and three-quarters in diameter. It is slightly convex; and its concave back exhibits a cross formed of four squares with a character in each, these embellishments being of a silver colour upon a bronzed field. The handle of this specimen is bound with narrow strips of cane.

The fourth example of the *keën* is exhibited by Mr. S. R. Solly. Like the last, it has a slightly convex surface washed with silver; and the back bears an inscription in two lines, composed of six characters inclosed by a square. The broad, flat handle has, no doubt, been swathed in split cane.

The metallic mirror is now almost obsolete in China, its place being supplied by glass. I exhibit an example of the *po-le-king*, or glass mirror, in its frame of *tsze-lân* (king of woods). The glass is protected by a turn-down front, which, passing between the short legs, forms a support for the mirror when placed on the toilet. On it is carved the mystic character of *fūh* in a sort of shield-shaped cartouch.

We gather from various sources that mirrors of stone were occasionally employed by classic nations; and Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxvi, 26, s. 67) particularizes those of obsidian. The tombs of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, have, however, as yet yielded up nothing but metallic *specula*, and to these we will now refer.

The bronze mirrors of Egypt are generally distinguishable from those of other countries by their oval form, flat surfaces, absence of ornament on their backs, and by having

¹ A nearly similar mirror, measuring one foot seven inches and a quarter diameter, is described in our *Journal*, v, 81.

tangs for insertion into handles of metal, porcelain, ivory, ebony, and other woods, wrought in the shape of lotos sceptres, and with heads of divinities and sacred symbols. I place before you two Egyptian specula from Thebes; both of which are of the same oval form and of about the same size, but varying greatly in thickness, one weighing but two ounces and a half, the other nearly one pound and a quarter.

The Etruscan and Grecian specula differ materially from those of Egypt. They are either round or battledore shaped, the reflecting surfaces more or less convex, the concave backs more or less richly embellished, the handles being prolongations of the discs. They vary in size from a few inches to near a foot in diameter; and the subjects graven on them are generally of a mythic character, though at times domestic scenes are represented. I exhibit an Etruscan mirror, which measures little more than three inches and three quarters in diameter, and has its concave back rudely graven with two figures supposed to represent Castor and Pollux *vis-à-vis*, resting against large *clipei*, and with a four-rayed star between them, indicative of their translation to heaven. Mr. Forman brings to our notice a mirror of larger size and perfect condition, on which these twin sons of Leda are again introduced. We here find them with the egg-shaped *pileus*, the sleeveless *tunica* secured by a narrow *cingulum*, each resting against a large *clipeus*, and with figures of Venus and Minerva standing between them. A rayed nimbus surrounds the head of the goddess of beauty, an armilla decks her left wrist, her graceful form is partially covered by a light and flowing vest, and at her feet appears a swan.¹ Minerva is equipped in a *galea* with horse-tail *crista*, and long *palla* completely concealing her feet. The tableau is surrounded by a broad wreath; and the richly wrought handle terminates in the head of a ram. This valuable mirror is four inches and three quarters in diameter, and ten inches and a quarter long, and was discovered on the estate of Lucien Buonaparte at Canino.

¹ That the above figure represents a *female* admits of no question; but in the British Museum is a mirror graven with the same subject, and in which the nimbed personage is as certainly a *male*. In one instance it is Venus; in the other, Apollo.

To Mr. Forman we are also indebted for the exhibition of a mirror of larger size and still greater beauty and interest than the above. The convex reflecting field is protected by a rising edge, and the concave reverse graven with a representation of the interior of a *caldarium*, with a bather and two attendants, all three being nude. High in the centre is a leonine *persona*, from the mouth of which flows a stream of water into an elegant monopodal *labrum*, on the edge of which the lady rests her right hand ; whilst behind it stands an *unctor*, with a *strigilis* or scraper, the oil for which is contained in an *ampulla* suspended against the wall. In front of the lady is a *cosmeta* upon her right knee, with a *penicillum* of *fucus* in one hand, which she has just been applying to the cheeks of the fair one, and a *speculum* in the other, which she elevates, to let her mistress see if the rouge be rightly placed. Behind the lady is a large *calpis*, employed in throwing water over the person ; at her feet is a dove, and beyond the *cosmeta*, a swan drinking from the *labrum* ; the whole group being surrounded with branches of *hedera* or ivy. From the arrangement of the lady's hair, from her arms and wrists being decked with *armillæ*, and her ankle with a *periscelis*, as also from the mirror and rouge brush in the maiden's hand, it is evident that the ablutions are finished, the toilet almost at an end, and the lady soon about to leave the bath. The graceful and easy pose of the figures, the calm expression in the face of the chief personage, the perfect symmetry of her form, and the scene represented, all combine to render this exquisite production one of the most pleasing examples of classic art that it has been our good fortune to meet with. The theory may seem somewhat extravagant, but there is that careful treatment, that individuality in the countenance of the *prima donna*, that I cannot help thinking that the figure is a real portrait of some illustrious lady, for whom the *speculum* was prepared, and presented, as a nuptial gift. This beautiful specimen is thirteen inches long, and seven across the disc, the handle having the head of a swine at its end.

The Roman *specula* are far less ornamental and elegant than those of Greece and Etruria, and of much rarer occurrence. Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, xxxiii, 9, s. 45 ; xxxiv, 17, s. 48) records that the best were fabricated at Brundisium ; and

that silver mirrors were first introduced to his countrymen by Praxiteles, in the time of Pompey the Great, and they soon became so universal that even maid servants had them. Two specula of silver have been found at Pompeii; one circular and manubriate, the other an oblong square in a sort of frame.

Less convexity of surface is observable in Roman specula than in those of Magna Græcia, and their reverses seldom display other decorations than a few concentric circles. A rare and interesting exception to this meagreness of design is furnished in another speculum produced by Mr. Forman from his very rich collection. It is a flat disc, about five inches and three-eighths in diameter, set upon a short scroll-formed manubrium, and having its reverse embellished in bold relief with a figure of a winged Cupid habited in a short *tunica*, belted round the waist, and in the act of spearing a deer. The god of love is accompanied by a dog; a hare crouches on the branch of a tree; the whole subject is enclosed within a convex hoop, surrounded by intersecting semicircles graven on the flat disc. From the squat and somewhat clumsy proportion of the figures, from the form of the foliage of the trees, and general treatment and execution of the design, there can be little doubt that this curious specimen is the work of the early part of the fourth century, when art and paganism were both tottering to their fall.

The discs of some Roman specula are encircled by a rim perforated with round holes. A mirror so decorated, and found at Caister, is in the collection of our associate, Mr. R. Fitch, of Norwich. Another was exhumed in 1835, in the Dissenter's burial-ground, Deverel-street, Southwark;¹ and a third specimen is engraved in our *Journal* (v, 138), from an original discovered at West Lodge, Colchester. From the latter locality was obtained another speculum (also figured in our *Journal*), which has a loop-formed handle, with a boss at the end, to which probably was suspended a sponge with pounded pumice stone, employed, according to Plautus (*Most.* 1, 3, iii), to keep the reflecting surface bright.

One perhaps of the most curious Roman mirrors yet found in this country, was exhumed in 1823, at Coddan-

¹ See *Archæologia*, xxvi, 467.

ham, Suffolk, and is engraved in the *Archæologia* (xxvii, pl. 25). It is contained in a bronze box, on the lid of which is a profile bust of Nero, and on the under side a copy of the Adlocutio type of the large brass coins of the period.

But very few Anglo-Saxon specula have yet been noticed. Two, however, are engraved in the *Nenia Britannica*, pl. xx; the one circular, the other an oblong-square, found in a barrow at Ash, near Sandwich, Kent. They are both of bronze, of rather thick fabric. Some of the Anglo-Saxon ladies possessed silver mirrors, and one of this material, together with a comb of gilded ivory, was, according to Bede (ii, c. 12), sent by Pope Boniface IV, to Ethelberga, queen of Edwin of Northumbria, A.D. 625.

At what time glass mirrors were introduced is a question involved in much uncertainty. Pliny (xxxvi, 26, s. 66), speaks of their being made at Sidon; and the so-called *Virgil's mirror*, formerly at St. Denis, and the one bearing his name in the collection of the grand duke of Tuscany, are both described as of transparent brownish-yellow glass. The St. Denis speculum, now unfortunately destroyed, was an oval fourteen inches long by twelve inches wide, weighed thirty pounds, and on analysis was found to contain a large amount of lead. Though it cannot be denied that glass specula were known in classic ages, there is no proof that they were at all general before the close of the thirteenth century, at which period they are distinctly mentioned by the Franciscan monk, Johannes Peckham, who wrote his treatise, *Perspectiva Communis*, about the year 1279, in which he enumerates mirrors of iron, steel, polished marble, and *glass with their backs covered with lead*. Beckmann, in his *History of Inventions* (ii, p. 76. Ed. 1846), cites other authors on the same point; and there cannot be a doubt that both metallic and glass mirrors continued to be equally used during the middle ages down to the sixteenth century, when glass almost entirely superseded metal.¹

The mediæval mirrors were generally contained in cases

¹ Mirrors of silver and iron are mentioned by the Arabian writer, Alhazen, in his treatise on optics, circa 1100; and as late as the close of the fifteenth century metallic mirrors were used at the French court, Anne of Bretagne, queen of Louis XII, having one of this material. (See Villaret, *Hist. de France*, Par., 1763, xi, p. 142.) In the Soulages collection is a circular steel mirror of the second half of the fifteenth century, and three oblong square ones, of like substance, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

of *cuir-bouilli* and *ivory*, the carved backs of which afford a striking instance of how the same primary idea maintains its sway throughout a series of ages, adopting and modifying itself to varying creeds, tastes, climes, and circumstances. The Etruscan and Grecian specula furnish scenes of a sacred and mytho-historic character, a religious materialism constituting the dominant passion of the classic races. The same primary thought and spirit manifests itself on the mirror-cases of the Hindûs; but the graceful form of Grecian art is supplanted by the grosser conceptions of a less refined and less poetic theology. I place before you some rare and curious examples of this fact. The first is a circular mirror, three inches and five-eighths in diameter, the bronze cover of which is chased with a figure of the monkey god *Hanuman*, and the back with that of the four-armed elephant-headed deity *Ganesha*, with his *Vahan*, the rat. Another circular mirror, about two inches and three-quarters in diameter, has its metal case japanned with a gilt figure of the fish-god *Matsaya* (the first *avatar* of *Vishnu*), and the before-mentioned *Ganesha*, both on rich scarlet fields. Here also are a couple of oblong-square mirrors in frames of reeded wood; on the back of one of which is painted *Mahadiva*, riding his white tiger; on the other, the sanguinary goddess *Kali*, standing on the body of her prostrate husband *Siva*.

In Europe, in the days of chivalry and of troubadours, the mirror-backs still display rich decorations; but what a change there is in the selection of subjects. The old myths and divinities are banished, and scenes of love and gallantry, song and prowess, take their place,—scenes which reflect the mind and spirit of those times as truthfully as the enclosed specula reflected the living feature. One of the most common subjects met with on the backs of mirrors is the siege of the *Chateau d'Amour*, with the attacking knights charging the Trepied with roses. An exceedingly interesting mirror-back, of the time of Edward I, is engraved in our *Journal* (vi, p. 123), on which is carved a group of equestrian figures with long beards, numerous knights in tegulated armour and jupons, and in front a knight reposing in a cave.¹

¹ An exactly similar mirror-back is in the Doucean Museum at Goodrich Court.

The belles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries carried the looking-glass about with them,—a practice which kindled the wrath of Philip Stubbes, who, in his *Anatomie of Abuses* (1583), scruples not to call the mirror “the Devil’s spectacles.” Round and oval mirrors were set in the sockets of the feather fans, and oval and square ones dangled from the girdle as companions to the étui. I am happy to place before you a Venetian girdle-glass of the commencement of the seventeenth century,—an object of very great rarity. The frame is of wood, five inches and one-eighth high, by three inches and seven-eighths wide; the front and back plated with bone, and the edges with alternate diagonal strips of bone and ebony; the corners clamped together with thin pieces of latten. The glass is rather prominent, and has a broad beveled edge. A mirror of the same proportions, but rather larger size, is represented at a lady’s side in one of Peter de Jode’s prints executed in the time of James I.

If the fashion of wearing a looking-glass at the girdle be not of Asiatic origin, it is certainly an Asiatic conceit; for it has long been the custom in the Celestial Empire for beauties to carry at their sides small oval mirrors set in brass frames with a miniature at the back. I exhibit one of these glass *keëns*, on the reverse of which is a coloured drawing on rice paper, representing two gaily habited damsels standing in a pavilion. At the top of the frame is a loop for suspension, and beneath a long tassel of salmon-coloured silk.

Admiration of the glass was not confined to the fair sex; for the gallants of the age of Elizabeth and James I. were equally guilty of its use, and even went so far as to have mirror-brooches in their hats.¹ But there were some, even in the vain age of the last Tudor and early Stuarts, who dreaded the flagellation of the doughty Stubbes and his disciples; and though they could not bring themselves to abandon the glass, yet strove to conceal it in pocket-cases and box-covers. The hawk-eyed Fitzgeffery tracked it to its lair, and in his *Notes from Black Fryers* (1617) tells us that a “spruse coxcombe”—

“Never walks without his looking-glasse
In a tobacco-box or diall set,

¹ The Hindûs of the present day carry an *inah*, or mirror, set in the thumb-ring.

That he may privately conferre with it
 How his band jumpeth with his peccadilly,
 Whether his band-strings ballance equally,
 Which way his feather wags."

The mirror long continued to find a hiding-place in the box-cover,—a fact recorded by many writers. Thus Brisk, in Congreve's comedy of *The Double Dealer* (i, 5), exclaims: "I broke my glass that was in the lid of my snuffbox." And in the eighth number of the *Gray's Inn Journal* (1752) is an advertisement of the sale by auction of "the whole stock of a coquette leaving off trade," in which mention is made of "an elegant snuffbox with a looking-glass within it, being a very good pocket companion for a beauty."

To suit the requirements of those who delighted not in "the Devil's pepper," and had therefore no excuse for a snuffbox, the lids of the little patch-boxes and *confettiera* were lined with glass,—a fashion which endured till the middle of the eighteenth century. Here is a comfit-box, of about the year 1760, of enamelled copper, the body pink, the cover having a mirror in its inside, and its outside painted with a rose between two doves seated on forget-me-nots, with a label above, inscribed A LOVER'S GIFT.

We have thus, mirror in hand, wandered over a wide expanse of time and space, catching a reflex from many a distant age and people, beholding human art and human vanity in *speculum*. Though this paper has, I fear, extended to a tedious length, much still remains unsaid upon the subject. I have forborne to speak of the mirror-goblets of antiquity;¹ the reflecting surfaces in the chambers of Venus² and Horace,³ and in the gallery of Domitian;⁴ the introduction of the mirror as an adornment to the walls of apartments; the convex mirrors of Nuremberg;⁵ the heraldic mirror held by the mermaid, and in the shield of the glass-sellers' company;⁶ its adoption as a trader's sign,—as, for

¹ See Plin. xxxiii, 9, s. 45; Seneca, *Quæst. Nat.*, i, cap. 5; and Vopiscus, in *Vita Probi*, cap. iv, p. 926.

² Claudian. ³ Suetonius, in *Vita Hor.* ⁴ *Ib.*, in *Vita Domit.*, cap. xiv.

⁵ These mirrors were known in Germany as *ochsen-agen*, i.e., ox-eyes. They were slices of globes coated inside with a metallic mixture and resin, or salt of tartar, and set in a circular board with a broad border round them.

⁶ The glass sellers and looking-glass makers were incorporated by letters patent of the sixteenth of Charles II (25 July, 1664), by the style of "The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty, of Glass-Sellers of the City of London."

instance, the looking-glass on London bridge; its wonder-working powers in the hands of the necromancer and magician; and last, though not least, the omens drawn from its clouded field and fractured substance.

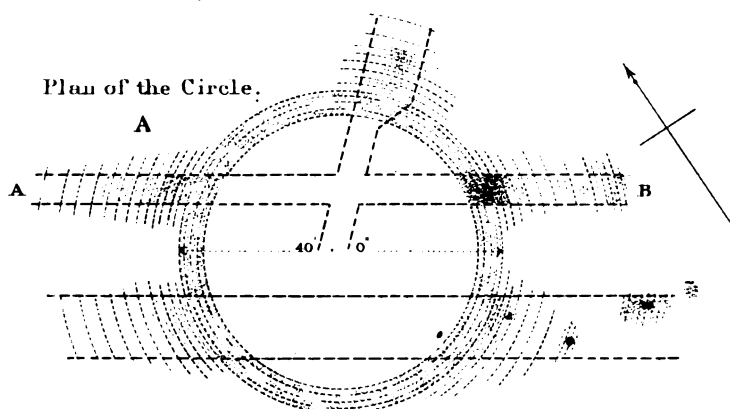
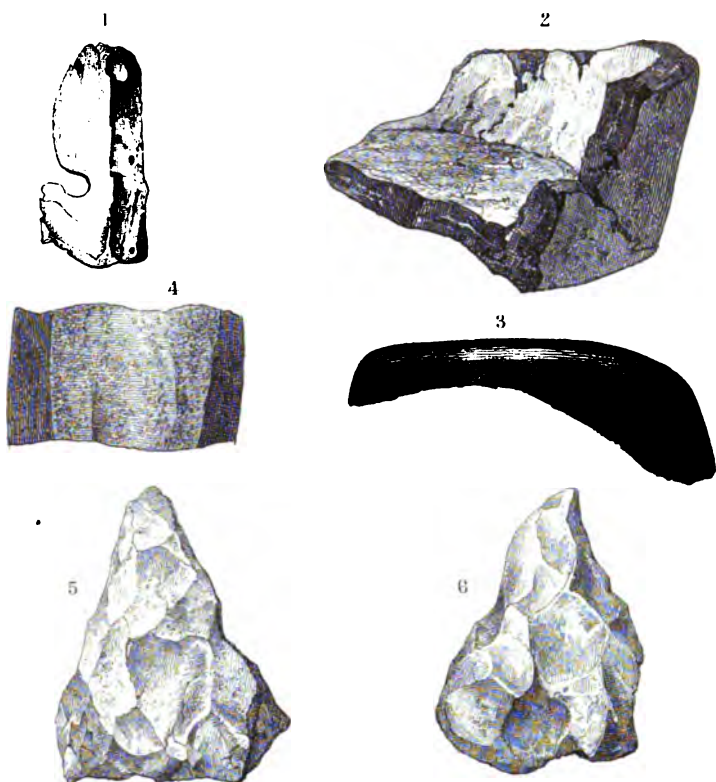
ON SOME ANCIENT REMAINS DISCOVERED AT WEST COKER, SOMERSETSHIRE.

BY JOHN MOORE, ESQ.

ABOUT the beginning of April a carter was ploughing a field in the parish of West Coker, at a place called Camp, or Fubarrow. He was directed to plough deeper than usual,—say about one foot deep; and when his work was done, he told his master, my son, that he had observed a ring or circle of earth which was of a darker colour than the other parts of the field. This occasioned me to dig into it about the depth of three feet or more, when ashes, charcoal, and small bits of bone, were found, extending from near the surface to the depth of three or four feet. We dug in several places exhibiting the same peculiarity, advanced to the centre of the circle to six feet deep, but found nothing, except here and there charcoal and spots of ashes, evidently proving the soil to have been disturbed. The extent of the circle was forty feet in external diameter, thirty-six feet internal; the width of dark earth about four feet. (See plate 27, plan A.)

The soil of Coker is a light sand; about a foot down, very hard and compact, of a light yellow colour, and requiring a pickaxe to penetrate it. In this spot, on the contrary, it was soft and easily dug with a spade five or six feet deep. Looking at this spot from a distance, I should describe it as higher here than elsewhere, being about seven or eight feet.

Making a further examination on May 1, twelve feet from the exterior of the ring, I found a mass of bones comminuted and mixed with some charcoal. The mass was of a round form, and apparently had not been touched since placed there. It may probably have been enclosed in some perishable material. Under two fragments of bones of the human



*The lines thus ——— shew the Cuttings.
Ashes.*

The black spots shew where the Things were found.

B. Section through A.B. on Plan.



cranium I picked up a flint head of some weapon,—at least so it appeared to me. The point was broken off; but there was a beautiful semicircular ring made on one side of it. (See fig. 1, plate 27.) No pottery was discovered here. The flint had been burnt, being opaque and cracked. The mass was about three feet under the surface. Not far from this spot the fragments of flint were picked up.

May 2. Digging, we came to some dark earth,—a beautiful mould. Twenty-three feet from the outside of the circle, to the north-east, and about two feet under the surface, discovered some pottery, on examining which the remains of vessels of unbaked pottery were observed (fig. 2); and scattered about were many bones almost decomposed. This spot had been rifled. We also found a fragment of a celt (fig. 3), and other fragments (figs. 4, 5, 6), which may probably have belonged to the same description of instrument.

May 5. Much digging was pursued, but we found nothing except the peculiarity respecting the ashes. By making a section all through the circle, and many yards beyond each way, the ashes were deeper till they almost disappeared at a distance. (See section B, plate 26.) Nothing but ashes and bits of charcoal were, however, seen in the course of any further digging. Perhaps the mound had been higher, advancing to an apex, which had been removed for agricultural purposes; and this may throw some light on the matter. I will suggest that this mound may have been selected and employed as a suitable spot for a beacon. There was formerly one on a hill a mile off, to the south: the spot still called Beacon.

I send herewith, for the examination of the Association, some fragments of flints brought from a distance; also a few fragments of native stones, to prove they had been worked on.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT STANMORE, NEAR EAST ILSLEY, BERKS.

BY SILAS PALMER, M.D.

WHILE labourers were, on March 9th last, digging chalk on Stanmore Farm, and when they were preparing to fill in the pit, a large mass of the superincumbent soil, under which they had excavated, fell, thereby disclosing as it sank portions of pottery; and at one side was observed, eight inches beneath the surface, a piece of a wall seven feet in length, well cemented together, and built of large flint stones. At the southern extremity of this wall were discovered wood ashes, and among these were observed a slender portion of bronze, three inches and a half long, the fastening pin of a fibula? (see pl. 28, fig. 1), one portion strongly imbedded in a piece of flint (fig. 2), small bits of iron, some short nails (fig. 3), and a vessel of rather elegant proportions, with an open-work design upon it, somewhat similar to the frill pattern as seen on the York urns (fig. 4). It was unfortunately broken; but, when perfect, must have measured seven inches in height, and been of five inches in circumference at its largest part. I could only secure the fragments, as the discoverer carried it a few paces from where I was standing, and it separated in his hands as he shook it, believing that it contained the ever-coveted gold, and that this was a crock of that precious metal. The fragments I collected, and herewith transmit them to the Association. There were many other pieces of pottery ware, but differing much both in regard to colour and to form. Up to the road could be distinctly traced a floor of beaten chalk, very level, and in the *débris* which covered it I found a small flat iron arrow-head, perforated in the centre (fig. 5). There were lying with it many flanged tiles, some nearly perfect, with the usual semicircular marks upon them, and a large number of stone ridge and roofing tiles. I should much have wished to have dug out the other portions of this Roman villa; but as I had not heard of their discovery until some days had passed, and as it was at eight miles distance from my house, I was most

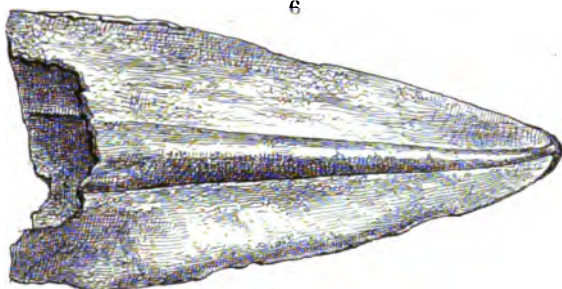
1



2



6



3



4



5





reluctantly compelled to abandon the search. The depth at which they had sunk was estimated at twenty feet, which would have necessitated much labour, and occupied more time than I could conveniently spare. Mr. Beak, the present tenant, with great liberality provided a man to make the excavations of which I have given a description. It had long been remarked that there was a material difference in the colours of the soil on that spot, and that the crops have ever been more luxuriant. Within a short distance there are many indications of this having been a permanent Roman station, for there is to be seen a deep well, evidently of Roman construction, and in a copse adjoining there are remains of circular buildings, the walls still existing; and the surrounding surface of the ground presents many inequalities, leading to the supposition that underneath there lies much that would well repay the diligent search of the antiquary.

The whole neighbourhood, moreover, is interesting; for within a few hundred feet is seen the Roman road still called Old-street, and where the Stanmore-road branches off there is a large tumulus, on which, until within the last few years, there grew an old yew tree. There is a tale repeated by the peasantry, that every time they have begun to excavate to discover its contents, a violent storm of thunder and lightning has compelled them to desist. A short time ago, while removing the turf for agricultural purposes, they opened, as far as I could learn, a cist or a small barrow, rudely formed with stones, which lay on the Old-street, and which contained a large fragment of a broken bronze spear-head (fig. 6). At Hill-green, a mile and a half from where these discoveries have been made, there are a great number of Sarsden or Sarsen stones. This has in consequence generally been considered a Druidical temple, and this idea has been supposed to be strengthened by the arrangement of the stones; for there is apparently an avenue of them extending for some hundred yards on the north-east side, and leading to the circles, of which there are two. This avenue I find, on careful inquiry, had, however, been made by a former proprietor, who had removed the stones from the circles to their present site, that they might serve as a barrier to keep off waggons and cattle from approaching too near his garden hedge.

The circles are close to each other, lying nearly east and west, and the stones are many of them of large size, measuring many feet in length. I am inclined to look on these circles as having surrounded sepulchral mounds, or that the whole formed originally one large cromlech.

A barrow, within a quarter of a mile of Hill-green, was opened at the period of the meeting of the British Archaeological Association, by the rev. John Adams, our associate, but without result. It was again visited last December and examined by Dr. Wilson, of Trinity College, Oxon. The barrow is called Rowbury Mound, is ten feet in height, and of considerable dimensions at its base. A large quantity of wood ashes were found by him, but no remains of any kind, although a most careful and extended search was made. This then may have been an example of those tumuli raised on the ground where cremation had taken place, but where the human ashes had been collected and removed for future sepulture in the country, whence the deceased had originally come, and to whose memory the monument had been raised to mark the spot where this warrior fell.¹

¹ At a meeting of the Association, June 12th, Mr. H. Syer Cuming, hon. sec., exhibited a portion of the upper part of a Roman olla found, in 1856, at Colchester, Essex; similar to the one discovered by Dr. Palmer at East Ilsley, Berkshire. (See fig. 7.) These vessels, Mr. Cuming remarked, are of very neat fabric, composed of red terra-cotta, the paste almost as fine as that of the so-called Samian ware; the exterior having originally been covered with an exceedingly thin metalloid glaze, which has suffered much from decay. They are ornamented in relief with a pattern which may be likened to the scales of a pine-cone with thick rounded edges. Pottery of this description is of great rarity in England; but many pieces of it have been met with at Cologne, and no doubt can be entertained that it was manufactured at that place, or in its immediate neighbourhood. An olla identical with the examples from Essex and Berkshire may be seen among the Roman pottery from the Rhine, in the Jermyn-street museum, obtained from the collection of M. Levens of Cologne.





SAShAHVI

Dr O'Donovan's Ogham Alphabet.

b	l	r	s	n	h	d	t	c	q	m	g	ng	w	r	a	o	u	e	i
										///	///	///	///	///					

×	0	ui	ia	##
ea	oi	δ	#	ao

Variations by Rev^d Dr Graves.

st.	ui or y	ia or p	##	ae or a.	ce.	ch.	ach.	or	uch.
///	J	×							

ON OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS. J

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. AND TREASURER.

A SHORT time since, Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S., communicated to us a rough pencil sketch of a stone monument upon which are inscribed Ogham or Beithluisnion characters. The stone, known by the name of the Fardel or Fardle Stone, he says, "formerly lay across a little rivulet, but now stands as a support for the ring-post of a shed in the courtyard of Fardel Manor House, near Ivy bridge, South Devon." It has recently been sent to the British Museum, the lord of the manor, capt. Pode of Slade having consented to its removal, and is now to be seen in the gallery of antiquities. I have had it carefully drawn, and it is represented on plate 29. It is six feet three inches in length, two feet ten inches in breadth, and seven inches in thickness. Its surface is tolerably even. On one side, and at the edge, are the Ogham lines, together with Roman characters; and on the reverse, Roman characters only. Fardel Hall was anciently the seat of the Raleighs. The old house has suffered much from modern alterations: one room, however, remains as in sir Walter Raleigh's time. The chapel has fallen into decay. There is a tradition that Raleigh on his way to London, after his return from his unfortunate expedition, halted at Fardel; and, anticipating depending troubles, buried in a field attached to the manor some treasure. Evil spirits, of course, took this field under their protection; and it is distinctly asserted to this day that a certain piece of ground on the estate cannot be ploughed or broken up in any way. Cattle refuse to draw the plough across it; and if it be threatened with either spade, mattock, etc., the offended spirits express their displeasure by angry noises, to the great terror of the occupants of the manor house! The following is the traditional interpretation of the inscription on the stone:

"Between this stone and Fardel Hall
There lies more money than the devil can haul."

Ogham¹ writing, called also "Beithluisnion" (from the first two letters, *beith* and *luis*), simply consists of scores placed either above, or below, or passing through a centre or medial line, varying in their lengths. They are mostly vertical,² but occasionally oblique, and also crossing each other. As no particular rule yet appears to have been discovered in regard to the application of these, and as vowels and consonants are alike denoted by lines placed either obliquely or vertically, it would seem that they may be varied at pleasure, and translated according to the key upon which they have been formed. Ogham, agreeably to this view, would be a cipher, or secret language; and we know that Charles I. corresponded with the earl of Glamorgan, when in Ireland, in the Ogham character.³ The occurrence of Irish Ogham writing on monuments found also in Wales, in Scotland, and now in England, would seem to establish the fact of communications, if not even of settlements, of the indivi-

¹ *Ogham Craobh*, virgular Ogham, or branching type,—so called from its resemblance to the branches of a tree, which these inscriptions carry. The names of trees, plants, and fruits, as applied to the letters of the Irish alphabet have been employed in the Oghams. The ancient Irish alphabet is in agreement with Dr. O'Donovan's Ogham alphabet, and is as follows:

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|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. B.— <i>Beith</i> , birch. | 7. D.— <i>Duir</i> , oak. | 13. R.— <i>Ruis</i> , elder. |
| 2. L.— <i>Luis</i> , mountain ash. | 8. T.— <i>Teine</i> , holly. | 14. A.— <i>Ailm</i> , fir. |
| 3. F.— <i>Fearn</i> , alder. | 9. C.— <i>Coll</i> , hazel. | 15. O.— <i>Onn</i> , broom. |
| 4. S.— <i>Sail</i> , willow. | 10. M.— <i>Muin</i> , vine. | 16. U.— <i>Ur</i> , heath. |
| 5. N.— <i>Nion</i> or <i>nín</i> , ash. | 11. G.— <i>Gort</i> , ivy. | 17. E.— <i>Eadha</i> , aspen. |
| 6. H.— <i>Huath</i> , whitethorn. | 12. P.— <i>Path</i> (not explained) | 18. I.— <i>Iagha</i> , yew. |

The order is now changed, and brought more in accordance with the Roman; but the H, which now stands the last in order, is frequently omitted, thus reducing it to seventeen letters, the number in agreement with the Oghams. Mr. J. Windels (*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, i, 43) makes the alphabet to consist of sixteen primitive characters and eight diphthongs, besides the P and H, the antiquity of which is uncertain. Dr. O'Connor also thought the Ogham alphabet originally consisted of only sixteen letters. There is, however, good reason to believe the alphabet to consist of not less than twenty-five letters, simple and compound. One diphthong only has as yet been found on ancient monuments,—it is that of *ea*, which consists of a cross with a line running horizontally through its centre. The rev. D. H. Haigh, in vol. 1 of the new series of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, records the following alterations and additions to the alphabet given above, as obtained from Irish grammarians:—Q, *queirt*, apple; NG, *ngedal*, brown; ST, *straif*, blackthorn; O, *onn*, translated "gorse"; E, *eadhad*, aspen; I, *íadad*, yew; EA, *eabhad*, aspen; OI, *oir*, spindle tree; UI, *uilleán*, woodbine; IA, *ifn*, gooseberry; AE—

² Oghams are written vertically, from the bottom to the top. Runes horizontally, almost always from the left to the right. For varieties in Oghams consult plate xxxi, p. 178, of Astle's *Origin and Progress of Writing*.

³ See Royal Letters in the Harleian Collection, Nos. 118, 119, etc.; and specimens given by Astle on pl. xxxi, p. 180.

duals of the country; and they might have served as channels of information, or as memorials to commemorate events. The subject has received its greatest elucidation from the labours of the rev. Dr. Charles Graves¹ of Trinity College, Dublin; but it is yet far from being perfectly comprehended, and is deserving of continued attention.² General Vallancey, Halliday, O'Brien, O'Donovan, Dr. C. Graves, and others, have endeavoured to construct alphabets of these characters. Those of O'Donovan and Graves are nearly the same. In that of the latter, the oblique lines crossing the stem represent the five vowels, and the rectangular lines crossing it represent the series *m*, *g*, *ng*, *st*, or *sd*, and *r*. (See plate 29.)

One peculiarity in Ogham writing is remarkable: the characters are equidistant, and written continuously; in this respect offering a resemblance to some ancient classical manuscripts.

According to the Ogham tract in the *Book of Ballymote*, whence recent researches appear to have sprung, though inefficient to enable us to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, we learn that there are not less than eighty different forms of the alphabet, varying from an original form given in the rev. Dr. C. Graves's paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1847. His opinion in regard to the origin of the character is, that it was framed by persons acquainted with the later and developed Runic alphabets, such as were used by the Anglo-Saxons.³ Dr. Graves regards the Ogham alphabet as the work of a grammarian, and not a primitive

¹ Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. iv, pp. 70, 356.

² It may be useful to refer to the notices in regard to these lapidary inscriptions, which are to be found in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i, pp. 182, 290; third series, i, 9; vi, 128, 314; vii, 44, 137. *Archæological Journal*, ix, 116; xii, 275; xiii, 311. *Notes and Queries*, xi, 181, 285; *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, i, 43, 102; ii, 60; iii, 9, 150. *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*, i, 305-27, 466; iii, 187, 199, 227, 281, 397, 419; i, New Series, 44, 149, 315, 324; ii, 170, 316. *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, iv, 70, 356. *Archæologia Eliana*, iv, 150. *Archæologia*, vii, 276. *Petrie on the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 80, 135. *Ware's Antiq. of Ireland*, ii, 20. *Stuart's Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, plates 1, 3, 34, 94, 95.

³ "The assertion that the Anglo-Saxon Runic alphabet was invented by persons acquainted with the Roman letters," Mr. Haigh says, "ought not to have been made without some examination of the evidence of its antiquity. The number of its letters, and their order, claim for it a primitive and distinct origin; and their names shew that this origin must be sought in the ages of pagan antiquity. Three only of the Runic letters, B, R, and I, resemble their Latin equivalents; and the S is of a form which sometimes occurs in the older Oscan, and in very ancient Greek; but all the rest are wholly unlike the characters of any of the ancient alphabets."—*Kilkenny Trans.*, N. S., ii, 192.

alphabet, from the separation of the letters into vowels and consonants. The vowels also, he says, are arranged according to the method of the Irish grammarians, who have divided them into two classes called the broad and the slender: the broad, *a, o, u*, are placed first; and the slender, *e, i*, last.

Great diversity of opinion has obtained in regard to the origination of the Ogham characters. Their discovery has been esteemed evidence of the very early use of letters in Ireland; and several Irish antiquaries have been disposed to regard the inscriptions as belonging to a date anterior to the Christian æra. Dr. Petrie¹ is unfavourable to so remote an antiquity. "The Druidical origin of Ogham writing," he observes, "is yet to be proved." Mr. D. W. Nash,² who has made translations of some Ogham monuments, regards their introduction as of a period posterior to the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. The primitive character of Oghams, however, marks its early origin: nothing can be more simple than the composition of letters by a mere combination of incised scratches.

The *Book of Ballymote* referred to, is a manuscript of the twelfth century. It contains an extract from a grammar of Cenfaela the Learned, who flourished in the seventh century: he was also the reviser of an earlier work, attributed to the first century, known under the designation of *Uraicept Na N-Eigeas* ("grammar of the learned," or "primer of the bards"), composed by Ferceirtne in the reign of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, king of Ulster, at the commencement of the first century.³ Of this ancient grammar another copy is to be found in the *Book of Lecan*, or Leacan, a manuscript deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. Both these MSS. refer to Ogham inscriptions, and a translation of the passage from the Irish has been given: ⁴ "What is the place, the period, the person, and the cause, which gave origin to the Ogham? It is easily solved. The place (is) the island of Hibernia, which we, the Scoti, inhabit: the period (was) the time of Breas, son of Elatan, king of Ireland: the person (was) Ogma, son of Elatan, brother of Breas; for Breas and Ogma and Dealbh were the three sons of Elatan." Another passage from the same MS. states the alphabet to have been

¹ Essay on Round Towers, p. 83.

² Ulster Journal of Archæology, ii, 60.

³ Ib., iii, 9.

⁴ Ib.

invented for the special use of the learned, "to the end that the learned might have a language (letters) different from that used by rustics." If these writings are to be admitted as authority, it will carry Ogham writing as far back as the first century.

Mr. John O'Daly is an advocate for the great antiquity of the Ogham writing, and quotes, in support of his opinion, from the introduction to the first volume of the *Transactions of the Ossianic Society* (p. 49), where, in a poem,¹ allusion is made to the death of Cairbre Liffeachair in the battle of Gabhra (Gavinstown, co. Dublin), and the raising of a monumental stone inscribed with Ogham characters over his remains in the battlefield, commencing thus :

"An Ogham in a stone,—a stone over a grave
In the place where men were wont to pass :
The son of the king of Eire was there slain
By a mighty spear out of a white horse's back."

The poem concludes with—

"That Ogham which is in the stone,
Around which fell the slain :
Were Finn, the fighter of battles, living,
Long would he remember the Ogham."

This is to be found in the *Book of Leinster*, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and in the opinion of Mr. Curry, who made the transcript for the Ossianic Society, was compiled before the year 1150, though others are of opinion that it is of an earlier date. The battle referred to was fought in A.D. 283; and if the statement is to be credited that Ogham characters were carved upon the monument raised at this period, Ogham writing was certainly in use prior to the introduction of Christianity into Ireland.

Let us now refer to the monument before us. The inscription on the Fardel Stone, as read by Mr. E. Smirke, is thus given : "The stone (or monument) of Fanon Macvirinus," or of "Fanon, son of Virinus." Mr. Nash, in a communication addressed to Mr. Smirke, reads it "Maquirini," or "Maqiqici," in the Ogham character on the right side of the stone; thus repeating the name inscribed in Roman characters on the face of the slab. It is true there are nine letters

¹ Ulster Journ. of Arch., iii, p. 12.

in the Roman character, and eight only in the Ogham. That difference, however, Mr. Nash says, offers no difficulty, as the vowel *u*, which follows *q* in the Latinized form, is very constantly absent in the Ogham. He feels disposed to identify the name with that of an Irish saint, MAC ERC, the founder and first bishop of the church of Donaghmore, in the present diocese of Dromore, who flourished in the fifth century. Mr. Smirke remarks upon the debased form of the characters of the Roman letters, which are placed vertically from top to bottom, reading apparently FANONI MAQUIRINI on one side, whilst on the other we have SAGRANVI, which may probably be of a later date.

On the right border and edges of the stone are various scores or Ogham marks. These, however, belong to that face which presents the name Fanoni Maquirini. On the reverse, having Sagrañvi, there are none to be observed. Mr. Smirke conceives some of the scores on the left edge to be accidental; but they are of a character similar to the others, and it is difficult, therefore, to admit this view entertained of them.

Bilingual inscriptions on the same monument cannot be too highly estimated in regard to the Ogham character and its obscure history. In addition to the one now given from Fardel, Mr. (now professor) Westwood, in 1846, drew attention to a stone standing upon the side of a road between Kenfegge and Margam, in Glamorganshire, having an inscription with the name of a Roman, or Romanized Briton, PVNPEIVS CARANTORIVS, with Ogham characters also on the lateral angles of the face of the stone. Mr. Westwood surmises that the latter may have been inscribed in the sixth or seventh centuries, long after the Roman one; and he illustrates the probability of this by referring to an instance of the Ogham by a Christian Irish scribe in the seventh century, in the case of the duke of Buckingham's little Irish copy of the Latin gospel of St. John; at the end of which the writer has added his name in Ogham characters, as described by Dr. O'Connor in the *Bibliotheca Stowensis*.

Professor Westwood has also given some interesting information in regard to what has been called the Sagrañus Stone, found at St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire. This has an inscription in the Ogham character, and another in Roman character. Professor Graves looks upon this stone as equi-

valent to the Rosetta stone of the Egyptian hieroglyphical discoveries, because it contains the same inscription in two distinct characters,—one of the Romano-British type, the other of that occult Oghamic class which, he justly says, “has been so much controverted, so much theorized upon, and so little understood.” The rev. Robert Williams, of Rhydygroesau, has also directed his attention to this example, and reads the inscribed name, CVNOTAMVS, as the proper Latinized equivalent of CVNEDDAF, the British king who is esteemed to have flourished in the fourth century. Of the other name, which also occurs on the Fardel Stone, SAGRANVS, nothing, as far as I can learn, has been ascertained. Mr. Williams assigns the date of this monument to be not long after the departure of the Romans, whilst the writing still remained unmodified by a communion either with the Irish or Anglo-Saxon scribes. Professor Westwood, whose skill as a palæographer is well established, and who has examined the inscription upon the stone itself, is disposed to regard it as belonging to the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century. The Ogham characters are presumed to be contemporaneous with the Romano-British inscription; or, at all events, not long posterior to it. The inscription, in Romano-British characters, is—

SAGRANI

FILI

CVNOTAMI

in Ogham characters, read from the bottom upwards, and from the left to the right, according to the theory of professor Graves,—SAGRAMNI MAQI CVNOTAMI. The Irish translator will read *maq* or *mac*, the equivalent of the Cymric *mab*, for the Latin *filius*. This is a very important verification of professor Graves’s alphabet.¹ It remains to observe that the rev. Mr. Williams identifies Cvnnotamvs with Cunedda Whelig, a distinguished chieftain or prince of the fourth century.

The opinion generally prevalent is, that no Ogham inscriptions are of a period prior to the introduction of Christianity,—certainly many of the monuments are distinguished by having a cross upon them. The crosses are also of an ancient form, and have by many been considered as corre-

¹ An engraving of the stone is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, vol. vi, p. 134.

sponding to a period with that in which the Ogham inscriptions are conceived to have been executed. Several of this description have been found in Ireland, in cemeteries, and in the neighbourhood of cells and oratories, connecting them apparently with religious objects; and some of them are even known by the names of saints, though no name of any known saint has, I believe, been hitherto found upon any Ogham monument. When Latinized, the name appears to have been generally inscribed in the genitive case; and to have been the work of those who were acquainted with the Latin language, as shewn in the Fardel Stone, to which I have now drawn the attention of the Association.

The late Mr. Petrie¹ gives the representation of a pillar-stone having on its face a cross, and on one lateral edge some Ogham characters. It was found with some of the uncemented stone oratories in Kerry, and marks the grave of St. Monachan; but he gives no reading of the inscription. No trace of the name is to be found in the Ogham characters. St. Monachan lived on the spot where the monument was found: it is near to his oratory; and his name may have been cut upon the stone by some one professing Christianity. A pillar-stone at Kilnasaggart has the cross and Ogham characters. The stone has suffered injury, by which much of the Ogham has been destroyed. The inscription was originally one of length, which must increase one's regret at its defacement. The rev. Geo. H. Reade, who makes this communication, views the pillar as originally a pagan erection; the incised cross, as he conceives, having been added at a time when Christianity had been introduced into Ireland. An Ogham stone was found by Mr. Prim in a burial-ground at Tullaherin. It had the appearance of a headstone to a grave.

An Ogham monument was discovered in the ruins of the church of Kilrush, which, according to Mr. Williams of Dunraven, stood in a cemetery. The stone had been built into a wall, but is now placed at Kilrush. The reading of the inscription by Mr. Williams is given as—

“This Ogham was formed over Guare”;

but who Guare was, is unknown.

Mr. Windele states² that he found an Ogham inscription

¹ Essay on Round Towers, p. 135.

² Kilkenny Trans., i, 142.

in the pagan cemetery, another on the ancient pagan *Leacht*, one on the *Dallan*, beside the Holy Well; another in the crypt of the *Lios* and *Rath*, and in the ancient Christian burial-ground.

Mr. Windele has printed a list¹ of Ogham inscriptions, of which he had either collected rubbings or ascertained their position, and he enumerates above one hundred and twenty examples. He has arranged them according to counties,—those of Kerry and Cork furnishing the largest number. Of these, thirty-nine have been found in raths;² twenty-four on dallans, or pillar-stones; and fourteen in Christian burial-grounds. Others had been displaced from their original sites; some were in unconsecrated *kiels*, or burial-places for unbaptized infants and suicides: a group of seven were on a sea-side tumulus, two on a funereal *leacht*, and others forming part of ancient *queirts* or circles. Twelve were marked with the Christian emblem.

There are many rubbings of his examples in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy;³ and Mr. Rd. Hitchcock,⁴ of Kerry, states that he and the rev. Dr. Graves have made a collection of more than a hundred and thirty, several of which occur in Mr. Windele's list. Mr. Windele espouses the great antiquity—that of an uncertain period—for their origin, against the opinion of the rev. Dr. C. Graves and others. He describes the monuments in the Cork Institution; and regards the Ogham writing as having been in use in the time of the Irish Druids, long anterior to the Christian æra. The rev. Dr. Graves conceives he has good reasons for connecting the Oghams with persons to whom the Roman and Runic alphabets were familiar; and in support of his opinion he dwells particularly upon a monument, a rubbing of which was communicated by Mr. Windele to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, obtained from Burnfoot, and found in the cave of a rath near Mallow. The Ogham characters on this monument, according to Dr. Graves, read *SAGITTARI*. No cross accompanied this monument; and the word thus

¹ Ulster Journ. Arch., i, 48.

² A rath is an earthwork constructed as a sort of fortification for the residence of the early inhabitants of Ireland, and was prevalent prior to any incursions made by the Danes.

³ Mr. Edw. Clibborn, writing to Mr. Edw. Odell, says that the collection of woodcuts of Ogham stones in the library of the Royal Irish Academy amounts to several hundreds. (*Kilkenny Trans.*, iii, 283.)

⁴ Ulster Journ. Arch., i, 104.

given is unquestionably Latin, and therefore, Dr. Graves thinks, fatal to the origin ascribed to it by Mr. Windele.¹ Mr. Windele finds a strenuous supporter in Mr. Williams of Dungarvan, who, among numerous readings from Ogham monuments, gives the one in question, which he renders, "[sacred stone] of an archer or soldier"; and contends that there is no Latin whatever in connexion with it, nor can it be regarded in any Christian point of view.²

Mr. Edw. Hoare³ gives an account of a slab with Ogham characters, found at Glaunagloch, at the base of Musheru Mountain, near Macroom, Cork, now preserved in the Cork Royal Institution. There are seventeen letters and seven compounds upon the stone. They are of very simple form, short and straight, never exceeding five to a letter, and distinguished by their position on, above, or under, the medial line. The edge of the stone, in this example, forms the medial line. Mr. Hoare states Ogham characters to have been employed as late as the eleventh century. This inscribed stone has been differently read. Our late esteemed associate and vice-president, sir W. Betham, Ulster king-at-arms, rendered it, *Am cocc uga inf*;—i.e., "it was his lot to die by the sea, from a boat"; and the late rev. Mr. Horgan, another celebrated Irish antiquary, read it as *A mac occ urga arus*,—i.e., "my youthful son lies in this grave."

The rev. H. Longueville Jones, a zealous Welsh antiquary, gives an account⁴ of a stone at Llanvaughan, Cardiganshire, first recorded⁵ by our late vice-president, sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H., LL.D., who, however, overlooked the Ogham characters inscribed, and confined his attention to those only in Roman letters, reading—

TRENACATVS
IC JACET FILIVS
MAGLAGNI.

Correcting some particulars as detailed by sir S. R. Meyrick, in regard to the height, position, etc., of the stone, Mr. Longueville Jones observes that Ogham characters are upon

¹ To those who may be desirous of making themselves acquainted with the different readings proposed, I would direct their attention to an ingenious philological controversy on the subject, in four papers, inserted in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Transactions*, vol. i, pp. 305-321.

² Kilkenny Trans., N. S., i, 338.

⁴ Arch. Camb., 3rd series, vii, 43.

³ Arch. Journal, ix, 116.

⁵ Hist. of Cardiganshire, p. 191.

the edges and the top of the stone, and he gives a representation of them in an excellent cut. He describes it as the best preserved inscription of any in Wales; the letters and Ogham characters are as sharp as if but recently executed, the edges of the stone being also quite perfect. From the characters of the inscription, Mr. Jones infers that the monument belongs to a very early period, the same as that of the SAGRAMNVS stone; but the nominative and not the genitive cases of the substantives are here preserved. The Ogham inscription reads, according to the rev. Dr. Graves's theory, from bottom upwards, and from left to right; and is exactly the same as the first three syllables in the first line, only that the letter c is reduplicated, indicating the accent on the penultimate, and therefore affording evidence to the Cymric origin of the name itself. A difficulty, however, occurs in regard to the final part of the Ogham inscription. Two marks correspond to the letters L, o. To what they allude is an enigma. It is to be lamented that the Ogham inscription does not afford the equivalents to the whole of the Latinized inscription.

The valuable work of our associate, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. John Stuart, on the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (published by the Spalding Club), commences with an excellent example of a stone¹ having an inscription and also Ogham characters. It consists of a monument erected near to the house of Newton, in a parish remarkable for having a number of circles of stones; one of which was anciently in the centre of the present churchyard, in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, though there is reason to believe that this is not its original position; but that, together with other stones, it has been removed from its original site. Mr. Stuart says he saw it in 1835 in its original position, which was on a spot surrounded by wood, close to the present tollgate of Shevack, about a mile south of the house of Newton; and that from its proximity to the inn and farm of Pitmachie, it has been occasionally called the Pitmachie Stone. The ground near it being trenched, several graves were discovered in a sandy ridge near to the stone, in which there was only a little black mould. The graves were described to Mr. Stuart as having been made in the hard gravel, without any appear-

¹ Sculptured Stones. Plate I, p. 3.

ance of flagstones at the sides or elsewhere. General Vallancey read two lines of the inscription as—

GYLF

GOMARRA

or prince Gylf; and he could proceed no further. The late rev. Dr. Mill, professor of divinity in the university of Cambridge, conceived the characters of the inscription to be Phœnician, and intended to commemorate a sacrifice; but his lamented decease deprived the public of the publication of his learned researches on the subject. The Oghams upon this monument are numerous; not confined to the edge of the stone, being also on its surface. The other inscription is arranged in six lines horizontally, placed at the upper part of the stone.

Three other inscriptions in Ogham characters are known in Scotland. They are also given in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* by Mr. Stuart. The first, as above mentioned, is at Newton; the second is in the neighbourhood of Newton, at Logie; the third at Golspie in Sutherland; and the fourth at Bressay in Shetland.

The second stone referred to, and figured in plate III of the *Sculptured Stones*, is remarkable as having the Ogham characters arranged round and upon a line which forms a circle. This stone is built into a wall enclosing the plantations of Logie Elphinstone, to which place it was removed from the adjoining moor of Carden.

The stone at Golspie (plate XXXIV of *Sculptured Stones*) is in the churchyard of Craighton. It had lain horizontally, as a grave-stone; but it is a regular cross-stone, inscribed on both sides. On that upon which appears the cross, together with a variety of interlaced ornament, around the edge was cut the name of Robert Gordon, son of Alexander of Sutherland. On the reverse are various figures,—a man, a fish, animals, circles, etc., in the form of several devices; and this presents also the Ogham characters, which are inscribed upon a raised outline extending along the top and continued down one side of the stone, the outer edge of which consists of a scroll-ornament of not inelegant character.

The fourth stone, that at Bressay (plates XCIV and XCV) is also a cross-stone; and was found by a labourer upon digging at a piece of waste land near the ruinous church of Culbinsgarth, which is surrounded by a very old burial-

ground. It was thereupon removed to Gowrdie, and afterwards to the churchyard of Bressay. In 1852 it was, by the desire of Dr. Charlton, conveyed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be inspected during the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute; and on this occasion¹ the rev. Dr. Graves examined it, and declared the ornaments sculptured on it to be thoroughly Irish; and the Ogham characters upon the two edges of the monument to read, *Benres meccu droi ann*, —i.e., “Benrhe, or the son of the Druid, lies here”; and *Crosc Nahdfdads datr ann*, —“the cross of Nordred’s daughter is here placed.” Nahdfdad, or Natdodd, is conjectured to have lived in the Faroe Islands, and to have been accidentally the discoverer of Iceland in A.D. 861. His grandson is designated as Benrhe, Benir, or Benres, a descendant of the Druids. The monument is now replaced at Bressay, whence it was removed for this examination.

In the preceding pages I have brought before the Association examples of Ogham writing discovered upon stone monuments in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and England. To Ireland they particularly belong; and in that country they have been found in great abundance. What number may have met with destruction, it would be impossible to say; but it must have been considerable, as marks of such a character are not only likely to be overlooked, but when even seen, to be considered as the result of accident or injury. As to their origin there is great obscurity; and antiquaries are divided in opinion in regard to the question whether they are to be assigned to a period anterior or posterior to the introduction of Christianity. Both the pagan and the Christian advocates have much to advance in support of the view they take of the subject. The former contend that the early antiquity of the Ogham characters compose a distinct alphabet consisting of a certain number of vowels and consonants; that these have all been found upon Irish monuments; and that there exists every probability that their number and arrangement were in use when the Ogham scale was invented for expressing them in writing. Doubts are entertained in regard to the diphthongs, which may have been of a later invention, and added to the scale; as none of the characters which represent the diphthongs have been found on the monuments, with the exception of

¹ Archæological Journal, xii, 275.

that of *ea* and *oi*, the latter of which is found upon the latest known Ogham monument,—that at Bressay in Shetland, upon which a cross was represented. The rev. D. H. Haigh, indeed, thinks the former can scarcely be a diphthong, since it occurs between the vowels *a* and *i* on monuments at Dunloe and at Whitefield; and he regards the identity between the names of this supposed diphthong and the vowel *e*, to be a sufficient reason for removing it from the series. The same authority suggests that this character may represent the letter *x*, which the ancient glosses found at St. Gall and Wurtzburg, and the formulæ so ingeniously interpreted by Grimm and Pictet, concur to prove was in use in the ancient Irish language.”¹

The mode of writing Ogham is singular: it varies from all other known characters. The letters are named after objects of one peculiar class, and are confined to them. They embrace known trees, all of which are indigenous to Ireland, and seem, therefore, specially to belong to the inhabitants of that country; but being eminently Celtic, must have been the work of that race settling in Ireland as colonists. Mr. Haigh with reason contends that, as the names of the letters are those of Irish trees, and as the alphabet contains nearly a complete list of the trees belonging to Ireland, the trees must have been called after the letters, and not the letters after the trees; for it would have been impossible to find in any country its catalogue of forest trees undesignedly furnished with names the initials of which would give all the sounds necessary to make an alphabet; and equally impossible to induce an unlettered people to give up the names to which they had been accustomed, and adopt a new nomenclature at the bidding of a learned few, supposing these alphabetic characters to be of a later origin.² The internal evidence of the alphabet, Mr. Haigh concludes, goes to prove that it must be referred to a race sufficiently numerous to have colonized Ireland, or sufficiently powerful to have taken possession of, and established their own literature in, the country; who came from a southern land, and, holding trees in special veneration, named those of Ireland after the letters of their own alphabet. Such a race, he says, were they to whom the invention of the Ogham has been generally ascribed, the Tuatha de Danann.³ These are

¹ See *Kilkenny Trans.*, N. S., ii, 171.

² *Ib.*, p. 173.

³ *Ib.*

also the views of Mr. O'Daly, as expressed in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* prior to Mr. Haigh's lucid statements.

One of the strongest arguments in favour of the early antiquity of the Ogham writing is to be found in the order of the alphabet, which is distinct from that of the Roman and the Teutonic; and the order was maintained by the Irish long after the introduction of Roman letters by the Roman missionaries to Ireland.

The extreme simplicity of the character is another argument in support of its great antiquity. Not only, however, are the letters named from trees, but they are arranged in groups; and in no instance, I believe, are there more than five marks to constitute any letter. The notation of numerals is to this day greatly preserved by, and employed in, counting the fingers; and it is remarkable that the first group of the alphabet, giving *b, l, f, s, n*, corresponds to the thumb and fingers of the left hand; and the second group to the right, being *h, d, t, c, q*. The next group is a combination of the former two, giving *m, g, ng, st*,¹ and *r*; whilst the vowels appear to have been omitted, or suppressed,—of which practice Oriental languages offer many examples to the present day.

It is said that all the Irish annalists received the tradition, and that all ancient writers are agreed that the Ogham was used by the Druids for writing on monuments and on tablets of wood. Those inscribed on stone have in a degree survived the effects of time and the spoliation by man; whilst those on wood have, from its perishable nature, disappeared. One example—and, I believe, a solitary instance of Ogham writing—has been found upon a spherical bead of amber. The rev. James Graves communicated to the Kilkenny Archæological Society this curious discovery. It had been in the family of the O'Connors, in the county Clare, for many generations; and was used as an amulet for the relief of sore eyes, and to assist females in parturition. This singular and interesting antiquity passed into the collection of the late lord Londesborough; and the characters have been read by Mr. Williams,—

“At a woman's delivery.”

The Roman alphabet is generally admitted to have been

¹ In Dr. O'Donovan's alphabet *st* is made to represent the letter *x*.

introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick. The many Lives of the Irish Saints, which do not fail minutely to record their actions, make no mention of their having invented Oghams. St. Patrick is reported to have written no less than three hundred and sixty-five *abecedaria*, and to have in every way laboured to render the Roman character familiar to the natives; and we accordingly find those characters employed in the inscriptions of his age.

In addition to these reasons, it may be alleged that the situations in which Ogham monuments are found, and the purposes to which they appear to have been applied, seem to favour their early origin. They are chiefly in the caves of raths, on pillar-monuments,—*dallans*, as they are called,—and these are of a pagan character. The destruction of these after the introduction of Christianity, is easy to be conceived: hence we find many of the pillar-monuments having the Ogham characters have been broken up, and employed as building materials, and inserted into edifices of a very early date; a remarkable instance of which is that discovered by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Youghal, at Ardmore in the county of Waterford, where is to be seen one of the early stone-roofed oratories so common in Ireland, and which was universally regarded as having been built in the time of St. Declan, who was contemporary with St. Patrick. The oratory subsequently became the tomb of the saint; and in this building a pillar-stone was found inserted into the masonry, having Ogham characters on three of its angles, which have been thus read by Mr. Williams :¹

“Lughudh [who] died in [the] sea,
Of [a] day [he] was at fishing,
Encaved in grave sacredness”;

which, in modern orthography and idiom, may be read,—

“Lewy, who died in the sea
On a day he was fishing,
Is deposited here
In the sanctuary of the grave.”

This monument offers a remarkable example of the breaking up and employment of the materials for building

¹ *Kilkenny Trans.*, N. S., i, 331. See also for account of the finding of the monument, the *Trans.*, iii, 199, 227.

purposes, indicative of the desire to extinguish the memorials they composed. Although great antiquity can be claimed for Ogham monuments, it is clear from those which have been found presenting Roman as well as Ogham characters, that the practice of writing in Ogham must have continued some time after the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, unless we attribute the Roman inscriptions to the work of a subsequent period. This may have been the case; but it could not have been very far distant; and the examination of these bilingual monuments, if I may be permitted so to designate them, may prove very essential in future researches into this interesting but obscure subject. We have seen how important has been the employment of the Rosetta stone in the British Museum in leading to, and confirming in the most satisfactory manner, the interpretation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and giving to us a key to the literature of that land of marvels; and there are also instances,—one of which, transmitted to me from St. Mark's treasury at Venice, by the learned and ingenious sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, which I had the satisfaction of laying before the first Congress of this Association held at Canterbury in 1845 (my paper on which was subsequently printed by the Society of Antiquaries in the *Archæologia*¹), of a bilingual inscription in the arrow-headed and the Egyptian hieroglyphical characters, presenting a name of much importance in relation to history, and more so as to the correct interpretation of the arrow-headed alphabet. The example of Ogham, and probably Phœnician, writing on a monument found in Scotland (previously alluded to) may also, in this point of view, be found of considerable importance.

Those who favour the late origin of the Ogham inscriptions, dwell particularly upon the representations of the cross on many of the monuments discovered; and they are pronounced to be of an antique form, conformably to the character of the inscriptions themselves. This is not a matter easily decided; and upon which, indeed, no entirely satisfactory information has as yet been afforded. Those who laboured to introduce Christianity into Ireland may certainly have implanted these crosses upon the previously existing memorials, and thus employed the monuments as a means of establishing their faith and of superseding pagan customs.

¹ Vol. xxxi, p. 275.

St. Patrick himself is recorded to have cut the names of our Lord and Saviour in Hebrew, in Greek, and in Latin, on three pillar-stones raised by pagans at Magh Selga, near Elphin; and Dr. Petrie argues that the saint would also have inserted the cross.

Many other examples might be cited; but it is so well known and admitted that the monuments of paganism, not only in Ireland, but also in other countries, were consecrated by the Christian missionaries by being marked with the cross as the symbol of their faith, that it is unnecessary to dwell longer on this point. The pagan places of worship and the pagan cemeteries were no less appropriated by the followers of Christianity to the ceremonies of their religion. It was unquestionably politic to do so as a means of weaning the people from their superstitions, and the more effectually accomplishing this object by attracting them to the places which they had regarded as sacred,—places used by them for the exercise of their devotions and the performance of their mystic rites.

The plate accompanying this paper represents, on the front surface of the stone, the inscription in Roman letters, **FANONI MACQUIRINI**. On its lateral edges, and partly around the top, the Ogham marks are seen; on the back, **SAGRANVI** occurs without Ogham characters. The alphabet carries its own explanation.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

It will be in the recollection of many members of the British Archæological Association, that on occasion of the Congress held at Salisbury in 1859, a visit of particular interest was paid to Wilton House and church; after which, by the kind invitation of J. E. Nightingale, esq., the mayor of Wilton, the party assembled in the Town Hall, and there inspected various charters of the corporation, deeds relating to the hospital of St. Giles, wills, etc.; and that a wish was then expressed that at some future time the Association might be enabled to have transcribed and printed some exhibited on this occasion. By the kind attention of our esteemed associate, J. F. Swayne, esq., the recorder of Wilton, we are now enabled to present the following interesting documents:

Wilton Corporation Charters.

CARTA HENRICI I.

H. rex Angl' justic' et vic' et baron' et ministr' suis et fidelib; toti⁹ Angl' et Port' maris sal'. P'cipio q'd burgenses mei Wiltone de gilda mercatoria et de cōsuet' mea Wiltonie h'ant om's q'etat' et lib'tates de Tel' et pass' et om'i cōsuet' ita bn' et plene sic' burgenses mei lundon' et Wint' meli⁹ et libi⁹ h'nt. Et si aliq's eis sup hoc inde inuriā ut cōtumeliā faciat justic' mea et vic' faciant eis eas cōsuet' suas habe' ne sup hoc iniuste disturbent' sup x li' for'. T. M. Glocc', et R. de Ver, et W. de Pont' ap. Clarend'.

CARTA HENRICI II. (*Mutilated.*)

H. rex Angl' et dux [Norm' et Aquit' et Com'] And', justic' et vic' et d... ministr' et fidelib; suis toti⁹ Anglie et port maris [sal'. P'cipio] q'd burg'nses mei Wiltoni [et de] gilda mercatoria et de consuetudine mea Wilton' hānt om's q'etant' et lib'tates de Thelon' et passag' et om's consuetudine ita bn' et plene sū burgenses mei London et Wint' meli⁹ et libi⁹ h'nt. Et si q's eis in sup hoc iniuria ut cōtumeliā fec'it justic' et vic' mei faciant eis illā cōsuet' suas h're ne sup hoc iniuste

disturbentur sup x li' foris' sic' carta regis H. avi mei testatur. t' Thom' cancellō, R. com' Heref', W. com' de A..., Ric' de hūm constab' Wir' fil' Ver' am', R. de Dunest', Joē. de Baillol' ap'd Sar'.

CARTA JOHAN.

Johēs de grā rex Angl' dñs Hybñie, dux Norm' et Aquit' com' And', archiēpis, ēpis, abb'ib's, comit', baron', justic', vic', prepositis et omnib; ball'is et fidelib; suis sal't. Precipim' q'd burgenses nostri Wiltonie de gilda mercatoria et de consuetudine nra Wiltonie habeant omēs quietantias et lib'tates de Thelon' et passagio et om'i consuetudine. Ita bene et plene sicut cives nostri London' et Winton' melius et liberi^s habent. Et si quis eis inde sup hoc iniuriā vel contumeliā fecerit justic' et vicecomites nostri faciant eis illas consuetudines suas habere ne sup' hoc iniuste disturbent' sup decem librar' forisfacturā. Sicut carte regis H. pavi nri et regis H. pāts nost' rationabilit' testant'. T. G. fil. Pet' com. Essex, R. com' Cestr', Warino fil' Gerold', Hug' de Nieuill', Rob' de Vetī pont', Petro de Stok', Ric' de Percy. Dat' p manū d'ni S. Cīcest'r' electi apud Oxon' xxi die April' anno regni nostri quinto.

HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES, NEAR WILTON.—CHARTERS.

H. de grā rex Angl' et dux Norm' et Aquit' et com' And', archiēpis, ep'is, abb'ib;, com', baron', justic', vic', ministris et om'ib; fidelib; suis francis et Anglis toti^s Angl' sal't. Sciatis me concessisse et p'sēti carta confirmasse donationē illam quā Adelia regina fecit deo et eccl'ie s'ti Egedii ad sustentationē infirmor' videlic' de decimis om'iū reddituū de Wiltona q's eis dedit. Pret'ea concedo et confirmo eisdē q'c'q'd eis rōabilit' datū est in t'ris et in q'b'libet reb; ad p'dictū locum p'tinentib;. Q're uolo et firmiter p'cipio ut h'ant et teneant om'ia sup'dicta b'n' et in pace lib'e et q'ete et honorifice cū o'ib; lib'tatib; et lib'is consuetudinib; suis. T. Magist', Johē Cumin, Hug' Murdach fr'e, Rog'o elemosinario, Rad' fil' Steph'i Cam'ar', Nich' Belet', Will'o de Bendeng. Ap'd Clarend'.

Johannes dei grā rex Angl', dñs Hib'nie, dux Normann' et Aquitann', comes Andeg', archiēpis, ēpis, abb', comit', baron', justic', vicecom', preposit' et om'ib; ball'is et fidelib;

suis sal't'. Sciatis nos intuitu dei concecisse et presenti carta nra confirmasse donationē illam quā Adelia regina fecit deo et eccl'ie s'ti Egidii ad sustentationem infirmor'. Videlicet de decimis om'm reddituū de Wiltona quas eis dedit. Pretēa concedim' et confirmam' eisdem quicquid eis rōnabiliter datum est in terris et in quibilibet reb; ad pred'tm locum p'tinentib;. Quare uolum' et firmit' precipim' q'd pred'ti infirmi habeant et teneant om'ia suprad'ta bene et in pace libere et quiete et honorifice cū o'ib; lib'tatib; et liberis consuetudinib; suis sicut carte H. regis pāts nri et A. regine mātis nre quas inde habent rationabilit' testantur. T. com' Will'o marescall', Will'o com' Saresbr', Rog' const' Cestr', Rob' fil' Walt'i, Sahero de Quency, Pet' de Stok'. Data p manū Hug' de Well' archidñi Well' apud Stok' xxiii die Maii anno regni nri octauo.

H. dei grā rex Angl', dñs Hibñ, dux Norm', Aquit' et com' And' omnibus ad quos p'sentes littē p'venerint sal't'. Sciatis q'd suscepim' in p'tect'onem et defens'onem nram hospitale s'ti Egidii de Wilton' et f'res eiusdem loci homines t'ras res redditus et om'es possessiones eorū. Et id'o vob' mandamus q'd pred'tm hospitale et f'res pred'tos homines t'ras res reddi't' et om'es possess'ones eorū manuteneatis p'tegatis et defendatis non inferentes eis ut inferri p'mittentes iniuriam dāpnū molestiam aut grauamen. Et si quid eis forisf'tm fu'it id eis s'n dil'one faciatis emendari. In cui rei testi monui has litt'as nras fieri fecim' patentes T. me Jp'o apud Clarendun' xix die Jun' a' r' n' xxxi.

Edwardus dei grā rex Angl' et Franc' et dñs Hibñ om'ib; ad quos p'sentes l're puenint' sal't'm. Licet nup credentes hospitale s'ti Egidii ext' Wilton' vacasse et ad nram donat'onem spectasse et illud p l'ras nras patentes dil'to cl'ico nro Joh'i de Tamworth dederimus et concesserimus h'end' cum suis iurib; et p'tinentiis quibuscumq;. Quia tamen ex parte maioris et cōitatis ville nre Wilton' accipientes q'd hospitale p'dm p sustentatione leprosor' et alior' paupum debilium et infirmor' p quondam maiorem et cōitatem d'te ville fundatum extitit, et iidem maior et cōitas de custode hospitalis illius e tempore fundatōis eiusdem semp hacten' quotiens opus fu'it pviderunt et paupes et infirmi in eodem p ipsos maiorem et cōitatem et non p alios admitti debent et hujusq;

consueuerunt absq; eo q'd pgenitores nri seu nos de custodia hospitalis illius seu de aliquib; ad illud ptinentib; intro-
misimus aliquib; temporib; retroactis anteq'm idem hospitale
sit p nos pfato Joh'i datum fact' et concessum pcipimus vic'
nro Wiltes q'd scire facēt pfato Joh'i q'd esset in cancellar'
nro die venis px' post festum s'ti Jacobi apl'i px' pditum
ad ostendend' si quid p nob' aut p se ip'o h'eret vel dicē
sciret quare d'e tre n're eī sic f'te ex causis pmissis revo-
cari non deberent ac pfatus Joh'es p vic' pd'tm iuxta for-
mam mandati n'ri pd'a debite pmunitus coram nobis in can-
cellar' pd'ta ad diem pd'tm ven'it asserens ip'm nichil h'ere
nec dic'e scire cont' suggesta p dictos maiorem et cōitatem
p iure n'ro manutenendo in hac pte. Nos nolentes pfatis
maiori et cōitati inuriari in pmissis d'tas l'ras n'ras patentes
pfato Joh'i de hospitali pd'to sic f'tas tenore p'sentiū duxi-
mus revocand' jure n're in om'ib; semp salvo. In cuius rei
testimoniū has l'ras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes T. me ip'o
apud Westm' xxviiij die Jul' anno r' n' Angl' decimo octavo
r' vero n' franc' quinto.

WILL OF JOHN FROMOND.

In Dei nōie Amen. Die Martis px' ante festum sc'i Vin-
centii anno D'ni mill'o ccc^{mo} xlviiij^o. Ego Joh'es Fromond
burgensis Wylton' condo testamentū meū in hūc modū.
Inpmis lego āiam mea' Deo Om'ipotenti et corp^o meū t're
ad sepeliendū in c'mitt'io b'i Nich'i Wylton'. Item lego
fabrice eccl'ie b'e Marie Sar' xij^d. Item fabrice eccl'ie S'ce
Edithe Wylton' xij^d. Item do et lego Joh'ne filie Ric'i de
Ugeford totū illud cotagiū meum cū curtillag' adjacentē et
o'ib' aliis ptinentiis suis in Wylton' situat' in q'dam plac'
vici de Kyngesbur' jux^a ten' meū ubi nūc sū manēs q'm qui-
dem plac' nup adq'sivi de Ric'o Belejaumbe burgens' Wilton'
H'nd' et tenend' totū pd'cū cotag' cū curtill' adjac' et o'ib'
al' ptinen'e suis pfate Joh'ne et h'edib' de corpe ip'i^o Joh'e
leg'ie pcreatis de capit'lib' d'nis feodi illi^o p reddit' et s'vic'
inde debita et consuet' imp'petuū. Ita q'd d'c'a Joh'a et
h'edes de corpe suo leg'ie pcreati invēiant sing'lis annis
q'mdiu d'cū cotagiū durav't quatuor libras cere p quad'm
torchea ad magnū altārē b'e Edithe Wylton' sustinend'. Et
si contingat pfatam Joh'am sive h'ede de corpor' suo leg'ie
pcreat' deceder' q'd absit tūc tot' pd'cū cotag' cū curtill'

adjac' et oib' al' p'tin' suis ad rectos h'edes meos integr' rev'tat' et remaneat imp'petuū tenend' de capitlib' d'nis feodi illi⁹ p' reddit' et s' vic' inde debit' et cons'. Sustinend' insup' p'fatam torcheam modo et forma ut sup'd'c'm est. Item ordino et constituo q'd fiant q'tuor torchee magne c'c' corp⁹ meū die sepultur mee et volo q'd una torchea ill' remaneat ad magnū altare S'ce Edithe et una torchea ad altare b'e Marie in d'c'a eccl'ia et t'cia torchea ad altar' S'ce Crucis jux' altare B'i Joh'is Bapt'e in eadem eccl'ia. Et q'r'tam torcheā lego ad eccl'iam B'i Mich'is atte Letlestocke. Item do et lego Claricie ux'i mee oīa tenement' mea et redd' in burg' Wilton' existent' h'nd' et tenend' eid'm Claric' ad totū t'm' vite sue de capitlib' d'nis feodi illi⁹ p' red' et s' vic' inde debit' et cons' et post t'm' vite p'd'c'e Claricie oīa p'd'c'a ten' mea et redd' cū p'tin' suis majori et burgensib' burgi Wilton' q' p' tempe fuerint do et lego imp'petuū tenēd' de capitlib' d'nis feodi illi⁹ p' red' et s' vic' inde debit' et cons'. It'm do et lego Claricie ux'i mee totū residuū oī'm bonō meō sup'ius nō legat' ut ip'a volunt' meā p' salute āie mee in oib' exequat'. Postea lego xx^a ad distribuend' paupib; die sepultur mee et ad istud testamentū bene et fidelit' exequēdū ordino et constituo executores meos vidz. Clariciam ux'em meam et Will'm Maunsel qui hanc meā volunt' in oib' exequātur. In cuj⁹ rei testimoniū huic p'senti testō sigill' meū apposui.

(L. S.)

(L. S.) T. JOH' FROMOND.

[Endorsed.]

Test'm J. Fromond de Wilton.

VI k'l'am' Marcij anno Dni m^{mo} ccc^{mo} xlvij^o pbatū fuit p'sens testamentū corā nob' d'ni archi' Sar' offic' et leg'ie p'nūciatū p' eod'm emissaq; est adm'ist'cio bonō ad id'm test'm spectant' executorib' infra nōiat' in forma juris. Dat' Sar' die et anno sup'd'c'is.

Ad cur' tent' apud Wilton' die Mercurii px' post r'm nat' B'e Marie Virginis an'o r' r' E. t'cii a conquestū xxij^o p'sens testū p' ten' et aliis in eod'm legat' coram Joh'ne de Westbury tūc Sen' burgi Wilton' et Rob'to Sirman tūc majore ibid'm appbat fuit et legit'ie p'nūciat' seisināq; omn' inf' sc'pto' sc'd'm tenorē huj⁹ testi' legatar' inf' sc'pt' lib'at'. salvo jure cujuslibet. In cuj⁹ rei testim' sigillū majoritatis Wilton' huic test'o est appens'.

GRANT OF PRIOR GEOFFREY.

Nov'int univ'si q^d nos Galfridus p^or humil' dom' S'ci Joh'is apud Wilton' et conventus ejusd'm loci dedim et concessim⁹ Joh' Budel capell'o competent' sustentac'onem sac'dotal in esculent' et poculent' ac eciam duas marc' legal' monet' annuatī p^ociend' p vestur' sua ad t'min' vite sue solvend' eid'm Joh'i p^odict' duas marc' ad quatuor anni t'ios pncipal videlicet ad festa natal' D'ni, Pasch', nat' S'ci Joh'is Bapt'e et S'ci Mich'is p equal' porc'ones toto tempe vite sue. Pro q'b' autem p^odcis b'nficiis id'm Joh'nes Budell obligat se cū juramento corpali nob' et domui n'ræ ad des'viend' nob' bene et fidelit' in officio sac'dotal' videlicet ad celebrand' d'i'a in eccl'ia n'ra S'ci Joh'is apud Wilton' v'l apud Cantar' nostr' de Bolebrigge Langeford v'l alibi ad t'minū vite sue s'cd'm ordinac'oem p'oris loci sub tali condic'oe qd si ip'e Joh'nes Budel cū ordinat' sit ad celebrand' ad aliquā Cantar' dom' p^odict' ex Wilton' tūc ip'e Joh'nes p^ocipt annuatī de nob' sex marc' leg' monetæ ad p^odict' q'tuor anni t'ios eq'is porc' ad t'num vite sue p oib' aliis costag' cū sit san⁹ et cū sit eg' v'l impotens sui corpis ad celebrand' p^opt' etatē v'l infirmitatē tūc p^ocipt' annuatī de nob' et domo n'ra suffic' esculent' et pocul' sc'd'm statū suū et sic fidelit' administret' cū aisiameto domo' et al' n'cc'o usq' ad extremū vite sue et decem solid' annuatī p vestur' sua ad q'tuor anni t'ios p^odcos toto tempe vite sue. Ad quā quidem coūent' et solut' b'n et fidelit' faciēd obligam⁹ nos et successor' n'ros firmit' p p^osentes. In cuj⁹ rei testimō p^osent' sigill' n'r'm cōe apposui⁹. Dat' in domo n'ra ap'd Wilton' die Martis in festo S'ci Clementis p'pe anno regni regis Ric'i S'c'di nonodecimo.

LETTER PATENT IN FAVOUR OF JOHN MUNDY.

Omnibus ballivis et ministris d'ni regis et aliis quibuscunq; tam infra lib'tates q'm extra p totum regnū Anglie et ad portus maris ac etiam omnib' aliis Xp'i fidelibus ad quo' notitiam hec scriptura pven'it major burgi de Wilton' et om'es burgenses ejusd'm burgi cum tota cōitate burgi p^odcī salt'm in d'no sempiternam. Novit' univ'sitas t'r q^d cum Henricus Dei grā rex Anglie et alii pgenitores ejusd'm d'ni regis qui nunc est dederint et concesserint nobis p^odcis ma-

jori et burgensib; gilde mercatorie burgi pd'ci et successorib' n'ris p cartas suas imppetū q^d sim⁹ quieti de om'i theloneo, passagio, panagio, pontagio, muragio, brithol, childioyte, yaregive, kevēage et scotale ac etiam adeo lib'i put cives London' vel cives Wynton' sunt qui melius et lib'uis existant. Et ne quis nobis injuriam vel contumeliam fac' at sub forisfactura decem librar'. Et quib' etiam lib'tatib' a temp'e quo non exstat memoria nos et antecessores n'ri usi sum⁹ et gavisi. Quare vobis testam' q^d Joh'nes Mundy de Wilton' est burgensis et congildanus gilde mercatorie burgi pd'ce. Unde vos supplicamus et rogamus q^d cum idem Joh'nes ad vos cum mercandizis suis ppriis pven'it quatiū ipsū quietū et absolutū ab om'i theloneo, passagio, panagio, pontagio, muragio, brithol, childwyte, yaregive, kevēage et scotale in breua p'd'ca indempnem abire pmittatis. Et si vos vel v'ri in casu consimili and nos pven'itis lib'tatib' v'ris uti et gaudere permittemus. In cuj' rei testiōm has l'ras n'ras sigillo n'ro cōi una cum sigillo majoritatus burgi p'd'ci cōi n'ro assensu consignavim⁹ ac etiam eidem Joh'i fieri fecimus patentes. Dat' apud Wilton' pd'cam die Jovis px' post festum S'ci Marci Ev'ang'liste anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum quarto.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

[Endorsed.]

Copy of the freedom of Wilton.

PETITION IN FAVOUR OF PRISONERS.¹

To all true Crystyn people to whom thys p'sent wrytyng shall com unto, se, or here. Whereas yet ys merytoryus and medfull to ev'y Crystyn man and woman to helpe and to releve theyre eem Crystyn at theyre nede, we, John Leney, und'marschall of y^e Kyngysbench in Southwerke, in the soberbys of London; John Acomwoode, Robt. Coodesworthe, Wyllm's Cortays, and John Catour, keps. of the seyd place, tystyfyeth and bereth wytnesse that whereas oon Will'ms Johnson and Rychard Cootfeelde, s'v'nts of oon s^r John Wyndomys, knyght, somtym dwellyng in y^e counte

¹ This petition is preserved among the Wilton Papers, though it does not appear to be in any way connected with the corporation.

of Norfolke; whereas the seyð knyght by his evyll demen-
ner was takyne as a rebelle ageyn o' sov'ayn lord the kynge,
and so accordyng tyll his des'vyng he was putt unto dethe
at y^e Towyr Hylle in London, as on Corpys Xpi evyne last
past was an yere; whereas the seyð Will'ms Johnson and
Rychard Cootfeell hathe contenuede in durance as in the
seyð place of the Kyngsbench from that tyme ontyll Seynt
Lawrence day last past; whereas they were delyv'd by the
gracyous almes of oure sov'ayne lady y^e p'nces as in the
seyð day of Seynt Lawrence; whereas we, the seyð John
Lenly, John Acomwood, Robt. Coodesworth, Wyll'ms Cor-
tays, and John Catoar, hartely we desyre ev'y man and
woman to helpe and releve the seyð Wyll'ms Johnsonne and
Richarde Cootfeeld wyth y^r dede of charyte, as in almes
gevyng onto them in the weyes of theyre pylgremags goyng;
whereas they made theyre specyall avoue in the tyme of
theyre grete p'soment, so yf yet pleasyd God and good
seyncts y^t they myght be delyv'd as w^t theyre lyffys, to
seke the blessyd and hooly crosse of Chauldon Seynt Mezhell
on the Mownt, and so unto Seynt Ronyonys in Scotlande,
w^t div's moo pylgremags in y^e realm of Yenglonde; and so
aft^r y^t they have doon theyre pylgremage to remayne unto
theyre moost aqweytaunce, and soe to get them unto s'vyce
as sone as God wyll geve them grace; and thys for a very
truthe to be und'stonde and knowen, we, y^e forseyd John
Lenly, John Acomwood, Robt. Coodesworth, Will'ms Cor-
tays, John Catour, have set to oure sealys. Thys wryten in
the foreseyd place of y^e Kyngsbynych, the xj daye of the
monyth of August, in the yere of the rēgne of oure sov'ayne
lorde kyng Henry the VIIth, the xixth yere.

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.)

Proceedings of the Association.

MAY 22.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THE rev. John James, M.A., of Avington Rectory, was elected an associate.

Thanks were voted for the following presents :

To the Society. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Part 2. Vol. iii. Edinb., 1861. 4to.

„ „ Journal of the Canadian Institute. No. 32, for March 1861.

Toronto. 8vo.

To the Publisher. The Museum : a Quarterly Magazine of Education, Literature, and Science. No. I. Edinb., 1861. 8vo.

Dr. Silas Palmer, of Newbury, made a communication relating to the discovery of Roman remains at Stanmore, near East Ilsley, Berks, and illustrated it by the several antiquities referred to. (See pp. 290-292 *ante*.)

Mr. Alwin Shutt Bell, of Scarborough, gave the following notice of the discovery of a *dolium*, or amphora, by a fisherman who obtained the same in the trawling-net of the smack *Vigilant*, of Hull, at the back of the Goodwin Sands. When first brought up, it presented a curious appearance from being covered with sea-weed, oyster and mussel shells, as well as with a deep and beautiful coating of corallines. The sea-weeds, etc., were scraped off by the fishermen ; but portions still remain, particularly of the corallines, about the neck of the vessel. It measures five feet nine inches in circumference, and two feet and a half in height. It is capable of holding sixteen gallons. It is round at the bottom, and there are two handles. Some of the Roman amphoræ are of even greater dimensions ; and Mr. Samuel Birch, in his *History of Ancient Pottery* (ii, 306), speaks of them as high as two metres, and requiring two oxen to draw them. He quotes from Ciampini, who mentions an ancient Roman vase so large that a man required a ladder of twelve steps to

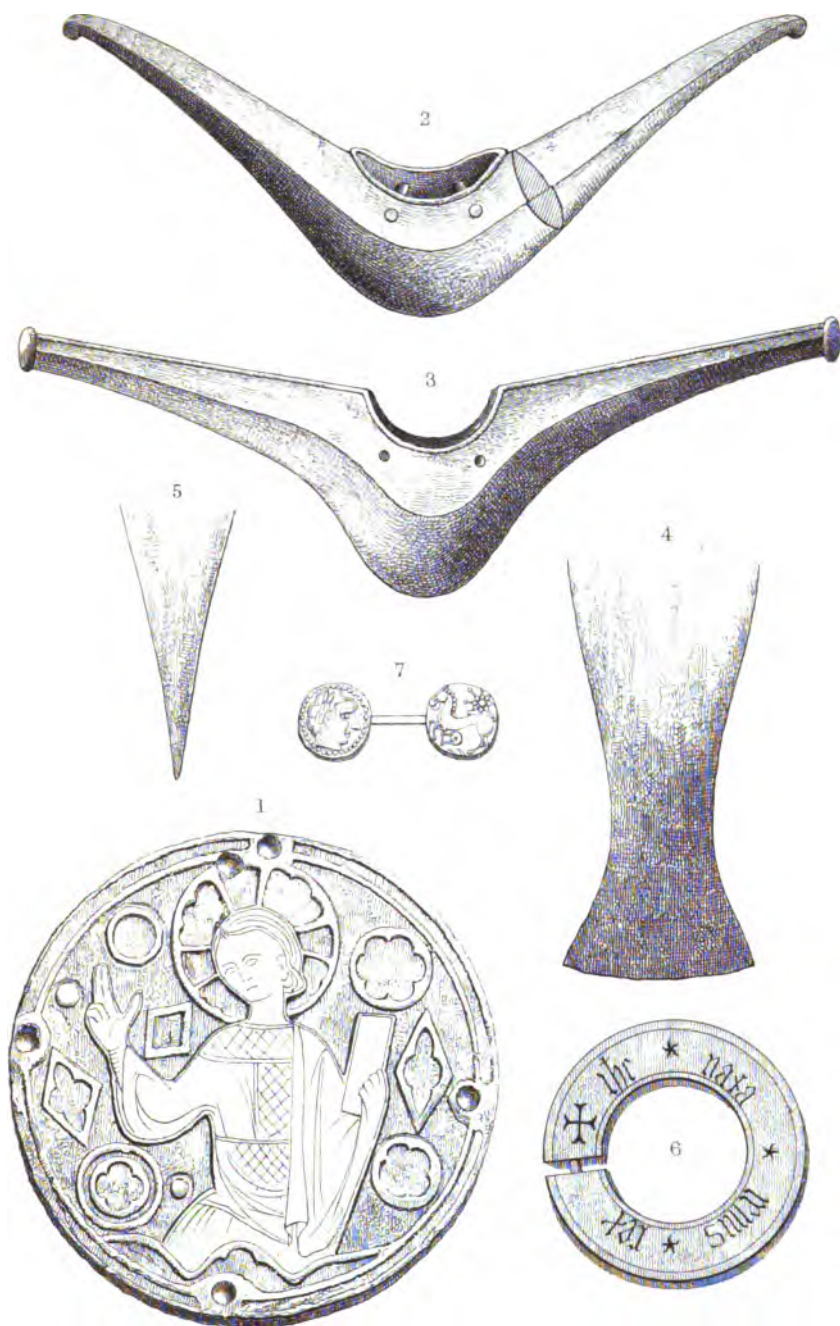
reach the mouth. The Romans kept their wine in large *dolia* in store in their cellars, and from them the liquid was poured into the amphoræ, which had a pointed base to fix it in the ground, or on to a tripod.

Mr. Edw. Roberts, F.S.A., exhibited what is esteemed as an amulet, said to have been found in the Tarquinian cemetery at Chiusi, and taken from the jaws of a skeleton. It consists of a double pyramid crystal of sooty or brown quartz, five-eighths of an inch long, and nearly three-eighths broad; and is in its natural state and most perfect condition.

The Rev. J. Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a French casting in brass, representing a crucifixion, but of whom is uncertain. The figure is bound to a knotted cross with cords, is bearded, and nearly naked. He is surrounded by a group of male and female figures clothed in Asiatic garb.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited an interesting disc, a fac-simile, in gutta-percha, of the brazen field of a Limoge enamel of the twelfth century, discovered at Thornholm in Yorkshire; and which, for some years, was nailed to the shutter of a blacksmith's forge at that place, whence it has been rescued and brought to London. (Plate 30, fig. 1.) It measures about two inches and five-eighths in diameter, and bears on it the demi-figure of the Saviour, youthful and *beardless*; his head encircled by a cruciferous nimbus, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and his left holding the Gospel. The drapery falls in studied folds about the person; and the image appears to rise from the waves, or float upon the clouds. On either side are rhombs and circles, which were originally filled with coloured enamel, having the semblance of gem-settings; and these devices agree exactly with the ornamentation on a Limoge crucifix of the same æra, engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. 1785, p. 849; and they are also very similar to the decorations upon the mantle of king David in a miniature in a Greek MS. of the tenth century, preserved in the *Bibliothèque Royale*. Indeed, there is much in these early productions of Limoge which bespeaks a Byzantine influence.

A disc of allied character to that found at Thornholm, Mr. Cuming remarked, is preserved with other Limoge enamels in the British Museum. It is of the close of the twelfth century, and represents the Saviour *bearded*, and altogether older than he is depicted in the example now exhibited. The head, however, is adorned with a similar nimbus, but placed between the letters *a* and *w*. One hand gives the benediction; the other holds the sacred volume; waves or clouds are beneath the figure. Rhombs and circles adorn the field, which is of a deep blue colour; the several devices being filled with green, red, light blue and white enamel. The specimen in the British Museum, and the one from Yorkshire, are both perforated in the verge by four holes, by which they were affixed with pins or rivets, as decorations, to other objects. What those may have been, is matter of conjecture,—morses, shrines, and





book-covers, have been suggested ; but the question of their application is still doubtful.

Mr. John Moore, of West Coker, forwarded an account of excavations made on his property, and transmitted the several antiquities discovered. (See pp. 288, 289, *ante*.)

The rev. J. Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A., read an account of Caversham in Oxfordshire. (See pp. 198-208 *ante*.)

JUNE 12.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

The following were elected associates :

George Goldsmith, esq., Belgrave-road.

Joseph George, esq., Goldsmiths' Hall.

Alfred George Sharpe, esq., 3, Westbourne Park Villas.

Thanks were voted for the following presents :

To the Institution. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xi. Washington, 1860. 4to.

To the Institute. Archæological Journal. No. 69. March 1861. 8vo.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for June 1861. 8vo.

Mr. Bateman sent a drawing of a bronze sword, and ornament belonging to its scabbard. (Plate 30, fig. 2.) They were found, together with another sword and a quantity of human bones, at Ebberston in Yorkshire. The sword, he remarks, is slightly different from any he had previously seen, and the ornament was quite new to him ; but it is evident from the skilful manner in which they have been cast, that they are of the most recent bronze period ; and the smaller object bears a noticeable affinity to the bronze dagger-sheaths from Kingston, one of which Mr. Bateman exhibited in 1847, and another is engraved in Mr. C. R. Smith's catalogue. These are probably the immediate precursors of the iron swords with bronze sheaths contemporary with the bronze shields and enamelled horse-trappings ; of which the Huggate, Polden Hill, and Stanwick "finds" may serve for types,—at least the perception of beauty of outline, and the ornamental motive of their makers, indicate identity of origin.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming remarked that, so far as he remembered, but one perfect scabbard of a bronze sword had yet come to light, namely that in the Copenhagen Museum, composed of wood, covered with leather, and accoutred with thin bronze ; but though Great Britain had not yet yielded an example of the sheath, what are fairly presumed to be its metal mountings and ferrule have been discovered in Ireland. Of the ferrule there exist two or three distinct types. The scabbard of the

rapier had a quadrangular ferrule with a boss at the end; whilst that employed for the leaf-shaped sword was provided with a broad, round-based termination. Brazen ferrules closely resembling that produced by Mr. Bateman have been found varying from four to eight inches in breadth; and Mr. Cuming laid before the meeting a sketch of a large one having two holes through the central part to admit the rivets or pegs used to secure it to the woodwork of the sheath. (Plate 30, fig. 3.) But neither the sword nor the entire sheath were anything like the breadth of the larger ferrules. The Celtic sheath, in all probability, spread out at the base, and narrowed above, in like way with the scabbards of the African leaf-shaped swords of iron; of which Mr. Cuming also exhibited a sketch (fig. 4), directing attention to the fact, that whilst the point of the blade (fourteen inches and three-quarters long) was as sharp as a needle (fig. 5), the base of its receptacle measured nearly three inches across. The broader ferrules discovered in Ireland, no doubt belonged to the sheaths of the formidable weapons known as cavalry and charioteers' swords; of which Mr. Purnell, of Stancombe Park, Dursley, possesses a fine example measuring twenty-five inches in length.

Mr. F. J. Baigent made the following communication: "On the 23rd of November, 1853, I had the pleasure of exhibiting a curious leaden token discovered within the precincts of the once famous and great mitred abbey of Hyde, near Winchester; accompanied by a few remarks on dates in Arabic numerals.¹ I now submit to the attention of the Association the accompanying drawing (plate 30, fig. 6) representing a small fibula of latten which has recently been dug up near the same spot. This small article of personal decoration appears to be the work of about the middle of the fourteenth century, and presents the appearance of a flattened ring: a quarter of an inch in breadth, of about the thickness of a new shilling piece, and in diameter one inch and three-eighths. The pin is lost, though the swivel to which the head was attached still remains. On the flattened surface, or front of the fibula, is inscribed in thin old English letters, the following words, preceded by a cross (a crossmoline in shape), ✠ ihc • naz • reus • rex (JESUS NAZARENUS REX). A star is depicted between each word, and the centre word divided into two. It is very probable that this ornament was originally gilt, though no traces of the same can now be discerned, buried as it has been for centuries in the earth. This fibula somewhat resembles the one found near Abingdon in Berks, figured in the *Journal* (vol. ix, p. 74), which I deem to be at least half a century earlier in date than the present example."

Dr. Kendrick exhibited a variety of antiquities found in Lancashire, chiefly at Wilderspool, the presumed site of the Roman station Condате, of which mention is made at p. 60 *ante*. Large quantities of pottery

¹ *Journal*, vol. ix, pp. 432-5.

have been obtained from this locality, the specimens now produced including examples of the so-called Samian ware and unglazed red pottery : among the latter a portion of a *mortarium*, the rim resembling that engraved in the *Journal* (vol. vi, pl. 5, fig. 18), but of thicker fabric. The iron articles furnish an example of what would seem to be a small spoke-shave ; and a number of short, stout, round-topped nails from the sole of a *caliga*, such as are represented in vol. v, p. 334. These are identical with examples found in London. Another object from Wilderspool bore reference to an ancient superstition. It is the remains of an *atiles*, or eagle-stone, whose supposed efficacy to assist in parturition has often been recorded.

A perforated tile from the site of Warrington priory, and a hunting-knife discovered in pulling down an old house in Warrington, were also among the Lancashire relics. The tile is of red terra-cotta, upwards of one inch thick, and pierced with lines of conic holes set about seven-eighths of an inch distant from each other. It is believed that this, with other similar tiles met with on the same site, constituted the flooring of the friars' malt-kiln, which about the year 1400 seems to have been let out on lease. The priory of Warrington was founded by the Botelers in 1379. The hunting-knife has a most formidable blade, ten inches long and one and a half wide, sharp pointed, and stamped with the letter H within a lozenge. The haft is of black horn inlaid with brass figures of huntsmen, hounds, and deer. Date, first half of the eighteenth century.

The following articles were also exhibited by Dr. Kendrick :

1. Fac-similes, in gutta-percha, of the ivory backs of two mirrors of the time of Edward I. They are both circular, measuring about four inches and seven-eighths, and three inches and a half diameter, with four grotesque quadrupeds set at equal distances round the edge, which gives them a square form. The largest carving represents an incident in the siege of the *Château d'Amour*. The fortress has been carried, and the knights pass over a bridge ; one having a lady seated before him, another stands on his saddle to lift a damsel from the window of the castle, whilst two other females gaze on the group from the windows of a round tower. The knights are in chain-armour with sleeveless surcoats, some having the simple *coif de mailles*, whilst others wear the close bascinet. Three of them have heater-shields ; and it may be remarked that the knight standing on his saddle has a *pryck spur on each heel*.¹ The horses have flowing drapery. Within the arch of the bridge is a boat containing four persons, viz., the rower, a lady and gentleman, and an attendant playing on a kind of psalterium with plectri. The smaller mirror-back bears the effigies of a lady and gentleman, the latter placing his clasped hands within his fair companion's palms.

¹ The question whether one or two pryck-spurs were worn by the same person, is discussed in the *Journal*, vol. vi, p. 128.

2. Glaive, popularly called a scythe-blade; one of those employed at the battle of Winceby, in Lincolnshire, and long preserved in the old church of Horncastle. In form it may be compared with a German glaive of the time of Ferdinand king of the Romans, in the Meyrick collection (see *Skelton*, pl. 85, fig. 7); but instead of a socket it has a stout tang, six inches long, to be driven into the wooden shaft. The thick-backed pointed blade measures twenty inches and a half in length, and three and three-eighths across the lower part; is painted lead-colour on one side, and pierced with two holes for the nails used in attaching it to the wall whence it has lately been removed. The battle of Winceby was fought October 9th, 1643.

3. Fac-simile, in gutta-percha, of a richly wrought pommel and shell-guard of a sword of the close of the seventeenth century.

Mr. S. Wood placed before the meeting a fine impression of the reverse of the great seal of Edward III., bearing his equestrian effigy.

Dr. Wilkins exhibited a British gold coin found at Purbeck, Dorset, which may be compared and classed with figs. 11, 14, and 16, of Ruding's first plate. *Obv.*, the elements of a laureled bust; *rev.*, horse, wheel, etc.

Mr. Dundas exhibited a Mahommedan pendant of silver decorated with bright flowers on a niello field; enclosing in its cover a little compass, the needle representing a bird in flight, its red bill pointing to the west, and its forked tail to the east. The purpose of this was to enable its owner to find the direction of Mecca when he prayed. The lower part of the trinket is curved like a horn, and was intended for the reception of a relic.

The rev. James Ridgway, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a reliquary crucifix, ten inches and a half high, carved in wood, having at the top a brass cap and ring for suspension. On the front of the upper part of the cross is a demi-figure of God the Father with a *triangular nimbus*.¹ Beneath, on a cloud, is the Holy Spirit hovering over the Saviour, who has a rayed nimbus. At the base of the cross stands the "Mater Dolorosa" with a nimbus similar to that last mentioned. Her hands are clasped, and her breast is pierced with a sword. On the back of the transverse beam and on the shaft are the several emblems of the passion; whilst within there is a recess filled with gold filigrane, crimson and purple foil, pearl beads, and fifteen little gilt packets of relics inscribed with names of saints. This crucifix was wrought in Flanders about the end of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Schulz exhibited eleven Hungarian and Polish silver coins and medalets, the earliest being of the fourteenth, the latest of the eighteenth century; each having a loop by which the piece was worn as a pendent ornament,—a continuation of a very ancient fashion, exemplified by discoveries made in Scandinavian, Frankish, and Anglo-Saxon barrows.

¹ For some notice of the triangular nimbus, see *Journal*, x, 344, 350; xi, 87.

Among these pendants we may notice,—1, small piece of Sigismund, marquis of Brandenburg, who, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Louis the Great, became king of Hungary in 1392. *Obv.*, cross with two transverse bars, the ancient arms of Hungary, said to have been granted to Stephen I. by pope Silvester II in A.D. 1000,—SIGISMVNDI: *rev.*, shield charged, 1 and 4, modern arms of Hungary (*argent*, three bars *gules*); 2 and 3, Brandenburg (*argent*, an eagle *gules*, membered and beaked *or*),—REGIS VNGARATO. 2. Dollar of Ferdinand I. *Obv.*, equestrian figure in armour with long panache, closely resembling the designs of Hans Burgmair's "Triumphs of Maximilian,"—FERDINANDVS D.G. ROM. HVNG. BOEM. DALMA. CROA. REX; beneath the horses' feet, 1541: *rev.*, eagle with shield on breast,—INFANS HISPANIEN ARCHIDVX AVSTRIE DVX BVRGANDIE. 3. Rodolph. *Obv.*, shield with ancient and modern arms of Hungary, etc.,—RVD. II. RO. I. S. AV. G. H. B. R.; *rev.*, a figure (?)—HVNGRATB, 1581. 4. Sigismund III of Poland. *Obv.*, crowned bust to the right,—SIG. III. D. G. REX. PO. D. ET.; *rev.*, three cross keys and castle, 1594,—GROS. ARG. TRIP. CIVI. RIGE.

Mr. Thos. Blashill exhibited an example of Roman tessellated pavement, and the upper part of an amphora, discovered in excavating for the foundations of the new Sewers' Office at the back of the Guild Hall. The pavement consists of irregular cubes of dark grey slate and white marble laid in a thick bed of concrete. The remains of the amphora were met with at the bottom of an ancient pit or cesspool which had been gradually filled up, objects of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries being found in succession above the Roman relic. When entire, this amphora must have been of very large size, the rim of the mouth measuring no less than six inches and three-quarters in diameter. On it are scored two words, which apparently read MVIIS VINI; and on one of the stout handles is the potter's stamp, OL MEN. The paste, as is generally the case with the larger amphoræ, is of a light buff colour and well worked.

Remains of huge amphoræ are found scattered far and wide throughout the City. One, twenty-eight inches in height, exhumed in Lothbury, is in the British Museum; a second, thirty-three inches in height, from Aldermanbury, is in the Jermyn-street collection; and in Mr. Cuming's collection are fragments of an enormous amphora discovered in Little St. Thomas Apostle, December 1848. The *ansa* measures nearly eleven inches in its outer curve, and six and three-quarters in circumference at the upper part; and a portion of the side of the body is fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. Mr. Cuming has also the *ansa* of another large amphora found in the Minorities, Sept. 1848, which bears the potter's mark, IOBAN.

Although the title of *amphoræ* has been applied to the great two-handled vessels found in London, it may still be a question if *serie* be

not their true designation. The *seria* was smaller than the *dolium*, but more bulky than the *amphora*.

The rev. E. Kell, M.A., F.S.A., transmitted a variety of tiles found during excavations made at Netley Abbey, together with numerous photographs sent by Mr. Addison to exhibit the recent discoveries; but as excavations are still in progress, the reading of Mr. Kell's paper was deferred, that the entire investigation may be produced upon the reassembling of the Association in November.

The chairman took a view of the labours of the Association during the session, congratulated the members upon the extent of their researches, called their attention specially to the promotion of the *Collectanea Archaeologica* as a great step in the progress and effective character of the Association, and announced the Congress at Exeter to commence on the 19th of August, and to be continued until the 24th inclusive. After the Congress it was proposed to make an examination of Dartmoor and other antiquities in different parts of Devon.

A vote of thanks, passed by acclamation to the chairman for his attention to the business of the Association during the session, closed the proceedings; and the meetings were adjourned over to Wednesday the 27th November.

NOVEMBER 27.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

The following were announced as having been elected associates :

Captain Waller Palk Carew, Royal Horse Guards.
 Frederick Cornwell, esq., Westborough House, Scarborough.
 Captain Dumergue, Cleveland Walk, Bath.
 Edward Clarke, esq., Chard, Devon.
 George Nelson Collyns, esq., Moreton Hampstead, Devon.
 Rev. S. F. Cresswell, Radford, Notts.
 Charles Wm. Pridham, M.D., Paignton, Devon.
 J. Vines Gibbs, esq., West Hill, Wandsworth.
 Edgar P. Brock, esq., 37, Bedford-place, Russell-square.
 William Frederick Pettigrew, esq., 7, Chester-street.
 Charles Henry Turner, Esq., Dawlish.
 John Gendall, esq., Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
 Miss Vallance, Osborne House, Queen's-road, Brighton.
 Thomas Blashill, esq., 10, Old Jewry Chambers.
 William Cann, esq., Exeter.
 Peter Orlando Hutchinson, esq., Sidmouth.
 John Northmore, esq., Cleve House, Exeter.
 Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L., Moultsford Vicarage, Berks.
 W. R. Scott, Phil. Doct., St. Leonard's, Exeter.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for the following presents :

- To the Author.* A Complete Concordance to the Poetical Works of Milton. By Guy Lushington Prendergast. Madras, 1857. 4to.
- „ „ Strigulensia: Archæological Memoirs relating to the District adjacent to the Confluence of the Severn and the Wye. by George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1861. 8vo. Privately printed.
- „ „ Notes on Latin Inscriptions found in Britain. Part VIII. by the Rev. J. M'Caul, LL.D. 1861. 8vo.
- „ „ Memoir in regard to the Venerable English Langue of the Sovereign and Illustrious Order of St. John of Jerusalem. By Robt. Bigsby, LL.D. Lond., 1861. 8vo.
- „ „ The Warings, or Waranghians. By Hyde Clarke. 8vo.
- To the Society.* Proceedings of the Royal Society. Nos. 44, 45, and 46. 1861. 8vo.
- „ „ Journal of the Canadian Institute. Nos. 33, 34, and 35. Toronto, 1861. 8vo.
- „ „ Report of the Architectural Museum, 1861. 8vo.
- „ „ The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society. New series. Nos. 2 and 3. Lond., 1861. 8vo.
- „ „ Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution. Washington, 1860. 8vo.
- „ „ Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. xii. Washington, 1860. 4to.
- „ „ Second Report of a Geological Recognizance of the Middle and Southern Counties of Arkansas. Philadelphia, 1860. 8vo.
- To the Publisher.* The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1861. Lond. 8vo.
- To R. S. Cornish, esq.* Description of the Guild Hall, Exeter. By the Rev. Geo. Oliver, D.D., and Pitman Jones, esq. Exeter, 1853. 12mo.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited the tapestry panel of a casket, seven inches and a half high by eleven inches wide, representing an allegorical subject, in which a young man in gay attire stands on a royal orb, the cross of which rests on the earth. His hands are extended on either side, and he turns his face towards a lady in a black hat and feather, blue dress with white ruff and cuffs, who stands on the right, and holds a fine cord which is attached to the youth's bosom: before her lies a racket and ball, gittern, dice, etc. On the left stands a pedagogue with flat cap and flowing gown, who grasps a stout thong which passes round the central figure, and by which he strives to turn him from pleasure to learning, emblemized by paper and books, pen and ink, celestial globe, with compasses and square placed upon the ground. In other parts of

the picture are seen a butterfly, dove and olive branch, the sun in its splendour, snail, raven, etc. The young man's dress resembles that of the time of Charles II; but the habits of the other figures would indicate an earlier period, both having long hanging sleeves such as were worn at the very commencement of the seventeenth century.

Mr. T. Wright thought the work Flemish.

Miss Gibbs, of West Hill, Wandsworth, transmitted for exhibition a silver coin of Frederick III, king of Denmark, minted at Gluckstadt in Holstein. *Obv.*, bust to the right, crowned,—**FRIDERIC. 3. D. G. D. N. V. G. REX** (Fridericus III Dei gratia Daniæ, Norvegiæ, Vandalorum, Gothorum, rex); *rev.*, in field, **XVI. E. REICHS THA(ler)**, 1667; verge, **MONETA NOVA GLVCKSTAD**. Frederick III succeeded his father, Christian IV, in 1648, and died in 1670, at the age of sixty-one. He was nephew of Anne of Denmark, consort of James I. king of England, and thus allied to the royal house of Stuart.

Mr. Grove Lowe sent for exhibition a stone cross, seven inches long and five and a half in breadth, having the figures of 893, and the words "Vir Tunsu(s)" very badly incised. It was said to have been discovered at Verulam, and conjectured to be of stone from the Barnack Quarries in Northamptonshire, which was much used by the Romans at Verulam. It has no claim to antiquity, and was exhibited to guard against misconception. The stone does not belong to the quarry alluded to, of which Mr. Gordon Hills exhibited a specimen.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited four examples of Samian ware, dredged up from the Pudding-Pan Rock, off Whitstable, a few months since. The largest is a fine patina full eleven inches in diameter; the rest are pateræ, one having its rim decorated with ivy leaves. The shells of the *ostrea edulis* and *vermilia triquetra* were adherent to the surface of these specimens.

Mr. Thos. Blashill exhibited the drawing of a sepulchral slab found on digging for the foundation of a new buttress at Mansell Gammage church, Herefordshire. It presents a very rich floriated cross, and is of a date *circa* 1280. It lay three feet deep in the earth, and covered a lead coffin. It is now affixed to the north wall of the chancel. A woodcut of it is given in the *Archæological Journal* of the Institute, vol. xii, p. 419.

Mr. Blashill also exhibited a portion of the border of a Roman pavement, found at a depth of fourteen feet, opposite Bow church, Cheapside. It consisted of rather large and rudely fashioned tesserae in squares alternately red and white. They were set in a thick bed of cement.

Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., gave some account of interesting discoveries recently made at Ludlow in Shropshire, in laying out the ground for a new cattle market. The site lay in the outskirts of the town, in a locality which was known as the Friars, and which had formerly belonged to a house of Austin Friars established in this town. In the process of

leveling the ground, foundations of buildings were found; and these having been followed up, the foundations of nearly the whole of the conventual buildings were uncovered, so that the purposes of most of the parts could be fixed, and numerous fragments of architectural ornament found scattered about, which shewed that there had been much rich decoration. Mr. Wright exhibited a plan of the buildings, made from the foundations by Mr. T. Curley, the engineer of the works, whom he complimented for his zeal and judicious management in exploring these remains. Photographs of some of the architectural fragments were also presented. Mr. Wright further exhibited a particularly well executed photograph of an early deed preserved among the municipal records of the town of Ludlow.

Mr. Wright also made a report on the result of the excavations on the site of the ancient cemetery of the Roman city of Uriconium at Wroxeter. This cemetery lay without the Roman city, on its eastern side, extending along the sides of the Watling-street. One field had been trenched in every direction, and had yielded an inscribed stone commemorating a Roman soldier named FLAMINIVS . T . POL . F .; a considerable number of urns, lachrymatories, and other vessels, in earth and glass; two lamps, coins, and other objects. The adjoining field, which could not be excavated until next autumn, on account of the crops, promised a still richer harvest of sepulchral antiquities. The men were now at work on a field on the opposite side of the road, where sepulchral remains had formerly been found by the agricultural labourers in the course of digging for other purposes.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of a paper by the rev. E. Kell, M.A., F.S.A., "On Netley Abbey," with an account of the excavations recently made, of which a plan was exhibited, together with various encaustic tiles, etc., obtained at the spot. This paper will appear in a future *Journal*.

DECEMBER 11.

GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mrs. Sotheby, Ivy House, Kingston,
Rev. John Bickley Hughes, M.A., Tiverton,
John Hardy, esq., M.P., 7, Carlton House Terrace,

were elected associates.

Thanks were voted for the following presents:

To the Authors. An Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture. By Messrs. Dollman and Jobbins. Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Lond., 1861. 4to.

To the Society. Bulletin of the American Ethnological Society. Vol. I, for Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1860, and Jan. 1861. New York. 8vo.

„ „ Archæological Journal of the Institute. No. 70. June 1861. 8vo.

„ „ Archæologia. Vol. 38. Part II. 4to.

„ „ Lists of Fellows for 1860 and 1861. 8vo.

„ „ Proceedings of the Society. Vol. IV. Lond., 1859. 8vo.

„ „ ————— 2nd Series. Vol. I. 1860. 8vo.

To the Publisher. Gentleman's Magazine for December 1861. 8vo.

Mr. Syer Cuming, upon the presentation of the *Bulletin* of the American Ethnological Society, made the following remarks :

“The *Bulletin* of the American Ethnological Society announces the discovery of two inscriptions of so remarkable a character that the attention of archæologists should be directed to them. The first is stated to have been found in the summer of 1860, in an ancient mound in the neighbourhood of Newark, Ohio. It consists of a truncated pyramid of polished stone, four or five inches long, each side bearing, in low relief, two words in Hebrew characters, signifying ‘holy of holies,’ ‘king of the earth,’ ‘law of Jehovah,’ ‘word of Jehovah.’ It is remarked at p. 14 of the *Bulletin*, that ‘No fact, opinion, or conjecture, has yet been advanced which gives any light on the origin, date, or design of this alleged relic. It seems equally difficult to suppose an adequate motive for its production by Jew or Gentile, a learned or an ignorant man, an impostor or otherwise.’ But at a subsequent page the rev. J. A. Merrick solves the mystery by declaring that the object ‘carries its own condemnation on its face, as a bungling imitation of the *printed* Chaldee letters in our later editions of the Hebrew.’

“The second discovery detailed in the *Bulletin* (p. 44) has an air of authenticity about it; and we are told of an axe-blade of ‘grey compact sandstone,’ full six inches long by three inches and five-eighths wide, being ploughed up on the farm of Mr. S. R. Gaskill of Pemberton township, Burlington county, New Jersey, Sept. 1859. It is of the ordinary type of stone axe used by the aborigines of North America; but on one face of the groove which received the haft, are engraved two letters, and towards the edge of the blade eight more, forming a band, as it were, round it. These letters vary from five-sixteenths of an inch to upwards of one inch in height; have a certain resemblance to those on the famous Grave Creek Stone; and might, at first sight, be taken for Phœnician characters; but they seem to be rather cognate to, than identical with, the Punic alphabet. No one has yet succeeded in establishing the value of the letters on this axe-blade; and until this be done, the import of the legend must, of course, remain hid from mortal knowledge.”

Mr. Pettigrew remarked that he had examined the plate representing

the axe-blade, and was satisfied that no Phœnician characters were thereon inscribed, nor did they belong to any known language.

Mr. Pettigrew announced the receipt of a letter from the very rev. the dean of Worcester, forwarding particulars of a discovery made in Worcester cathedral; and of which further information would be given to the Association, and drawings made illustrative of it.

It appears that on Monday, Dec. 2nd, some workmen were employed in the restorations on the north side of the chancel, and while excavating at the base of the pier (which is to be rebuilt), near where bishop Gauden's mural monument was erected, they came to a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, exposing the remains of an ancient bishop buried in his canonicals, a part of which was still in good preservation. The skull and bones and wrappers were fully brought to light. A piece of gold tissue, or bordering, about eight or ten inches long, very curious, and tolerably perfect, was found; and was probably either a part of the collar, or of the mitre. It was found over the forehead of the skeleton, and is ornamented with circles, each enclosing a talbot or some animal of that description. The stitching and sewing, as also the thin lining of this bordering, are in extraordinary preservation. A few pieces of something like ivory, or some white wood, and a paten, were also discovered, the latter being on the breast. The paten is now in the possession of the dean. It is nearly five inches in diameter; and in the centre is represented the hand of the Saviour with two fingers raised in the act of blessing (probably in allusion to the Last Supper). The fingers are unusually elongated, and the hand is within a cruciform nimbus. M. Didron, in his work on *Iconography*, gives an example of a similar nimbus from a miniature of the ninth century, and others of a much later date. The nimbus is enclosed in a large quatrefoil, the spandrils of which are filled with foliage or scroll-work.¹ The paten appears to be of gold plated on silver. A gilt ornament, or boss, about the size of a crown-piece, was also found: it is perforated, and probably was attached to a portion of the vestments. No crozier or staff has yet been discovered, as the grave was speedily boarded up for the present, Mr. Perkins, the architect, being confined to his house by indisposition, and it being questionable whether the removal of the remains be expedient, from their immediate proximity to one of the piers of the building; but a further examination will take place in the necessary progress of the works. The remains are considered to belong to the twelfth or thirteenth century, and are probably the relics of bishop de Constantiis, once dean of Rouen in Normandy, who was consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1196, and died about two years afterwards. There is, however, some difficulty in the way of this, as, although the bishop was undoubtedly buried on "the north side of the great altar," it is recorded that his tomb was removed to make way

¹ See also *Journal*, vol. x, p. 349 et seq.

for the sumptuous one of bishop Giffard, 1301. Still it is probable the body would not be removed to any great distance, especially as Constantius was considered a saint; and his claims to that distinction were much strengthened in the public opinion at that time, upon its being found that his body, after being interred for a century or more, remained uncorrupted. In 1538, the bones of this bishop, together with those of Oswald and Wulstan, were said to have been collected, "laid in lead, and buried at the north end of the high altar: all which time (so the chronicler states) there was such lightning and thunder that every one thought the church would have fallen." The fact of this collection of the bones militates against the theory advanced; but no decided opinion can be received until a further examination has been made. Meanwhile every possible care will be taken of the remains, and no inspection permitted except under the supervision of the dean and the canons in residence.

The rev. E. Kell, M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following particulars in relation to excavations going on in the Isle of Wight:—

"I was yesterday much interested at Newport in exploring a portion of the cutting made in approaching that town through the high ground on its north side for the Newport and Cowes Railway. This hill is separated from the town by the small stream called the Lukely. In this piece of hilly ground and about two hundred and fifty yards from the river, were scattered relics of urns, calcined bones, and wood ashes; fragments of a dozen different amphoræ and of pateræ of various kinds, extending through a space of fifty yards through the cutting. In one place there was a sort of trough or sewer extending diagonally across the cutting sixty feet, and three or four feet deep, which was very full of relics of incineration and fragments of urns. I spent the morning with a friend in pursuing this vein of relics, and met with several pieces of amphoræ, fragments of urns, with the incinerated bones in them or about them. The ground, it should be observed, is very unfavourable for the preservation of such remains, being upon the London clay. I cannot entertain a doubt but that this high ground was used as a cemetery by the Romans when they occupied Newport (the ancient Medina.) Granting that this place was so used, it is no small corroboration of the opinion maintained in the paper read at Newport before the British Archæological Association in 1855, that Newport is of Roman origin. The discovery of some Roman relics on the premises of Mr. Dashwood, in Lugle, Newport, three feet deep, a few years since, was additional evidence to that brought forward in favour of the Roman origin of this town, and as regards the appropriation of a hill of this description for a cemetery by the Romans, we know that it was customary for them to bury out of their towns, and that a favourite place was across the river on which their towns were built. A very similar instance occurs near Southampton,

at Portswood, opposite Clausentum, of which an account is given in the *Journal* for 1855. In cutting through the hill to form a road there, three Roman graves were found, the relics of which are in possession of the Messrs. Skelton, of St. Denys. Here the river Itchen flows between the hill and Clausentum, exactly in the same way as the Lukely stream at Newport. Dr. Wilkins is in possession of the relics found during the railway cuttings, which are intended for the Isle of Wight Museum; and, in conjunction with Mr. John Locke, of Newport, will give attention to further operations. I think it not unlikely that this hill may contain other valuable Roman relics, from the section of so small a portion of it proving so productive."

The rev. Mr. Kell transmitted a very minute gold coin stated to have been found at Dover, and purchased by a gentleman at Southampton. Mr. Evans, F.S.A., addressed the following to the treasurer upon the subject:—

"The curious little gold coin found at Dover (see plate 30, figure 7), which you are kind enough to send for my inspection, must, I think, be regarded as of Gaulish rather than of British origin. It differs, however, in some of its details from any of the numerous imitations of the quarter Philippus engraved in the various works on the Gaulish coinage to which I have access, more especially in having the 'escarbuncle'-like star above the horse, instead of a rider or charioteer. The lyre-like figure below the horse is of very frequent occurrence on Gaulish coins, but is also found on a few of the British series, such as Ruding plate 1 No. 7, and the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. i, pl. 11. No. 10, the former of which also occur from time to time in France. The head on the obverse is smaller than usual, and the beaded circle round it more distinct. I do not remember the beaded circle occurring round the head on any British coins. Some gold coins closely analogous with this from Dover are engraved as having probably been struck by the Mandubii, in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1860, pl. VIII. No. 2 and 3. The coin is thicker than is usual with the British quarter staters, and its weight, 29½ grains, is also more than that of any of the small British coins of the same class with which I am acquainted. From the constant and close intercourse which we know to have subsisted between the two countries, it is of course like that we should occasionally find the coins of Gaul in Britain, and *vice versâ*. And this adds another and interesting instance to the list (which is by no means extensive) of such discoveries having been made."

Mr. Evans further states that he has a coin of the same class, but the half instead of quarter Philippus, which was found at Margate. It is engraved in Smith's *Collect. Antiqua*, vol. i, pl. 14, No. 2.

Dr. Silas Palmer made the following communication:

"In a former communication I stated that the neighbourhood of

Stanmore, Berks, abounded in remains, and that there were indications of former occupancy in several of the woods adjoining the farm. While examining the ground where we intended making a series of researches, the labourer who accompanied me stated that he had often, while cutting timber, noticed tiles in a bank where the rabbits had been burrowing. On visiting the spot I found a mound of five or six feet in height and ten feet broad. As it was of limited extent we set to work at once and cleared away the brushwood, then removed the mound, and on doing so discovered a quantity of broken tiles, pieces of freestone (like Bath stone), one of which was a foot and a half in length and five inches wide, and lay on the top of the mound near the centre; and from this to the base of the mound were alternate rows of stones (flint, Sarsden, and conglomerate), but chiefly flint; and on gradually reducing the heap we came to a central mass of cemented stone, which, when struck, gave a hollow sound, and further examination shewed that there was a cavity beneath. It was lined with glazed tiles and cemented for four inches in depth, the bottom of the space was covered with dark earth. There were no other remains. The tiles which formed this mound were of different kinds and degrees of thickness, the bulk of them not more so than our ordinary house tiles, while others were as large as the Roman flanged ones. There were many of them with two holes."

Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Cuming were of opinion that the mound could not be regarded as sepulchral. It was probably a tank made long since for agricultural purposes, had fallen into disuse, and become covered with large quantities of earth as described.

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a Celtic spear head of yellow bronze, six inches long. The socket is 11-16ths of an inch in diameter at the base, extends up the middle of the blade, and has lateral loops. It was found in deepening the furrow of the water wheel of Chartham Paper Mill, 1861, and is a very fine specimen of its kind.

Mr. W. Dewe, of Wyld Court, Hampstead Norris, transmitted through Dr. Palmer the bronze blade of a Celtic dagger, identical in form and ornamentation with the example from Dorset given in this *Journal* (xv, 228), but measuring only seven inches and a half in length, and apparently secured to the hilt by only two rivets, whereas that from Dorset has five. Mr. Dewe states that it was found under a round barrow, composed of large rough flints about twelve yards in diameter, and covered with two and in some places three feet of mould. It was placed on the surface of the ground about the centre of the barrow, surrounded by what appeared to be bone dust, but no pottery or beads seem to have been met with. This barrow is in a field in the parish of Yattendon called Rowcroft, and was formerly wood, but lately has been converted into arable land.

Mr. G. R. Wright exhibited a die to be cast from a box said to have

been discovered some years since with other objects, together with a small urn, in excavating for a sewer in the Old Kent Road. It is of ivory, but not a perfect cube; its longest dimension being 9-16ths of an inch, its shortest, 7-16ths. The sides are engraved with double circlets, with a central dot in each: the 1 being opposite the 6, the 2 opposite the 5, the 3 opposite the 4, so that every throw the *Venus* or lucky, and the *Cunicula* or unlucky chance together make up the number 7, as in the best modern dice. This mode of numbering is not confined to Europe, for Mr. Cuming has some little Chinese dice of ivory in which the points are arranged in a similar mode to those on Roman *tessera*. A very singular ancient die of silver, in shape of a squatting figure with arms a kimbo is given in this *Journal*, v. 361.

Mr. Pettigrew was disposed to consider the die as Saxon, of which he had seen many examples obtained from Saxon graves.

Mr. W. H. Forman exhibited a "silver bracelet" with the impress of the seal of Thomas Burton, bishop of Sodor and Man, 1452-1480, found in a garden at Rathmines, near Dublin, November 1855. This unique relic weighs four ounces seven pennyweights; the seal forming its front presents the mitred prelate giving the benediction with the right hand, and holding the pastoral staff in his left. He stands within a tabernacle, below which is an arch and a second representation of the bishop with hands clasped in prayer. On the verge is the legend—*s. THOMÆ. DEI: GRACIA: EPISCOPI: MANNENCIS*. It has an elegant foliated border, and the hoop has prominent scrolls and circlets, once, probably, either set with jewels or decorated with coloured enamels. This "bracelet" was purchased at the sale of the collection of captain Edward Hoare, of Cork, in March 1861, and is described in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute (xiv, 355; xv, 289); the rev. J. G. Cumming's *Account of the Isle of Man*, p. 89; and in the *Manx Sun* newspaper of September 1857.

The rev. E. Kell exhibited a brass tobacco box of oval form, of the second half of the seventeenth century. On the lid is graven the Virgin and Child, with a Dutch inscription of eight lines beneath. On the bottom is "*S. Antonius Dun Padua*" with the Infant Christ. Legendary subjects are seldom met with on old Dutch tobacco boxes, most of the scenes delineated being taken from the Bible: the fall of man may be mentioned among others, and Mr. Cuming has a box on the cover and base of which are engraved events in the history of Jacob and Esau.

The rev. Mr. Kell also exhibited a Madonna medal of brass, of oval form, with a ring at top. It is of fine Italian workmanship, bearing on one side the *MATER DOLOROSA*; and on the other, Christ crowned with thorns,—*ECCE HOMO*. Date, first half of the eighteenth century. This medal was lately found at Netley Abbey.

Dr. C. W. Pridham, of Paignton, exhibited a Canterbury trader's

token of the seventeenth century. It is octangular. *Obv.*, IEREMIAH MASTERTSON AT; in the field, the checkers; *rev.*, IN CANTERBERRY. HIS. HALF. PENNY. I^M. The remains of this ancient inn form the corner of High-street and Mercery-lane; and here Chaucer's pilgrims are described as taking up their quarters when arrived at Canterbury.

Mr. J. W. Previt  exhibited a gold coin, one of sixteen which decorated the person of a sepoy killed in the late Indian mutiny. It is a Venetian zecchino of the doge Francis Lauredano, 1752-62. *Obv.*, the doge kneeling before St. Mark, FRANCO. LAVRED. DVX. S. M. VENET.; *rev.*, the Saviour within a vesica-shaped aureola, SIT. T. XPE. DAT. Q. TV. REGIS. ISTE. DVCA.

Dr. Palmer announced that the Roman villa, the property of H. Bunbury, esq., at Marlstone, Berkshire, which had been examined thirty-eight years back, had again been excavated; and besides a wall upwards of a hundred feet in length, and flanged tiles, quantities of pottery had been met with, including fragments of Samian ware and a nearly perfect vessel, apparently from the Durobrivian kilns. It is of a bluish black hue decorated with white scrolls and pellets in relief. A portion of another vessel had a pattern in red; and there were also the remains of a colander. Horn-cores of the *bos longifrons* were found, attesting the existence of this animal far within the historic period.¹ Dr. Palmer forwarded a third brass of coin of Tetricus the Elder (A.D. 267-273), discovered in the excavation; which may, perhaps, indicate the age of the villa. *Obv.*, crowned bust to the right, IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG.; *rev.*, standing figure to the left, of LAETITIA AVG.

Mr. Solly, F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited two fine miniatures of prince Henry, eldest son of king James I. One a three-quarter bust to the left, the hair rather light and bushy, and the body covered apparently with the magnificent armour now in the royal collection at Windsor Castle, and in which he is depicted in the well known full length portrait at Hampton Court. A rich lace ruff surrounds the neck, around which hangs a blue ribbon. On the crimson curtain, forming the background of the picture, is the gold cipher, I. O., the initials of the artist, Isaac Oliver. The second miniature is a profile to the right, in steel armour studded with gold, falling band with Vandyke edge, and blue scarf passing under the right arm. Vertue considered this to be a copy, by Oliver, from a large painting by Mark Gerards. Both these miniatures were formerly in the collection of Dr. Mead. Prince Henry was born on the 19th of February, 1594, created prince of Wales in 1610, and died 6th November, 1612, aged eighteen. Birch, in his *Lives of Illustrious Persons*, says he "was about five feet eight inches, tall, of a strong and handsome frame, an amiable countenance, his hair auburn, and his eyes fine and piercing."

¹ For notices of the discovery of this extinct ox, see *Journal*, v, 141.

Mr. T. Ingall exhibited a miniature of Charles I set in an oval gold locket little above three-eighths of an inch high, provided with a loop at the top to permit of its suspension from a necklace. It represents the king nearly full-faced, clothed in black, with falling band and blue scarf; the field of the miniature being of a lilac colour. In size and point of art it may be compared with Mr. Cuming's necklace-snap described in the *Journal* (xvi, 294), and, like it, is undoubtedly a mortuary token. On the back of the locket is a rayed star of eight points.

Mr. C. Brent exhibited a gold finger-ring set with a fine miniature of Charles II, apparently a copy of sir Peter Lely's painting in Bridewell Hall, but that the monarch there wears a cuirass. The flowing wig is of a deep brown colour, forming a good contrast to the long cravat of white lace. This is the property of the rev. Mr. Seaton of Hampton vicarage.

Mr. Solly submitted a miniature in oil, on copper, of James Stuart the "old Pretender." It is a three-quarter bust to the left, the powdered hair reaching little below the ears, and the cue tied with black ribbon. The prince wears a white cravat and shirt, scarlet coat embroidered in gold, large star on the left breast, jewel suspended round the neck by a green ribbon, blue scarf passing under the right arm, and tartan plaid cast over the right shoulder. This, with Mr. Solly's other miniatures, was once in Dr. Mead's collection.

Mr. C. Brent produced a delicate little miniature of Charles Edward, "the young Pretender," set in a gold bracelet-snap, the property of the rev. Mr. Seaton. It is a nearly full-faced bust, with powdered hair tied with black ribbon, white cravat and shirt, and scarlet coat.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited a medal issued on the birth of "the young Pretender." *Obv.*, profile busts, to the right, of James Stuart and his consort, Maria Clementina Sobieski. Legend, *IAC. III. ET. CLEM. D. G. MAG. BRIT. REG.*; *rev.*, female figure with the nude infant seated on her right arm; legend, *SPES BRITANNIÆ*; exergue, *CAR. WALL. PR. NATVS DIE VLT. A. 1720*. Mr. Cuming also produced a bronze medal struck on the occasion of the Pretender's invasion in 1745. *Obv.*, profile bust to the right,—*CAROLVS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS, 1745*; *rev.*, standing figure of Britannia with a spear in her right hand, and her left resting on a shield,—*AMOR ET SPES*; exergue, *BRITANNIA*. This rare medal is perforated for suspension, and has doubtlessly been worn by some staunch Jacobite.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by the reading of Mr. Pettigrew's paper, "On Ogham Inscriptions" (see pp. 293-310 *ante*); and the meeting was adjourned over to Wednesday, January 8, 1862.

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ERRATA.

Page 46, line 20, for "ventilated" read "mutilated."

„ 92, note 2, for sir Richard, "son of Richard," read "grandson of sir Richard."

„ 93, line 26, to "Katherine lady Herbert" add "that she survived her husband, and dying April 24, 1716, was buried at Wroxeter."

„ 94 „ 18, after "Richard" add, "died Dec. 3, 1716, æt. 29, predeceasing his elder brother, Henry Earl of Bradford, who was succeeded by his brother Thomas, the last earl."

„ 96 „ 24, for "Whitley" read "Willey."

„ 181. In obituary notice of major Moore, for "military secretary to the commanding officer in the Himalayas," read "military secretary to the British resident at Hyderabad, in the Deccan."

„ 194, line 10, for "Middlely" read "Middlebie."

„ 215 „ 18, for "to" read "of."

„ 218 „ 8, insert "until" before "recently."

„ — „ 26, for "Roman" read "Norman."

„ 221 „ 4, for "Roman" read "Norman."

„ 310 „ 22, for "MACQUIRINI" read "MAQUIRINI."

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Several Papers and Discourses, proposed to be read or delivered, according to circumstances, either at the Evening Meetings, or at the places to which they refer, have already been announced, and others are in course of preparation. The Council will, however, be glad to receive the communication of any others, that gentlemen, either of the Association, or more especially residents in the neighbourhood of the Congress may be desirous of communicating. Among those already fixed, of local interest, may be named :

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by the President.

MR. PLANCHÉ on the Earls of Devon.

MR. T. WRIGHT on the Library given by Bishop Leofric to Exeter Cathedral, in the beginning of the 11th century.

MR. T. WRIGHT on the Exeter Municipal Records.

MR. GORDON HILLS on Ford Abbey.

DR. J. H. PRING's Memoir of Thomas Chard, D.D., Suffragan Bishop, and the last Abbot of Ford Abbey.

MR. IRVING on the Roman Camps, Earthworks and Fortifications in Devon.

MR. PETTIGREW on some Roman Antiquities found in Exeter.

MR. C. E. DAVIS on Exeter Cathedral.

MR. E. ROBERTS on Ottery St. Mary.

MR. E. LEVIEN on unpublished Devonshire MSS. in the British Museum.

LIEUT.-COL. HARDING on the Coinage of Exeter.

MR. GIDLEY on the Royal Visits to Exeter.

MR. P. O. HUTCHINSON on the Hill Fortresses, Tumuli, and some other Antiquities of Eastern Devon.

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Table d'Hôte at the New London Inn, Exeter, at half-past Six p.m., to which Ladies are particularly and respectfully invited.

Tickets of admission, One Guinea each, for the entire Congress, admitting a Lady and Gentleman (or Ladies' Ticket, at Half-a-Guinea), may be obtained of the Committee, or of the Hon. Secretaries; they may also be obtained, either by letter or by personal application, of the Treasurer, T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., 16, Onslow Crescent, Brompton, or of Mr. PARFITT, at the Devon Institution, Cathedral Yard, Exeter. Each Ticket will give the right to be present at the Meetings, and to attend the Soirées, Excursions, etc., that may be given to the Members of the Association. It will require to be produced at the several places of examination or entertainment.

Articles for Exhibition are requested to be forwarded as early as possible to Mr. GENDALL, Cathedral Yard, that they may be properly arranged.

DONATIONS in aid of the Congress, and the Illustration of the Antiquities of the neighbourhood, and Subscriptions of those desirous of becoming Associates, may be paid either to the Treasurer or the Secretaries.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

Meeting of Officers and Committee at the Guildhall, High Street, Exeter, 2.30 P.M.—Reception of the President, Members of the Association, and Visitors by the Mayor and Corporation 3.30 P.M. *precisely*.—President's Address at the Royal Public Rooms.—Visit to Remains of Rougemont Castle, and other antiquities in the city.—Table d'Hôte at Pratt's New London Inn 6.30 P.M. *precisely*.—Soirée given by the Devon and Exeter Institution, Cathedral Yard 8.30 P.M.—Paper on the Cathedral preparatory to its Examination by C. E. Davis, Esq., F.S.A.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Visit to various objects in Exeter, after which to assemble in the Cathedral Yard at 11.30 A.M. and make an Examination of the Cathedral. Thence to proceed on Excursion by rail to Pynes.—Reception by the President.—Visit to Copplestone.—Crediton.—Table d'hôte at New London Inn 6.30 P.M. *precisely*.—Evening Meeting at the Royal Public Rooms, 8.30 P.M., for reading of Papers and Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

Visit to, and examination of, Ford Abbey.—Excursion to Ottery St. Mary: Reception by the Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge.—Cadhay House.—Evening Meeting, 8.30 for reading Papers and Discussion.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

United Meeting of the Association and the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.—Excursion to Newton Abbott, Hacombe.—Compton Castle, by Cockington to Torquay, St. Michael's Chapel.—Torr Church and Abbey.—Luncheon at Torquay, by Sir L. Palk, Bart., M.P.—Visit to Ilam Chapel and Kent's Cavern.—Evening Meeting 8.30 P.M.: Papers and Discussion.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

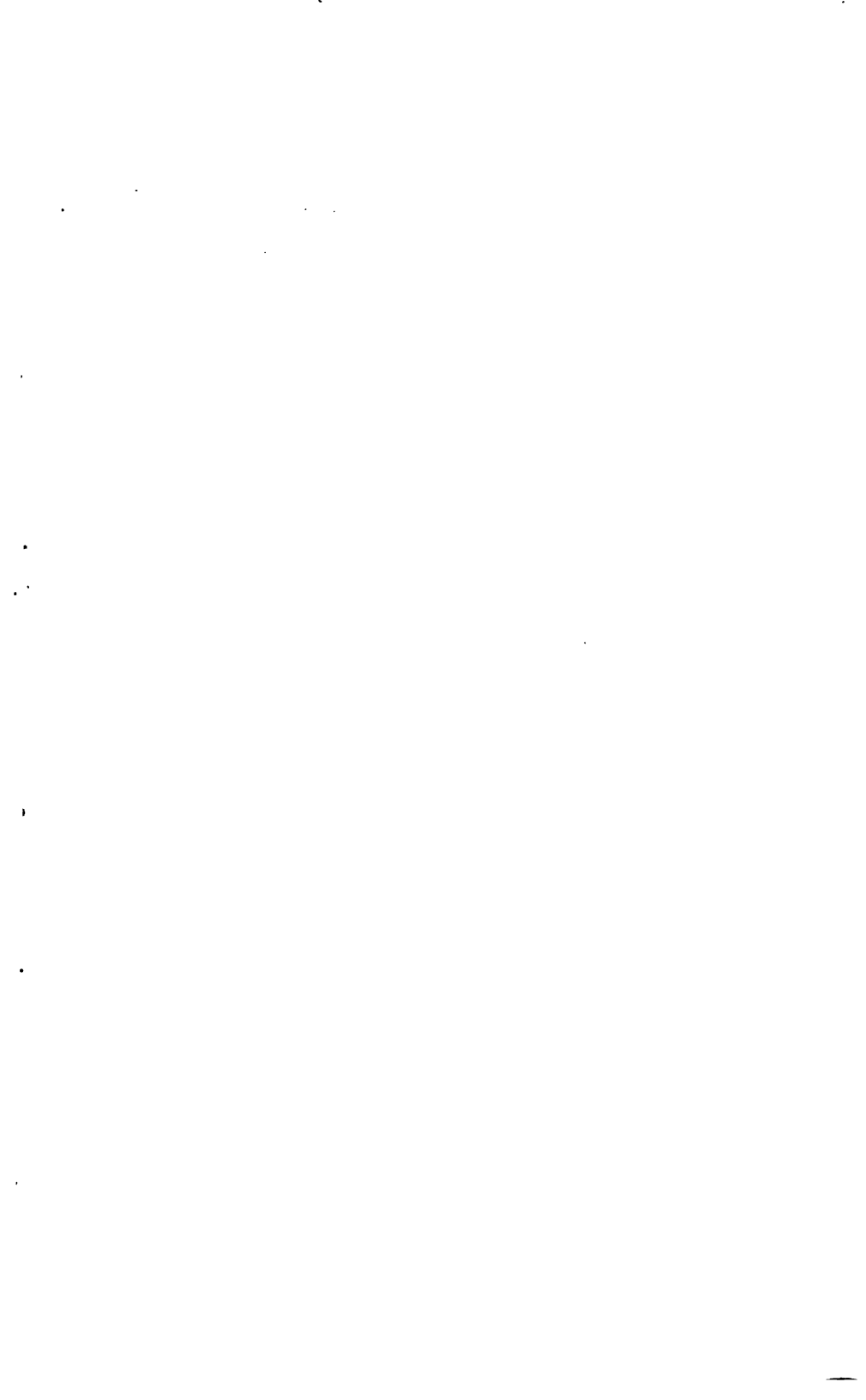
Excursion to Tiverton.—Collumpton.—Bradfield House.—Reception by J. Walrond Walrond, Esq.—Bradinch Manor House.—Evening Meeting at 8.30 for Papers and Discussion.

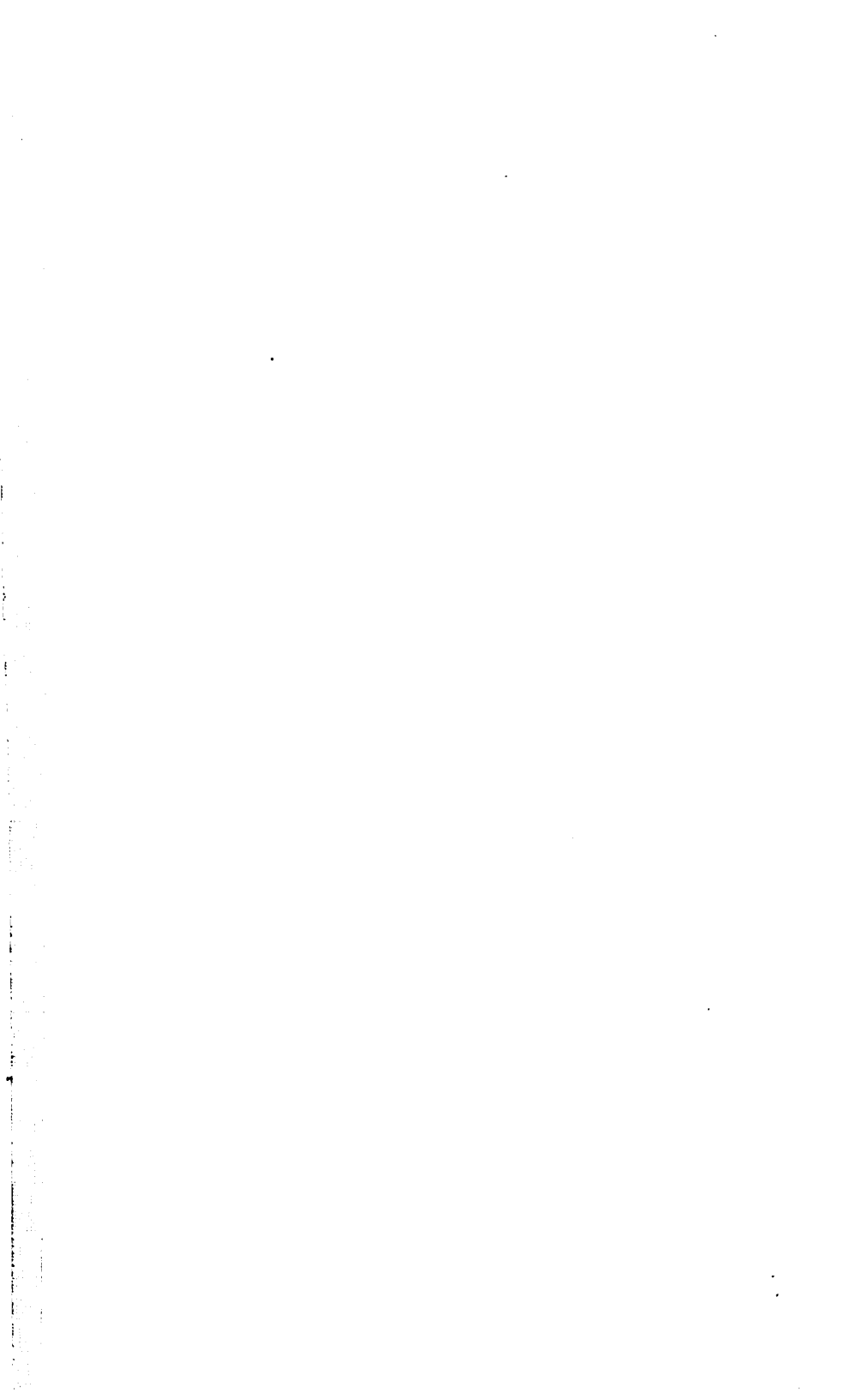
SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

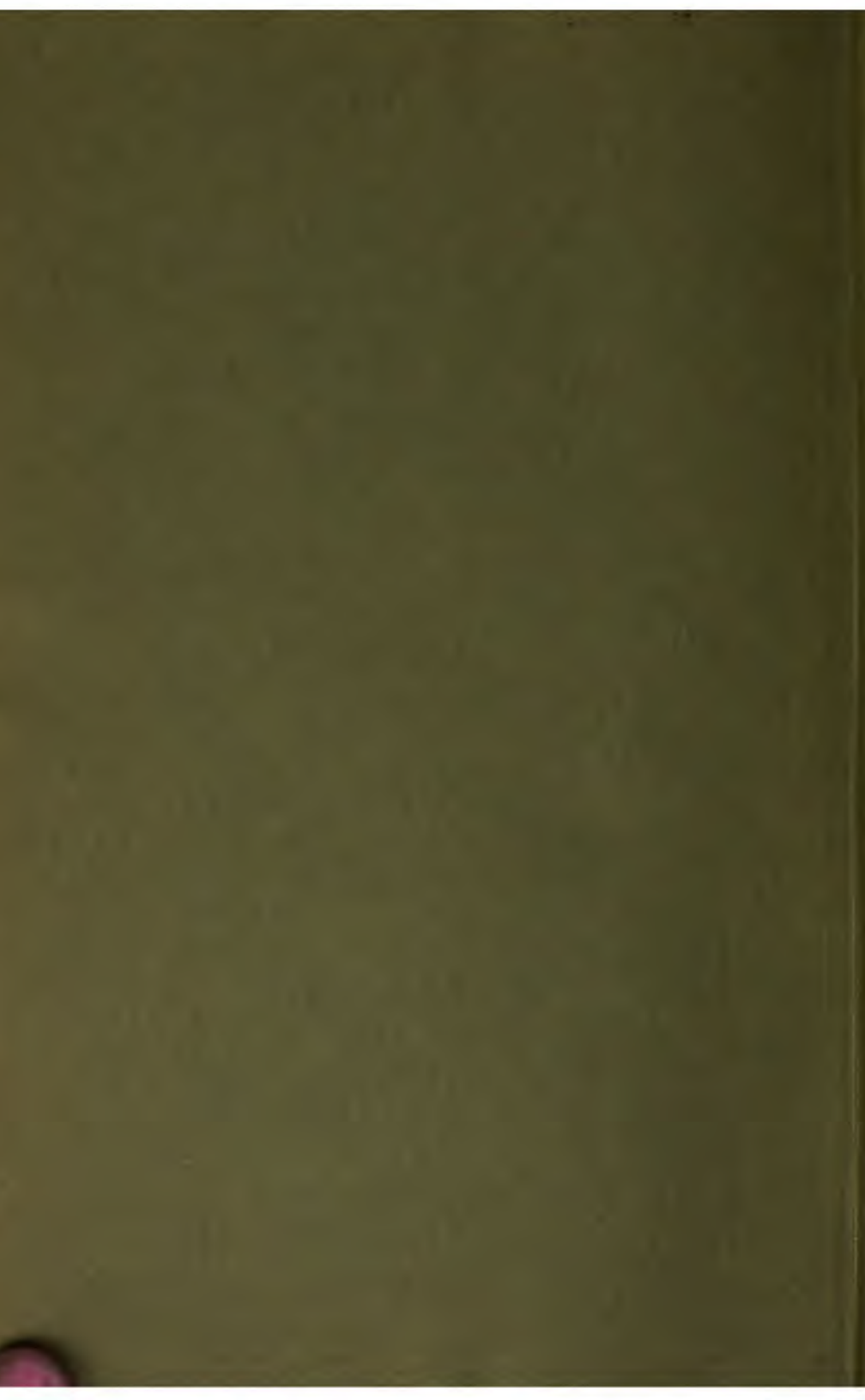
Excursion to Dartmouth.—Dartington Hall.—Berry Pomeroy Castle.—Totnes.—Evening Meeting, for conclusion of the Congress, 9 P.M.: Resolutions.

On the Monday following the Congress (August 26th) it is proposed to arrange a party to proceed to Dartmoor and institute an examination of some of its most remarkable antiquities. On this occasion the Association will be received by the Teign Naturalists' Field Club, from whom a most obliging invitation has been received.

* * The arrangements may necessarily be subjected to some little alteration; but Programmes for each day will be regularly issued, giving full and precise directions, to prevent any mistakes occurring. *el*







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